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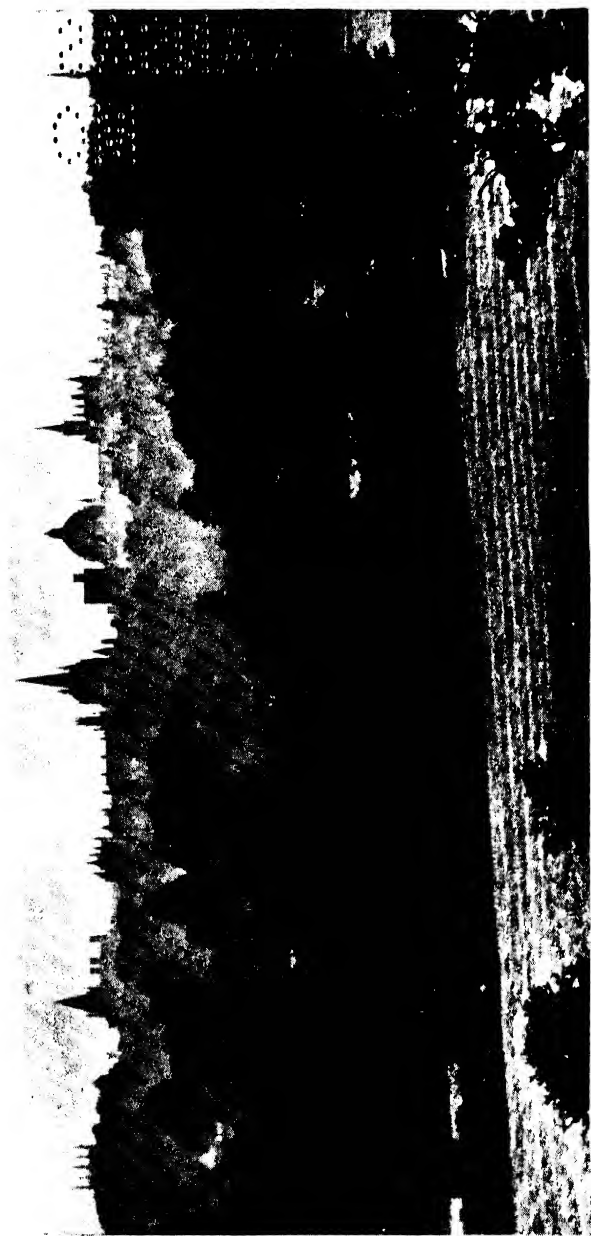
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OXFORD FROM ELSFIELD

HANDBOOK TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



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PREFACE

THE new Handbook has been planned to fulfil two main purposes. First, it is designed to supply such information as is needed by persons at home or abroad who propose to become members of the University. To these the material concerning Admission to the University, Expenses, College Life, Examinations, and Research will be especially serviceable. Secondly, the Handbook is intended to be a convenient book of reference for members of the University during their period of residence. They will find within its pages all necessary information—or, at any rate, precise indication of the sources from which information is obtainable—concerning University Scholarships and Prizes, Degrees, Careers for Graduates, and many other matters on which the average member of the University may be expected to desire enlightenment. The maps and plans contained in the volume are useful guides to the topography of Oxford. The more general chapters on History and Architecture, with the illustrations, will doubtless commend themselves.

It should be understood that for any expressions of opinion put forward in this book the writers only are responsible. They, and all others concerned in the production of the work, have earned the gratitude both of the University and of the general public by the pains they have taken to compile in short compass an accurate, intelligible, and authoritative account of a great and complex institution. It is my hope and belief that to all who are interested in, or desire to acquire some knowledge of, the University of Oxford, the Handbook will prove of real service.

F. HOMES DUDDEN

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A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

By SIR CHARLES MALLET

THE MEDIEVAL UNIVERSITY

I

THE University of Oxford may be said to date from the reign of King Henry II. There is no ground for attributing its foundation to King Alfred, and there is little reason to think that it originated in the cloisters of St. Frideswide's or in the early monasteries near. But there is truth in the tradition which places an ancient Saxon convent on the spot where Christ Church stands. The monks of Abingdon had great possessions long before the Norman Conquest. The Collegiate Church of St. George within the Castle, and the Abbeys of Eynsham and Oseney outside, no doubt, brought clerks to Oxford in early Norman times. Henry I, we are told, delighted in their conversation. He built a palace at Beaumont, where his indefatigable grandson often stayed, and there are traces of lectures being given to Oxford students in his day. Theobald of Étampes—'Stampensis'—a Master from Caen, was teaching clerks in Oxford before 1117. Robert Pullen, a well-known theologian, and Vacarius, a great Lombard jurist, possibly taught there about 1133 and 1149. And in the latter part of the twelfth century such simple schools as already existed developed, rather suddenly it seems, into a *Studium Generale*, a home for Masters and students gathering from all parts. Abroad, especially in Bologna and in Paris, great schools were coming into being, in which the *universitas*, the whole body of Masters or students there collected, established corporate organizations, with privileges and customs of their own. Paris had grown, under Abélard and his successors, into the first city of teaching in the medieval world, and Englishmen had

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flocked to study in the far-famed schools upon the Seine. But about 1167 foreign-born scholars were driven out of Paris for a season, and Henry II, in his quarrel with Becket, checked the flow of English clerks across the seas. The students so displaced must have sought a new centre of learning. The Masters whom they followed must have set up their chairs elsewhere. The rapid growth of the schools of Oxford after the year 1170 makes it highly probable that the transference of students from Paris was a principal cause of the new development here. From the days of Henry Beauclerc onwards the teachers of Oxford have a place in history. As Becket lay dead by the altar steps at Canterbury the life of the first English University began.¹

The guild of teachers which grew up at Oxford before the end of the twelfth century brought most of its customs probably from Paris. A degree was originally nothing but a licence to teach, which the earliest teachers asked the Church to sanction. The chief object of study in the Middle Ages, and the chief aim of the great Scholastic debates, was to reconcile the traditions of the Church with the growing demands of philosophy and learning. Latin was the Church's language. Logic was an instrument for explaining its theology. Plato's ideas were worth recovering because they seemed to throw light on the nature of God. Aristotle was regarded by many as the greatest of all Masters, because his method of analysis helped to elucidate the problems of the faith. But the Oxford Masters, though under the shadow of the Church, enjoyed an unusual degree of independence. The Head of their Schools, the Chancellor, was the Bishop's representative. But the Bishop was at Lincoln, far away. At an early date the Chancellor at Oxford became the Masters' nominee. Before long he asserted his independence of the Bishop. And the judicial powers which he derived from the Bishop he passed on successfully to the University itself.

¹ For a fuller account of the origins of the University see Sir Charles Mallet's *History of the University of Oxford*, 3 vols. (Methuen).

The Medieval University

2

In the early history of the University a few clear dates stand out. An incident in the winter of 1208-9, in which one or two clerks were hanged by the townsmen, scattered the scholars for the moment, and led to a sharp quarrel between Church and State. The townsmen, though backed by King John, had to yield. In 1214 the Pope's Legate dictated terms in a famous Ordinance, the first of the University's Charters. The townsmen agreed to limit their rents, and undertook to pay a small tribute to the University for ever. That payment, taken over by the Eynsham monks and later by the Royal Treasury, still goes on. University Chests were established to receive it and any other small endowments which the University secured. The first step had been taken in imposing the University's authority on the town. In the years which followed disorders frequently recurred. Once, in 1238, there was a riot which mobbed a Papal Legate, and both townsmen and students suffered for the affront. In 1244 and again in 1268 there were great quarrels with the Jews, then rich and powerful, who probably took advantage of impecunious students. More than once—conspicuous dates are 1252, 1274, and 1334—there were fierce quarrels between the rival Nations, Northerners and Southerners, among the scholars. And again and again there were outbreaks of ill-feeling between Town and Gown, outbreaks amounting at times to battles, when the lanes around St. Mary's ran with blood.

There were outbreaks of this nature in 1228 and in many of the years which followed. There was a great riot, not unconnected with politics—Simon de Montfort and the Barons were then in arms against the King—which led to a secession of discontented students in 1264. There was another which caused a famous secession to Stamford seventy years later. But the most formidable of all these disorders were the two great fights between the scholars and the townsmen in 1298 and in 1355. In 1298 the townsmen complained to the

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King that the criminals of two counties made their home in Oxford and wore the habit of Oxford clerks. In 1355, on St. Scholastica's Day, long remembered as a black day in Oxford history, the countrymen poured in through the gates of the town in overwhelming numbers, broke into the halls and fired them, attacked even a procession of Friars and dashed the crucifix to the ground. From almost all these encounters the University, with Church and King behind it, emerged stronger than before. Its claims were not all usurpations. It needed a voice in preventing exactions, in fixing rents and regulating prices. But the Royal Charters, from 1244 onwards, steadily extended the privileges of the scholars, and after the Slaughter of 1355 the Chancellor acquired an almost irresistible authority over the trade and independence of the town.

As the thirteenth century proceeded the University's power and importance grew. Hundreds of students of all ranks and classes, many of them, no doubt, poor, and many of them very young, gathered in Schools Street by St. Mary's Church. Their numbers have been greatly overstated. In the thirteenth century an average of some 1,500 students seems likely, and that figure, if at times exceeded, may have fallen to something like 600 after the Black Death. They lived at first in lodgings, inns, and halls. And the small societies in the early halls may have enjoyed a good deal of independence, until they developed into boarding-houses ruled by Principals whom the University supervised. Living was often inexpensive: fees were low and teaching cheap. Eightpence or tenpence a week could be made to cover the cost of commons: two or three shillings a week could be made to cover most that a student had to pay. But the higher University degrees involved heavy expenditure as well as a long course of education. Most Oxford clerks in the Middle Ages probably had at least two meals a day and as much meat and beer as they needed. Fires were comparatively rare, and cold and darkness in winter too common. But the average student had his comforts, his bed, chair, table, chest, a manuscript or two

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perhaps, and sufficient garments, tunic, tabard, toga, sometimes gaily coloured. If he were musical, he might have a lute or harp; if fond of fighting, a knife or sword or bow and arrows. And many of them, though clerks, were undoubtedly fond of fighting; Oxford had some fame in that respect, and most of the early statutes we possess, collected probably about 1275, are concerned with the maintenance of order. Some students also indulged in sports and pets, in cock-fighting and poaching, in dogs and hawks and ferrets. But such habits were not encouraged by the authorities. 'Unclean beasts' were denounced in regulations. Games of ball were curiously suspect. Dancing was the invention of the devil. Drinking and singing were less easy to repress, and drinking was of course the most frequent cause of disorder. But the songs of the students triumphed alike over discipline and care. Hymns and love-songs, devotional and dissolute, they come down to us curiously mingled: and the world of the singers is a world of joyous licence hardly held in awe by the authority of the Church.

3

St. Mary's Church, with the little Schools about it, was for long the centre of University life. It was not till the fourteenth century that the Old House of Congregation, a two-storied building added by Bishop Cobham of Worcester to the north-east of the Church, gave the University a habitation of its own.¹ Then the Lesser Congregation of Regents or teachers met in the lower story, and in the room above the first University Library was kept. It was not till the fifteenth century that an Abbot of Oseney built the first permanent block of Arts Schools,² when the splendid Divinity School was begun.³ The Great Congregation of Regents and Non-Regents, the real Parliament of the University, met for long in the choir of St. Mary's; and the Faculty of Arts, sometimes called the Black Congregation, probably held in early days its own meetings in St. Mildred's Church

¹ Begun 1320.

² 1439.

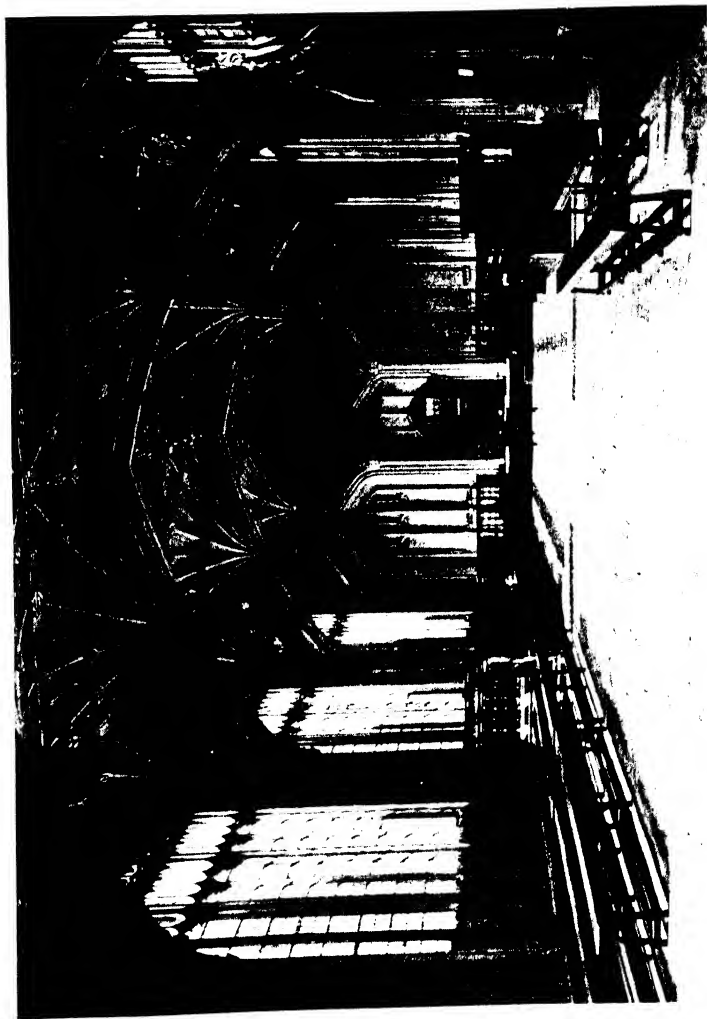
³ From 1430 onwards.

History of the University

near by. At St. Mary's, Edmund Rich, the first recorded Master of Arts, student and teacher, Archbishop and Saint, must have received his degree; and at St. Mary's early Chancellors presided, Ralph of Maidstone, Richard of Wych, and the magnificent Thomas de Cantelupe, the friend of both Earl Simon and King Edward. The Chancellor's jurisdiction steadily increased. His Court took cognizance of all sorts of offences. Masters and students as well as townsmen came under his authority, but the penalties he inflicted were as a rule light. The University Taxors date from King John. The University Proctors are first mentioned in 1248. And the system of University education grew and developed all the time.

The Seven Liberal Arts of ancient days were still the basis of teaching. The *Trivium*, Grammar, Rhetoric, and Dialectic, included the study of Latin and of logic, a smattering of classics and philology, and probably the elements of Roman Law. The *Quadrivium* included Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy, and taught at first little beyond the elements of each. At Oxford, where every scholar had to enter his name on the roll of a Regent Master, the basis of education was grammar, both Latin prose and Latin verse. Rhetoric and dialectic succeeded to grammar. Rhetoric taught men to compose and to persuade. Dialectic taught them logic, trained them in argument and disputation. Aristotle and Boethius provided them with text-books. Cicero and Virgil, Ovid and Terence, Livy, Tacitus, and Lucan, revealed the treasures of the past. But at Oxford the four Arts of the *Quadrivium* also held their own. Music attained in time to the honour of a degree. Arithmetic owed much of its importance to the Calendar; it helped, with astronomy, to fix ecclesiastical dates. Geometry was founded upon Euclid. Astronomy was based on Ptolemy's system, in which sun and planets revolved around the earth. It was closely allied to astrology. The stars, in the opinion of many serious students, still ruled over the destinies of man.

The Seven Arts were supplemented by the Three Philoso-



I. THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

The Medieval University

phies. Natural Philosophy opened the world of science. Moral Philosophy examined the meaning of duty, conscience, will. Metaphysical Philosophy peered into the problems of the origin and future of mankind. In each field alike, in logic and rhetoric, in physics and metaphysics, in ethics, politics, and economics, Aristotle was the indispensable guide. Under the shadow of his name the Arts course, the basis of the University system, prospered, though there were probably many arts students who never advanced to a degree. For two years the Arts student attended lectures, took part in exercises, learned to analyse, to discuss and to debate. The disputations of his third year led up to Responsions in his fourth. After that he proceeded to Determination, satisfied a board of Masters that he had read the necessary books and completed the necessary exercises, and proved himself able to dispute. At Determination he passed into the rank of Bachelors; but three more years were needed before the still more elaborate ceremony of Inception could take place. Then at last the Arts student received the Master's degree and took rank as a Regent or teacher. For the higher Faculties, Medicine, Law, Theology, years of further study were needed and heavy costs were generally incurred.

Theology ranked as the supreme science. The University depended on the Church, and the clerks of Oxford were quick to feel the new impulse to religion given by the Friars. In 1221 the Dominicans appeared as preachers in the Jewry, and some three years later the Franciscans followed in their steps. In 1244 the Grey Friars secured permission from the King to break through the south wall of the town and to make themselves a home among the marshes of the Thames. There their Schools soon became famous. Robert Grosseteste, who taught in the Friars' Schools before he passed on to a bishopric, was one of the strongest friends of the young University. Adam Marsh, the 'Illustrious Doctor', was counsellor and mentor to Simon de Montfort. And Roger Bacon, devoted admirer both of Adam and of Grosseteste, carried the learning of the Friars to heights which made men

History of the University

count him a magician. Other Friars followed the Franciscans, notably the Carmelites in Beaumont and the Augustinians near Smith Gate. The Friars had their differences with the University. But their teachers fascinated Oxford thought. The discovery of Aristotle's scientific writings, an intellectual revolution for thirteenth-century Europe, gave fresh interest to the age-long effort to explore through philosophy the problems of life. Thomas Aquinas, the great Dominican, set himself to prove that Aristotle and Plato were alike forerunners of the Christian faith. The old controversies between Realists and Nominalists, which had absorbed the earlier Schoolmen, gave way to new Scholastic problems even more audacious and intricate. John Duns Scotus lectured in Oxford probably about 1300. William of Ockham with his destructive criticism startled the next generation and became a dangerous opponent of the Popes. Both of these great speculative leaders learned to think in the Franciscan Schools.

Wycliffe was no Friar but a practical reformer. He taught Oxford to apply the fearless spirit of the Schoolmen to the abuses of the medieval Church. But even now a curious uncertainty hangs over his Oxford career. He was Master of Balliol in 1360-1. He may very probably have been Warden of Canterbury College later. He was a well-known theologian with a great following in the University when he stepped into politics as an ally of John of Gaunt. The poor priests whom he sent out to teach his doctrines were in spirit not unlike the early Friars. His tracts appealed to his countrymen in trenchant English. His protest against Papal encroachments, his searching criticisms of the doctrine of Transubstantiation, and above all his great translation of the Bible, roused strong enthusiasm among Oxford men. Years passed before authority and reaction triumphed, before Archbishop Arundel and his successors stamped out for a time the movement for reform in the Church.

The fifteenth century proved for the most part a disappointing period in University history. The Great Schism in the

The Medieval University

Papacy shook the foundations of religion. Bishops 'lived high in the King's Court', but the spirit and influence of the Church declined. 'Wicked and debauched persons', it was said, secured degrees at Oxford: 'virtue and learning went barefoot'. The halls decayed, though every scholar was now required to reside in some hall or college. Numbers declined. The old love of disorder showed itself, and in the country, under weak administration, it developed into Civil War. Yet the Lancastrian Princes were good friends to the University. Cardinal Beaufort, once Chancellor of Oxford, was a commanding figure in the State. Duke Humphrey of Gloucester was a notable patron. The list of Chancellors included several eminent men—Richard Courtenay, who defied Archbishop Arundel, Gilbert Kymer, a prominent Court physician, Thomas Gascoigne, a bustling, picturesque reformer, Doctors and Bishops of influence in their day. But great prelates, a Bouchier, a Neville, a Morton, immersed in political business, could not be expected to live in Oxford, and the Chancellor became more and more an absent dignitary, while the resident Vice-Chancellor represented him and did the work.

Complaints of poverty continued to be very frequent. Yet the University found money for great designs. The new Divinity School was a noble building. The new Library added above it, and endowed with Duke Humphrey's famous books, offered a worthy example for Bodley to surpass. Before the new Library was finished St. Mary's had to be largely rebuilt. New University Chests were founded, but their contents were not always properly looked after. And one new development of great importance saw a Press in the High Street printing Oxford Books. Far away in Italy new days for scholarship were dawning. Greek manuscripts were flowing into Western libraries. Oxford students began to find their way across the Alps. Richard III, visiting the University in 1483, found a new spirit moving in the world of learning. The Middle Ages had begun to pass away.

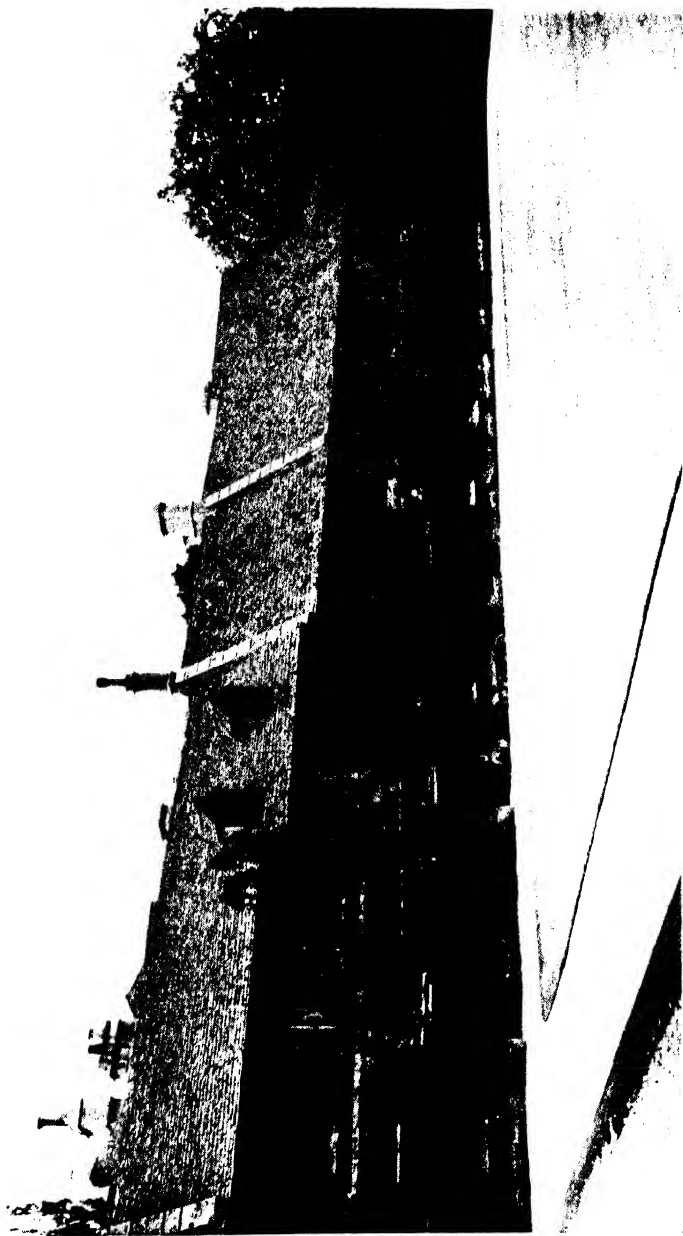
THE EARLY COLLEGES

I

THE College system probably arose from the wish to provide on a permanent basis board and lodging for needy students. As early as 1249 William of Durham, an ecclesiastic who had once been a Master in Paris, bequeathed 310 marks to support Masters of Arts studying theology, and in 1280 the University applied what remained of the money to founding University-College, a little society of four Masters. But before 1280 two other Colleges had sprung into life. Some time after 1255 John Balliol, condemned to do penance for misconduct, established a small community of scholars in Oxford, which is mentioned in June 1266. And from 1262 onwards Walter de Merton, statesman and Bishop, was forming plans for the benefit of scholars, which led to the building in Oxford in 1266 and 1267 of a college better endowed and organized than anything attempted yet. Of the earliest colleges Merton was much the most important. But it seems probable that John Balliol's scholars were actually living in Oxford first.

The earliest college buildings seem to have had no definite plan. The scholars needed rooms to live in, with corners perhaps set aside for study, a hall for meals, a kitchen for cooking, a chapel for worship, when they gave up the parish church, a chest for manuscripts, out of which college libraries developed, and a safe place for documents and treasures. Other features gradually appeared. Queen's College built a gate-house like the gate-house of an Abbey. New College built a tower over its gateway, where the Head of the College could live. And the munificent founder of New College was the first to build a regular quadrangle, with a brewhouse and a bakehouse and a garden adjoining, and a bell-tower and a cloister complete.

William of Wykeham's spacious plans were beyond the means of the earliest colleges. But Merton had a good endow-



2. THE MEDIEVAL BENEDICTINE BUILDINGS AT WORCESTER

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The Early Colleges

ment and began its chapel on a noble scale. The choir, built before the end of the thirteenth century, is the most venerable of Oxford College monuments. The transepts came later; the nave was never begun. The massive bell-tower was not completed till 1451. The hall may be as old as the chapel choir, and parts of Mob Quad as old as both. The library, not the least beautiful in Oxford, was given in the fourteenth century by Bishop Rede. Balliol and University can show no such early buildings. Some of the early Balliol scholars probably lived on the spot where the Master lives now. The scholars of University had a home south of the High Street at an early date. But it was not till the fifteenth century that the few old buildings of Balliol which remain took shape; and it was not till the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that the handsome quadrangles fronting on the High Street replaced the earlier buildings of University College. Two other thirteenth-century colleges owed their foundation to the monks. The cell for Benedictine monks from Gloucester, established by John Giffard in 1283, developed into a college for students of that Order; among the lawns of Worcester College monastic buildings of an early date survive. And three years later the Durham monks established a House for their students at Oxford, the remains of which are a part of Trinity to-day.

The fourteenth century saw several new colleges, four of which survive in dignity. Walter de Stapeldon, the founder of Exeter, was, like Walter de Merton and William of Wykeham, a Bishop and a politician. His college, at first called 'Stapeldonhalle' and intended for West countrymen, was, like Balliol, a little society of poor Arts students, and dated from about 1314. But it gradually acquired the site now occupied by its descendants, and erected buildings almost all of which have been replaced. It acquired also new statutes, if not a second founder, in Elizabethan days. Oriel was founded some ten years later by Adam de Brome, Rector of St. Mary's and almoner to the King, to train scholars 'in sacred theology and the art of dialectic'. But within two years

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Edward II was persuaded to refound it, and almost immediately afterwards Bishop Burghersh stepped in with new statutes, intended perhaps to dissociate it from the failing fortunes of the King. The college was from the first closely connected with St. Mary's Church over the way. It acquired houses and shops close by and the old lepers' hospital of St. Bartholomew outside the town. And from its most important tenement, La Oriole, secured in 1329, it very early took its name. The Queen's College (1341) also had its early difficulties, for the plans of its founder, Robert of Eglesfield, soared far above the means at his command. But Queen Philippa's patronage brought it friends. A site north of the High Street was secured: and the Queen's influence probably helped to procure the property of God's House in Southampton, which was destined to add substantially to the wealth of the college. The medieval buildings which grew up behind the houses in the High Street had their share of interest and of grandeur, but were all swept away in a later age. Eglesfield's plan was a large one. His picturesque statutes were elaborate: and the ecclesiastical element in his college was unusually strong.

A smaller and a greater college complete the records of that century. The House founded for the monks of Canterbury about 1362 has now few associations for us, except that a Wycliffe was among its Wardens and that Wolsey appropriated its remains. But the new college for which William of Wykeham procured a charter in 1379 exceeded all its predecessors in the grandeur of its plan. His seventy poor and indigent scholars took possession in 1387 of a stately home. They had ample space and endowments and a great school at Winchester on which to draw. They had a fine quadrangle, a great chapel, composed of choir and transepts only, which set the fashion for most college chapels in future, a great hall beside it, towers, cloisters, garden, and the appurtenances of a great estate. William of Wykeham's scholars, after a full Arts training, were intended to study chiefly theology and law, to serve perhaps, as he had served, both Church and State.

It was the old order, strengthened by education, for which the New College in Oxford stood.

2

The numbers in the earliest colleges were small, but the collegiate system in Oxford took firm root. The statutes of Merton set the example for most colleges—those of Balliol had some features of an earlier, simpler type—and the statutes of New College, though ten times as lengthy, followed the Merton plan. The general object of college statutes was to lay down rules for a small society of Scholars or Fellows under a common Head, to regulate its administration and its property, its conduct, habits, studies. The four Masters of Arts of University College were intended to study theology and to receive for maintenance fifty shillings a year. The first members of Balliol and Exeter were undergraduate students in Arts. At Merton the majority of scholars were intended, after their Arts course, to study theology, but some ‘men of humility’ might study Canon Law. And the training designed for the scholars of New College was to a large extent based on the Merton ideal. Each college of course had its own characteristics. Merton soon began to train not only ecclesiastics and lawyers, but mathematicians, astronomers, and medical men. Balliol too had from early days well-known names associated with it, Dervorguilla, co-foundress with her husband John Balliol, Wycliffe, George Neville, William Gray, John Morton. University had a Master, Edmund Lacy, who was with Henry V in the Agincourt campaign. Wycliffe probably stayed in Queen’s College, and both there and at Exeter and at Oriel his followers found friends. Palmer, the builder of the first college tower at Exeter, is said to have been physician to Queen Margaret of Anjou. Earlier Lancastrian Princes are associated with Queen’s. Archbishop Arundel was once a commoner of Oriel, and fought with his old College. Other Archbishops, Chichele and Cranley, were among the earliest Fellows of New College: and in the fifteenth century Chaundler and

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Grocyn taught in New College the finest Latin and the earliest Greek.

In the fifteenth century the noble fashion of founding colleges continued. Lincoln, a small society of theologians established by Bishop Fleming in 1429, was practically re-founded half a century later by Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York. Two new monastic colleges arose, St. Mary's and St. Bernard's, which vanished at the Dissolution. The one has left a gateway where Erasmus may have lingered; the other is absorbed in the old quadrangle of St. John's. But the two great colleges of this era, All Souls (1438) and Magdalen (1458), both adopted New College ideals. Archbishop Chichele, a great ecclesiastical lawyer, was minister and friend of Henry V, and All Souls with its splendid chapel was designed as a memorial of the great French War. Of its forty Fellows no less than sixteen were intended to study law. The endowments of All Souls came largely from suppressed priories. Its first little quadrangle remains, very much as it was built, upon the High Street still. William of Waynflete followed more closely Wykeham's plan. Master of Eton, Bishop, and Lord Chancellor, he won Henry VI's favour, and secured the property of the old Hospital of St. John outside the town. There he began the loveliest of Oxford colleges, and there Wolsey watched its completion after his death. Waynflete, like Wykeham, believed in education. He established a grammar school beside his college, and he provided not only for forty Fellows but for thirty younger foundationers, *demi-socii* or Demies. He appointed Readers to lecture. And he sanctioned more clearly than any predecessor the admission of commoners not on the foundation. Twenty 'sons of nobles and of worthy persons' were to be allowed to stay in Magdalen at their own expense.

THE TUDOR AGE

I

THE Renaissance and the Reformation brought great changes to Oxford. Before the fifteenth century was over Oxford scholars, Grocyn and Linacre, Latimer and Lily, were coming back from Italy, full of the New Learning and of new ideas. John Colet of Magdalen had imbibed the spirit of Savonarola and was applying it to problems of education and religion. And Erasmus, just arrived in England, was delighting in everything he found there, especially in the companionship of Colet and of Thomas More. For men of that temper the reign of the Schoolmen was over. New conceptions of knowledge and of theology had appeared. But amid all the new life of the University the old ways and the old complaints and the old disorders flourished as of yore. The Tudor Princes visited Oxford. Henry VIII's great Minister, Wolsey, never forgot his old University. He was ready to revise its statutes, to increase the Chancellor's power over the town, to support More in his defence of the new Greek learning against reactionary teachers, to recommend new teachers of his own. He set himself to build a magnificent new college. The King confiscated and finished what the Cardinal had begun. But the scale and splendour of Christ Church were worthy of its author. And for his own fine and ambitious purposes Wolsey was as willing as any iconoclast to sweep old conventual houses like St. Frideswide's or Littlemore away.

The elaborate regulations of Cardinal College, licensed in 1525, contemplated a foundation of 177 persons, with a revenue of £2,000 a year. An imposing quadrangle was laid out, a lordly kitchen and a lordly hall. But the great chapel planned was abandoned: Christ Church had to be content with the ancient Church of St. Frideswide's instead. A new college, established in 1532 on the ruin of the Cardinal's, had but a brief existence. But in 1546 Christ Church took its permanent form. An Oxford Bishopric had by then been

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founded, and endowed with the spoils of Oseney Abbey. The Dean and Canons of 1546 took over Wolsey's property and buildings. They staffed the Cathedral. They provided Professors for the University. They governed a great educational establishment of a hundred students, with chaplains, singing-men, bedesmen, and retainers, and an uncertain number of commoners as well. But Christ Church never received any statutes, and the relations of the Chapter to the College are believed to be unique. Wolsey fell, but his fall did not save the Oxford Masters from being dragged with Archbishop Warham into consultation over the King's divorce. They showed as little moral courage as their Chancellor. The divorce, which had destroyed the Cardinal, sounded the knell of the medieval Church.

Colet, More, Erasmus joined in applying the new knowledge to the problems of education, society, and religion, and Erasmus, by his fearless exposure of crabbed Scholasticism and time-honoured superstition, won the hearts of Oxford men. The spirit of the New Learning was reflected not only in the lives of these three reformers and in the schemes of Wolsey. It was no less visible in the plans of Bishop Fox. In 1517 Corpus Christi College was founded, largely to encourage the new classical training. Fox gave his twenty Scholars adequate endowments, a President, John Claymond, who was one of the first Latin scholars of his day, a small but shapely quadrangle, and a noble library, still the typical college library of the Renaissance. His statutes provided for Greek and Latin teaching with a liberality which, Erasmus predicted, would soon make the college 'one of the chief glories of Britain'. But two other college founders of those days, Bishop Smyth and Sir Richard Sutton, were more concerned to preserve the old Conservative ideals. Securing possession of Brasenose Hall, one of the oldest and most famous halls 'in the very centre of this our Athens', and of other old halls close by, they founded in 1512 a new college for the study of sophistry, logic, and philosophy as a training for theology. In 1509 they had begun the building of their

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first quadrangle. Endowments for their 'Scholar-Fellows' flowed in. And before long Brasenose, like Corpus, was started on a career of prosperity with which even revolutions hardly interfered.

2

The ecclesiastical revolution was ominous for Oxford. But the University acquiesced, however uneasily, in the breach with Rome. Bishop Longland, who succeeded Warham as Chancellor, and Dr. Tresham, his representative, enforced the King's demands. Cromwell appointed Commissioners, Richard Layton and John London, to visit the University, and the Visitors showed little respect either for Schoolmen or for monks. But they made some provision for new teaching in Greek and Latin, in Medicine and in Civil Law. College funds and public funds were beginning to contribute to the cost of education. The colleges had grave fears about their property, and for monastic property the worst fate was in store. St. Frideswide's and Littlemore had already gone to endow Cardinal College. Abingdon with its ancient wealth, Oseney and Rewley amid the 'chinking rivulets' beyond the Castle, Eynsham and Godstow on the upper reaches of the river, were marked for spoliation with the rest. The Oxford colleges which depended upon Gloucester, Durham, Canterbury, fell with the great Houses which maintained them. All monastic colleges and settlements of Friars were seized on. Franciscans and Dominicans, Carmelites and Augustinians, shared the common doom.

In the vicissitudes which followed the University played a reluctant part. It submitted to Cromwell's visitation, to Cranmer's injunctions, to Somerset's demands. Dudley headed a new Commission which imposed some startling changes. The Protestant Reformers triumphed, Dean Cox of Christ Church and his friends. Emblems of 'superstition' suffered, statues, painted windows, manuscripts, and missals. When the tide turned, the University submitted, perhaps with more relish, to Bishop Gardiner and Cardinal Pole.

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Some Reformers fled and some were captured. Ridley and Latimer were burned in 1555 'in the Towne Ditch, over against Baliell Colledge'. Cranmer quickly followed them to the stake. But Cardinal Pole's Injunctions left no lasting mark. He died within a few hours of his mistress, and Elizabeth's first Parliament repealed the Marian laws.

One visible result of the Reformation in Oxford was the establishment of new colleges in the old buildings of the monks. Durham College came into the hands of Sir Thomas Pope, a successful Tudor politician, who had built up a great fortune in the changes of the times. Gloucester College and St. Bernard's came ultimately into the hands of Sir Thomas White, a wealthy merchant of Queen Mary's day. Another college, Wadham, was established later in the old quarters of the Austin Friars. Pope secured property enough to found Trinity College—a President, twelve Fellows, and eight Scholars—in 1555. He took over the Durham monks' buildings. He followed the old religion: his Fellows were intended for the Church: and his statutes generally followed the old lines. But commoners were to be admitted to Trinity, and the provision for education was unusually complete. Sir Thomas White, already a liberal patron of the Merchant Taylors' School in London, founded St. John Baptist's College in the grounds and buildings of St. Bernard's College in the same year. Early statutes contemplated as many as fifty Fellows and Scholars: but these numbers were more than the early endowments could support. White, too, took over the monkish buildings. He, too, provided carefully for lectures and for education, though he had no more liking than Pope for the Reformed religion. And he established scholarships for boys from Merchant Taylors' School. Both the new colleges lived through the difficult days of revolution, and prospered steadily as years went on.

3

Oxford was no uninterested observer of the adventures of the Elizabethan world. Reformers came back. Romanist Heads

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were replaced. But the Visitors of 1559 acted with caution, and the number of Fellows ejected at first was probably not large. A little later Bishop Horne, as Visitor of more than one college, insisted on changes which Romanists could not accept. But there was some inclination to compromise or temporize, while some of the dissidents withdrew to Gloucester Hall or elsewhere. At certain colleges there were sharp controversies. Dean Sampson at Christ Church and President Humfrey at Magdalen proved to be resolute Puritans. President Cole, recommended by the Queen to Corpus, brought back from Zurich Calvinistic views. The splendid Leicester, appointed Chancellor in 1564, encouraged the Reforming party. But the ordinary life of the University went on with little change. Town and Gown still quarrelled. Tradesmen and servants continued to claim the privileges of clerks. Disease worked ravages: there was a 'violent Plague' in 1571, and a worse epidemic in 1577. But when Elizabeth, still young, handsome, gracious, visited the University in 1566, and spent six days receiving homage, hearing disputations, seeing plays, she was welcomed with a passionate loyalty the meaning of which no one could mistake.

Leicester was an active Chancellor. He may, like his Royal Mistress, sometimes have pressed his interference or his patronage too far. But he pointed out freely University failings, the want of discipline, the neglect of lectures, the tippling, dicing, card-playing, the growing extravagance in dress. No man was a better authority on that point. He did something also to bring the statutes into order and to enforce new rules of discipline and study. The Matriculation Statute of 1565 established a Register: all scholars had to be thenceforward under a master or tutor in some college or hall. In 1581 a new Statute of Matriculation required subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles and to the Queen's Supremacy. The policy of forcing students into colleges prevailed, though one or two privileged tutors were allowed to take pupils into their houses. Of the old halls only eight—Broadgates and Hart Hall, St. Alban's, St. Mary's and St. Edmund's,

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Magdalen Hall, Gloucester Hall, and New Inn Hall—survived. At certain colleges commoners rapidly increased. About 1570 the University may have contained some 1,700 members, and, no doubt, it enlarged its borders as the old century ended and the new began.

The government of the University developed, but much on the old lines. Dispensations for avoiding the strict fulfilment of old rules probably increased. Both Universities were incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1571. Committees were set up and new rules framed to deal with points of difficulty, to regulate graces and sermons, disputations and fees. The Registers of the Chancellor's Court and the Registers of Congregation and of Convocation were better kept: for the Great Congregation of Regents and Non-Regents the term Convocation now came into use. Socially the standards of comfort improved; luxury, it was alleged, crept in. Undergraduates, still often very young, were generally well-to-do. Vanity in dress increased. University dramas roused interest: they were played before Queen Elizabeth and King James and King Charles. But if *Hamlet* was acted in early seventeenth-century Oxford, it was not with the University's assent. In the Schools the old traditions held, though not unchallenged. Aristotle still claimed supremacy. Ptolemy counted for more than Copernicus, Strabo and Pliny for more than Columbus. Even the Calvinists could not shake off the influence of the Schoolmen. Francis Bacon, a Cambridge man, found that our University's theological contentions violated 'truth, sobriety, or peace'.

When Elizabeth paid her second visit to Oxford in 1592, the new order had triumphed. But the religious struggle had left its mark. William Allen of Oriel had founded a Jesuit College at Douai, and Oxford men had incurred martyrdom for Jesuit ideals. Puritan influence was strong, not only at Christ Church and Magdalen, but at Balliol and Exeter, at Queen's and Corpus and elsewhere. Merton was ruled by Sir Henry Savile, famous alike as scholar and as courtier, All Souls by Robert Hovenden, one of its wisest Heads.

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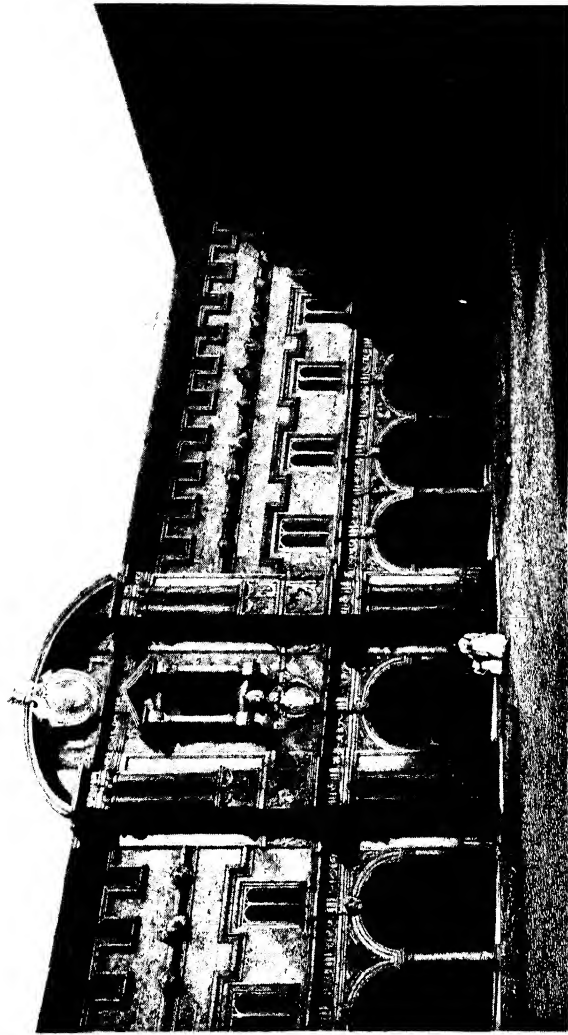
Tobie Matthew, President of St. John's at twenty-six and Dean of Christ Church at thirty, had passed on to an Archbishopric. 'W. Rawley' had been an undergraduate at Oriel, Philip Sidney at Broadgates Hall. Laud was already a scholar of St. John's. A third Tudor college had been established, Jesus College, in 1571. Elizabeth called herself its Founder; but Dr. Price found the funds to start it, and after a struggle Welsh patriotism and Welsh generosity did the rest. One other foundation of Elizabethan Oxford, the greatest of all University possessions, was still in the future when Elizabeth bade farewell for the second time to the Masters on Shotover Hill. But in 1598 Sir Thomas Bodley offered to restore the Library which Duke Humphrey had made famous, and which a later generation had neglected and dispersed. Bodley, brought up at Geneva and at Magdalen, and trained in the tangled diplomacy of Elizabethan days, had a 'great store of honourable friends'. He called upon them all to help him, and in the early seventeenth century he secured a wonderful response. By the end of 1602 he had collected over 2,000 volumes. When the great Queen died the new Library had been established in the building which bears Bodley's name.

STUART AND JACOBITE OXFORD

I

IF Elizabeth took Oxford to her heart, Charles I made it his capital in his day of trial. And the University was conspicuous in the struggle between Puritan and Whig ideals, on the one hand, and the political and ecclesiastical theories of the Stuart Princes, on the other. While Bodley laboured at his splendid Library, induced King James to visit it, and led on the University to plan a noble building, with Library, new Schools, and new Convocation House complete, theological controversy was rife in Oxford. Two new colleges came into being. Nicholas Wadham and his wife secured for their plans the site of the old Augustinian Convent just outside Smith Gate, and in 1610 one of the most perfect of Oxford quadrangles began to appear. It was intended especially for West Country scholars. Robert Blake was one of its early members; Raleigh's son and Monk's brother carried on the tradition. In 1624 it was decided to convert Broadgates Hall into Pembroke College, and moneys left by Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwicke were converted to that use. Tesdale had intended his money chiefly for scholars in Balliol College. New professorships also were founded, by Savile for Geometry and Astronomy, by other benefactors for Philosophy, History, and Music. Anatomy received some recognition. A Physic Garden was started. Science began to stir. But ecclesiastical contentions absorbed University leaders, and at Oxford, as in Court circles, High Churchmanship gained ground.

It is true that in early seventeenth-century Oxford Puritan feeling was still vigorous. Men like George Abbot, Master of University College and afterwards Primate, Robert Abbot of Balliol, his brother, John Prideaux, Rector of Exeter, and John Wilkinson at Magdalen Hall, defended Protestant opinions stoutly and gathered Puritan students round them. But fashion was turning against the Calvinists. William Laud



3. THE INNER QUADRANGLE, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ADDED BY
ARCHBISHOP LAUD

From the UNIVERSITY ALMANACK for 1845

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while at St. John's made himself a force in Oxford. As Bishop and Archbishop he became a power at Court. And when in 1630 he succeeded Lord Pembroke as Chancellor, his strong sense of authority and discipline was soon felt in University life. Laud loved Oxford and was bent upon reform. His Statutes, drafted by Brian Twyne, the University's historian and the first Keeper of its Archives, gave fresh life to the old regulations and reviewed the whole system of government and study. Democratic traditions were declining. The Heads of Houses had secured in the Hebdomadal Council the chief control of academic business. Educational changes could not be resisted. But the Laudian Code claimed to have departed no further from the ancient statutes than necessity or the genius of the age required. When King Charles visited the University in 1636, and was splendidly entertained by the Chancellor in the beautiful buildings which, with John Jackson's help, he had just added to his old college, Laud's authority stood at its zenith. But the movement against it in Church and State was already gathering formidable force.

Laud fell. But in the University his Code survived. The Civil War broke out. King Charles brought his army to Oxford and kept at Christ Church his uneasy Court. His Ministers, notably Edward Hyde, found lodgings in the colleges. His courtiers made free with buttery and cellar. His treasury called for the college plate. His troops jangled through the quadrangles, and he watched their movements from Magdalen Tower. Undergraduates enlisted and dug on the fortifications. Lectures flagged and students fell away. Few men liked the 'war without an enemy'. But Chillingworth and Falkland pleaded in vain for tolerance and peace. With the King's flight from Oxford in April 1646 the Royal cause went down. Cromwell visited the University in his hour of triumph. He was elected Chancellor. Puritan Commissioners reorganized Oxford, purged the colleges of obstinate 'Malignants', appointed new Professors and new Fellows in the place of men devoted to the cause of the King.

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All but three colleges were given new Heads. Dean Samuel Fell at Christ Church and Gilbert Sheldon, the Warden of All Souls, were only two of the representative Royalists displaced. Large changes were made; but the numbers expelled have been overstated; and it is evident that moderating influences were not unknown upon the winning side. Differences between Presbyterians and Independents added to the difficulty of the problem. Some resented the new college regulations; some scoffed at the new discipline and the 'godly' ways. But Puritan rulers like John Owen at Christ Church, John Conant at Exeter, John Wilkins at Wadham, were men who would have brought credit to any university, and under their administration numbers increased and prosperity returned. Wilkins gathered round him in Oxford a remarkable group of scientific men, the precursors of the Royal Society: Thomas Sydenham, a great name in English medicine, Jonathan Goddard, once physician in Cromwell's armies and afterwards Warden of Merton, Seth Ward and John Wallis, Savilian Professors—Wallis proved in controversy more than a match for Hobbes—William Petty, in 1651 Vice-Principal at Brasenose, Robert Boyle, John Locke, and Christopher Wren. When Monk brought back the King, and Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, returned to rule as Chancellor, the Cavaliers regained their old ascendancy, but the standards of conduct soon proved to be relaxed.

2

Clarendon's memory lingers in Oxford still. But, for all his love of the place and his real interest in education, he was never at home with the new generation, and he could not guide the reaction which carried him along. At first there was some wish to compromise, and trimmers found their opportunity. The Presbyterians had helped the King's return, and several Heads of Colleges recently appointed were allowed to remain. But Parliament demanded the restoration of the old Royalist Heads and Canons and Fellows. And as the reaction gathered force, the Act of Uniformity followed,

Stuart and Jacobite Oxford

and other Heads and Fellows found themselves unable to stay on. The new King visited Christ Church in 1663 and brought his Court to Oxford two years later to escape the Plague. He was to return there in a day of trouble, to secure the greatest political triumph of his reign. But Clarendon soon ceased to govern Charles's counsels, and in 1667, bidding farewell to Oxford and to England, he withdrew to France to write his famous *History*. Its profits paid for building the Clarendon Printing House. Archbishop Sheldon, who had passed on very quickly from All Souls to greater things, had little time for the duties of Chancellor, and he transmitted the office to the Duke of Ormonde at an early date. But he at least founded, and called in Christopher Wren to build for him, the University Theatre which bears his name.

The most conspicuous of the returned Royalists was the famous Dean, John Fell. Son of Dean Samuel Fell, he had been a Christ Church student at eleven and an Ensign in the Royal army later. As Head of his old college he proved a vigorous and high-minded man. Vice-Chancellor in 1666, Bishop of Oxford, as well as Dean of Christ Church, in 1675, Fell was a fine type of Churchman and Cavalier. He completed the college buildings, and crowned Tom Quad with Wren's tower. He entertained both Charles and James. He expelled John Locke. He refused to honour Titus Oates. And he patronized with kindness, but not without offence, a genius hardly less representative of seventeenth-century Oxford, the untiring student, annalist, antiquary, and back-biter, Anthony Wood. Wood's failings did not prevent his *History* from being a memorable book. And his picture of the demoralization which accompanied the anti-Puritan reaction stands, though there were men of force and character besides John Fell in the Oxford of that day. President Bathurst of Trinity, for one, had a great reputation among the Tory gentry, though he helped to train John Somers, a future leader of the Whigs. On the other hand, Heads like Clayton at Merton, and Finch, nominated by James II to All Souls, reflected too clearly the spirit of the age. Bathurst

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had been among the early men of science, and he lived to see the opening of the Ashmolean Museum in 1683. It was built to house the collections made by John Tradescant and Elias Ashmole: but in the building of it Wren had no share.

Charles II chose Oxford in the crisis of his reign as the stage on which to play out his struggle with his Parliament: and the famous scene in the Schools in 1681, which destroyed the schemes of Shaftesbury and Monmouth, appeared at the time to have ruined the Whigs. But James II had a gift for playing into the hands of his opponents; and he, too, chose Oxford as the scene of a political experiment, the last attempt of an English Sovereign to over-ride the law. James's endeavour to Romanize the University, the opening of Romanist chapels by two subservient Heads of Colleges, and the famous resistance of the Magdalen dons, are a part of English history. Only the gravest mismanagement could have made Oxford Tories welcome William of Orange. And there is no doubt that they turned with relief and devotion to Queen Anne. Deans like Aldrich, Atterbury, and Smalridge were more representative of Christ Church opinion than John Locke. Anne, the special friend of the Church, was received with enthusiasm in Oxford: and in 1710 the rally of Tory Churchmen converted foolish Dr. Sacheverell of Magdalen into a national hero and nearly swept the Act of Settlement away. The project failed. The Hanoverian kings succeeded. But it was in a world of apprehensive Whigs and angry, disappointed Jacobites that the undergraduates of Oxford grew up under George I.

3

Another diarist, bitterer than Wood, has left us a gloomy picture of early Hanoverian Oxford. But Thomas Hearne discredited every man with whom he quarrelled, and could never be fair to any 'rank stinking Whigg'. College Heads were sometimes undoubtedly inadequate, neglectful of business, and fond of the bottle—though there were not wanting men of a better type. Enthusiasm for study, if not unknown,

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was rare: enthusiasm of all kinds, except for violent politics, was out of fashion. There were bickerings in several colleges, contested elections, personalities, litigation, nepotism, jobs. Party feeling ran high. Whigs gathered in a few colleges, like Merton and Wadham, Exeter and Oriel. But the general tone was strongly Tory, and Dr. Shippen at Brasenose and Dr. King at St. Mary Hall were notorious Jacobite Heads. From time to time, almost till George III succeeded, outbreaks of Jacobite feeling revived the old disorders. Privilege and luxury tended to encroach. Servitors still got a cheap education. But Gentlemen Commoners were increasing notably, and not at Christ Church alone. William Pitt at Trinity in 1727 found a Gentleman Commoner's expenses higher than his father liked. Meanwhile the tutorial system and the teaching given in colleges gained ground, though educational progress languished. Science was backward and the Laudian system out of date. Professors rarely lectured: but the two Wartons kept up the reputation of the Professoriate. One sardonic Whig critic wrote of debauchees professing moral philosophy and of teachers of astronomy who never looked soberly upon the stars. Joseph Butler found Oxford studies frivolous and tiresome; and Gibbon and Bentham forty and fifty years later had no more mercy on the system than he. But there were still brilliant men in each generation. Addison held his Fellowship at Magdalen till 1711. William Murray of Christ Church began over a Latin poem his lifelong rivalry with William Pitt. Samuel Johnson brought to Pembroke in 1728 his fierce, unruly independence. Blackstone, also from Pembroke, became one of the glories of All Souls. Adam Smith went to Balliol in 1740. Charles Fox was a Gentleman Commoner of Hertford in 1764. And the two Scotts in the same age added legal lustre to University College.

The eighteenth century saw new colleges and new buildings. Great architects like Wren and Hawksmoor replaced the older master-builders. Wren is responsible for the Sheldonian Theatre, for the Bell Tower at Christ Church, for the north block in the garden quadrangle at Trinity, and for

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some work and advice elsewhere. He also planned, it seems, new chapels for Trinity and Queen's. But to Hawksmoor belongs the chief credit for the new Queen's College, for the Clarendon Building, and for the remarkable back quadrangle at All Souls.¹ Hawksmoor shared in many other plans, though Gibbs's design for the Radcliffe Camera was preferred to his. And he propounded some audacious schemes for rebuilding Brasenose, Christ Church, and Magdalen wholesale. Meanwhile many colleges added to their buildings, and amateur architects like Dean Aldrich and George Clarke of All Souls, politician and virtuoso, helped. Clarke was largely concerned, with the eccentric Dr. Woodroffe and the Worcestershire baronet Sir George Cooke, in the curious vicissitudes which ended in the foundation of Worcester College, on the site where once the Gloucester monks had dwelt. Some years later, in 1739, the vigorous Dr. Newton succeeded in converting Hart Hall for a period at any rate into Hertford College.

Two figures of outstanding influence have their place in these Oxford generations. John Wesley, brought up on argument and piety, entered Christ Church in 1720. But it was at Lincoln as Fellow and Tutor that he quietly launched his crusade, began to teach his godly and exacting discipline to a world 'dead in trespasses and sin'. Yet the Oxford Methodists were never numerous. Forty years saw them driven out of the University by men to whom enthusiasm even in righteousness was past understanding. Even Samuel Johnson thought their expulsion just. To eighteenth-century Oxford his strong common-sense was more acceptable. The 'mad and violent' undergraduate of Pembroke had developed thirty years later into a leader of contemporary thought. He would come and stay at Oxford, from 1754 onwards, and bring dons and undergraduates alike under his spell. He would dominate the Common Rooms, at University especially, with his far-ranging, racy, overbearing conversation. And if pedantry and dogmatism sometimes mingled with it, he yet, like Wesley, lifted the standards of his age.

¹ But not for the twin towers which were added in 1827.

MODERN OXFORD

I

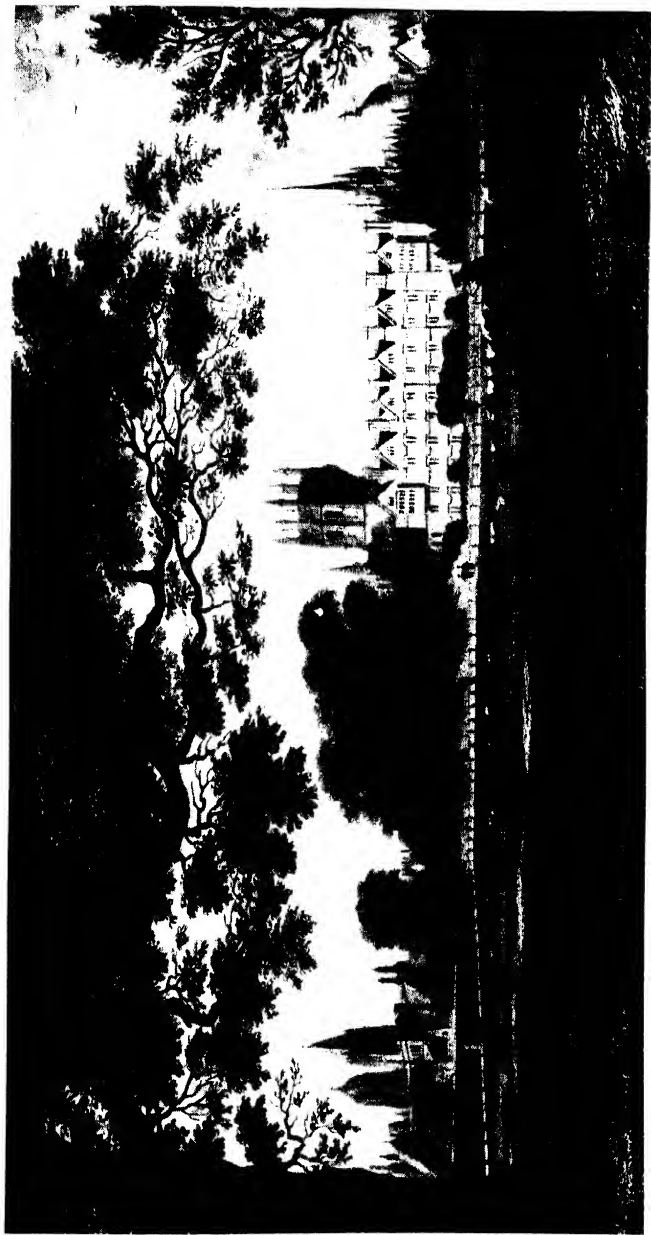
REFORM at Oxford, long delayed and greatly needed, began before the eighteenth century closed. The Laudian Statutes, with their rules of government and discipline, their provision for lectures, disputations, studies, still dominated University life. But the right to alter and amend them was admitted after a struggle in 1760. Convocation (*Magna Congregatio*) was defined afresh. And Oxford men were reminded of the futility of the old exercises and of the somnolence into which the University had fallen. Insistent voices demanded improvement. Some active-minded tutors urged the need of real examinations: and three notable Heads of Colleges, John Eveleigh, Provost of Oriel in 1781, Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church in 1783, and John Parsons, Master of Balliol in 1798, threw themselves into the movement for reform. In the year 1800 a New Examination Statute established both a Pass and an Honours Examination: and in the years which followed the system of classes and other modifications were introduced. Cyril Jackson became a great figure in Oxford, and Christ Church, already full of budding statesmen, more than ever a great college. The buildings were crammed from garret to cellar—not a dog-kennel untenanted, said De Quincey. Jackson was credited with ‘a wonderful tact in managing that most unmanageable class of Undergraduates, Noblemen’. Gold tassels multiplied. The Dean enforced discipline and stimulated work. He strongly urged the reading of Homer. He chose excellent tutors. He welcomed George Canning, and is supposed to have checked his inclination for the company of mischievous young Whigs. He advised Robert Peel to work like a tiger, and watched over him with affectionate pride. Canning would gladly have represented the University in Parliament. But Oxford would tolerate no friend of Catholic Emancipation. That honour was reserved for Peel, until the University rejected him for

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the same reason, as later on it chose and then rejected Gladstone. Peel's examination in classics in 1808 was a popular triumph. A double first followed and in six months he was in the House of Commons.

Other colleges too had woken up. Theophilus Leigh, for nearly sixty years Master of Balliol, survived till 1785, and under him the numbers in the college fell from 192 to 75. But Dr. Parsons, a Tory reformer, and for long 'the working man in the Hebdomadal Board', brought new life and new ideas. Southey's career at Balliol ended rather suddenly, but William Hamilton and his Scottish friends set a new standard for the future. At Oriel Eveleigh was succeeded in 1795 by Copleston, a memorable Provost, and the college, throwing open its Fellowships, entered on the most brilliant period of its history. The demand for the removal of religious tests gained force. Lord North, as Chancellor, deprecated the raising of the question. And Convocation steadily insisted that religious tests were needed 'to secure the venerable Fabric of our Constitution in Church and State'. In politics Dr. Tatham, a typical Tory Head at Lincoln, reminded Burke in 1791 that Aristotle had founded his philosophy on 'the natural inequality and subordination of man'. And even young Landor at Trinity and young Shelley at University failed to persuade their contemporaries to embrace freely the revolutionary opinions of the time. When W. E. Gladstone in 1828 followed Canning and Peel to Christ Church, neither University nor city was in essentials greatly altered from the Oxford of the past. Lord Grenville was still Chancellor. Dr. Routh, a tutor of Johnson's day, had ruled for thirty-five years at Magdalen, and was to rule there for twenty-six more. Dr. Blackstone had been for thirty years Principal of New Inn Hall and was alleged to be its only member. Privilege and tradition lingered on. But there was already a new stir and movement. The reforming spirit could not be silenced. Even science had begun to count.

The years which separate Mr. Gladstone's admission at Christ Church from his election as Member for the Univer-



4. OXFORD A CENTURY AGO, FROM MERTON FIELD

On the left, Tom Tower and the Cathedral, in the centre, Merton, and to the right St. Mary's and the Radcliffe Camera

From Ingram's MEMORIALS

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sity in 1847 saw the rise and fall of the Oxford Movement which will always be associated with Dr. Newman's name. But among Oxford men of that day the strong revival of religious feeling was not confined to one school of thought. It was hardly less marked than the strong interest taken in politics and in Parliamentary Reform. In 1811 Thomas Arnold became a Scholar of Corpus, and John Keble and Richard Whately Fellows of Oriel. J. H. Newman gained an Oriel Fellowship in 1822, E. B. Pusey in 1823, Hurrell Froude and Robert Wilberforce in 1826: and in 1828 Edward Hawkins was elected Provost. Henry Manning went up to Balliol in 1827; Archibald Tait, Arthur Stanley, and Benjamin Jowett won Balliol Scholarships in 1830, 1833, and 1835. In 1828 Newman began the famous sermons at St. Mary's, which with their nobility of spirit touched the hearts of many who could not accept their dogmatic appeal. But it was not till Keble preached his stirring sermon on National Apostasy in 1833 that the new crusade began. Mr. Gladstone's immediate contemporaries were a good deal occupied with politics. The Union Society, replacing an earlier Debating Society at Christ Church, was established at Wyatt's in the High Street in 1829; and among the famous speeches delivered there undergraduates long remembered young Gladstone's impeachment of Lord Grey's Government in May 1831.

Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform were carried; but still the University survived. The Duke of Wellington was elected Chancellor, and accompanied Queen Adelaide to Oxford in 1835. By that time the Tractarian Movement was in full swing. Newman's early Tracts had proved a battle-cry. The peril to the Church, the evils of 'a shallow and detestable liberalism', the meaning of Catholic tradition, the authority and apostolical succession of bishops, were themes which roused and startled opinion. In 1841 the attempt to interpret the Thirty-nine Articles 'according to the sense of the Catholic Church' deepened the sensation which the earlier Tracts had created. From 1833 to 1845

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that memorable controversy divided and engrossed the University. On the feelings and differences excited it is not necessary to dwell here. When the crisis came in 1845, many disciples of the Oxford Movement, men of character and devotion, took their stand beside Keble and Pusey. Others, not less sincere and distinguished, passed with Newman into the Church of Rome.

2

The Tractarian Movement was followed by a Liberal reaction. The first University Commission was appointed in 1850, and immediately began its inquiry into the possibilities of University reform. But Convocation had of late done much to reorganize studies; new Schools in natural science, law, and history were being set up; and many Oxford men resented interference from outside. Some colleges declined to help the Commissioners' inquiries, and in regard to college revenues little information was forthcoming. The Commissioners, however, had no difficulty in discovering that the Hebdomadal Board was unpopular, and that Congregation was reduced to a shadow of its former self. In their Report they advocated large reforms. They aimed at diminishing the monopoly enjoyed by the Heads of Houses, at restoring the life of Congregation, at modifying the regulations for Proctors, at reforming the Vice-Chancellor's Court, at abolishing privileges for men of rank—Gentlemen Commoners and servitors alike must go—at improving discipline and lowering expenditure, at widening and improving the whole system of study. They proposed to make the Professors take a far more active share in the work of education. They called on the colleges to throw open their Fellowships and Scholarships, to reorganize their finances, and to contribute substantially to the University's support. They were prepared to break through medieval statutes, to put an end to apathy and old abuses, and even to surrender clerical control.

There was a sharp fight over the Commission's Report. But the Act of 1854, carried mainly by the efforts of Mr.



5. OXFORD A CENTURY AGO, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

The most prominent towers, from left to right, are those of All Saints' Church, St. Aldate's Church, the Radcliffe Camera, St. Mary's, Tom Tower, the Cathedral, and Merton

From Ingram's MEMORIALS

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Gladstone, embodied much of its spirit and advice. The government of the University was reconstituted. A Hebdomadal Council replaced the Hebdomadal Board. A new Congregation, of resident members of Convocation, was created. An Executive Commission was empowered to alter trusts and statutes, to apportion revenues, to issue ordinances for college reform; and under this pressure a series of comprehensive changes quietly but steadily revolutionized Oxford life. The government both of the University and of the colleges became really representative. New vigour was infused into teaching and administration. The Professorial system was reorganized and partly endowed from college funds. Fellowships and Scholarships were made to depend more upon merit and less upon local, personal, or ecclesiastical considerations. Vested interests and indefensible restrictions had to give way to the common good.

The Act of 1854 was followed by other important changes. In 1871 Parliament after a long struggle abolished University Tests, and Oxford ceased to be the preserve of the Church of England. In 1872 a new Commission was appointed, and proceeded to inquire into the finances of University and colleges alike. And in 1877 yet another Commission was set up, determined to utilize college revenues more freely for University education. This Commission sat for some years and carried through a comprehensive programme of reform. It organized studies afresh. It changed the conditions of Fellowships. It demanded work in return for endowments. It fearlessly remodelled college statutes; the old rule of celibacy was at last relaxed. It made further large provision for Professorships, for lectures, and for poor students. The work of the earlier Commissions was carried forward and Oxford gradually accepted the new ways.

These changes were accompanied by great developments in the teaching of modern subjects. Earlier in the century Dr. Kidd, Dr. Daubeney, and Dr. Buckland had made the voice of science heard. And from 1845 onwards, under Dr. Acland's leadership, the demand for a Science Museum

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gathered round it all who wished to see clerical Oxford open her gates to the new ideas. It gathered round it other enthusiasts too. John Ruskin, Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church in 1837, Professor of Fine Art in 1870 and again in 1883—the diggers of Hinksey date from 1874—contributed to the project his rare gifts of sympathy and inspiration. And the Museum, founded in 1855, represented in many different ways the dreams of its builders. The same ardent and romantic spirit produced the frescoes in the Union Debating Hall, painted by William Morris, Burne-Jones, and others in their resolve to beautify the world. In 1859 the Prince of Wales came up to Oxford, and in the same year the old sermons for Charles I's Martyrdom and Charles II's Restoration ceased. In 1860 Bishop Wilberforce, challenging the ideas of Darwin at a meeting of the British Association, found himself fearlessly answered by Professor Huxley; and though Disraeli at the Sheldonian professed himself on the side of the angels, the new views and the new voices would not be suppressed. The Tractarian Movement had roused apprehensions about authority and superstition; and three Balliol men, Stanley, Jowett, and Temple, were prominent in demanding freedom for liberal views. Mark Pattison and James Anthony Froude, Clough, Matthew Arnold, and many others were counted on their side. In 1860 the writers in *Essays and Reviews* claimed the right 'to say what we think freely within the limits of the Church of England'. Severe attacks upon them followed, and Jowett, treated with little liberality by some of his opponents, became a protagonist in the struggle which ensued.

3

Jowett filled a large place in Victorian Oxford. He had a great reputation as a tutor, and as Master he gathered other famous tutors round him. Balliol proved a training-ground for judges and prelates, ambassadors and statesmen. In the ten years following 1870 men noted Asquith and Milner, Curzon and Grey. At Christ Church Dean Liddell in the

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same age carried on a fine tradition. He did more to improve the Cathedral and the college buildings than any Dean for many years. Meanwhile New College and Magdalen developed from small and privileged societies into great popular colleges. University, Trinity, and Corpus prospered and made way. Many colleges added, more or less happily, to the buildings of the past. Wyatt's architectural methods found successors in those of Butterfield and Waterhouse and Gilbert Scott. Balliol was largely rebuilt, Exeter transformed, and Merton threatened. But Sir Thomas Jackson, Mr. Bodley, and others showed a finer taste. New Schools of some splendour rose in the High Street, and the Bodleian, steadily expanding, took possession of the older Schools of Jacobean days. The Press was already flourishing in a new home. Trinity and Brasenose built new quadrangles. New colleges appeared—Keble, founded in 1868 to preserve the memories of the Tractarian Movement, and Hertford, re-established by Mr. Thomas Baring about 1874. The old halls, doomed by University Commissions, were absorbed in the colleges, all but St. Edmund Hall, which showed such vitality that by common consent it was allowed to survive. Some Private Halls sprang up later. Nonconformist colleges for graduates were started, Mansfield, the comeliest, in 1885. Later buildings have since added to the resources of both University and colleges, while a far-sighted policy has secured lands in the immediate neighbourhood for the Oxford Preservation Trust.

Two interesting modern developments are separately treated in this volume. The movement for the higher education of women, which was to end in their admission to full membership of the University, led to the foundation, in 1879, of two women's colleges in Oxford, Somerville and Lady Margaret Hall. They and their successors have since grown remarkably in popularity and strength. And the large-minded bequest of Cecil Rhodes of Oriel, for the training at Oxford of Scholars chosen from the British Empire, Germany, and the United States, brought a new element into University life. The athletic prowess of the Rhodes Scholars

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added to their popularity. All through the nineteenth century athleticism had been growing in repute. Eight-oared racing at Oxford began with a contest between Brasenose and Jesus in 1815. The University Boat Race was first rowed in 1829, and became an annual institution in 1856. The first Oxford and Cambridge cricket-match was played in 1827. Football, a temptation to medieval clerks, was raised to the dignity of a University contest in 1873. Contests in racquets and tennis were older. Hunting was always a rich man's recreation and walking the resource of the poor. Other fashions grew up. Music steadily asserted its influence: the Holywell Music Room had been opened as early as 1748. Art found many votaries. Aestheticism offered some absurdities. Debating and discussion were always in the blood. The older philosophies found fresh rivals or exponents, Comte and Mill and T. H. Green. Social reform roused enthusiasm. University Settlements were founded. University Extension carried University teaching successfully into populous towns. Ruskin College and the Workers' Educational Association arose to meet the needs of working-men. New studies, English Literature, Modern Languages, History, Geography, Forestry, Engineering, won popularity beside the old. The Modern History School under a succession of great historians attracted many students. The Taylor Institution, a name not to be forgotten, proved a valuable centre for studying modern languages.

The end of the nineteenth century saw some illustrious figures passing away. The Boer War called Oxford men to the colours. Queen Victoria died, and a great era ended: her great-grandson presently became a Magdalen man. The Prince of Wales lived an undergraduate's life and won in rich measure undergraduate affection. Lord Curzon, succeeding in 1907 to a long line of distinguished Chancellors, threw himself with energy into new schemes of reform. He even suggested, in advance of University opinion, degrees for women and the abolition of compulsory Greek. But in 1914 the Great War emptied Oxford. 14,500 members of the

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University enlisted. Every college had its tale of honour and of loss. Oxford came through the crisis undaunted, bore steadily even the financial strain. But, as the numbers filled up again to overflowing, new problems had to be faced and solved. The colleges were overcrowded, but the cost of college life had inevitably gone up. In 1922 a new Commission proposed large developments in teaching, staff, and buildings, and recommended that a large annual grant should be made to the University by the State. The demand was liberally met. The University may hope to provide for the needs of the new generations at least as generously and wisely as of yore.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION AT OXFORD

By MISS L. GRIER

THE earliest discernible movement for the higher education of women in Oxford was in 1866, when certain wives and sisters of Oxford professors and lecturers obtained permission to attend some of the University lectures, and even organized special classes for women. Nothing very definite or permanent was done, yet an important beginning had been made. A more decisive step was taken in 1873, when a committee was formed, of which Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Humphry Ward were joint secretaries, and which included among its members Mrs. T. H. Green and Mrs. A. H. Johnson. This body did much to prepare the way for more definite schemes. It arranged classes and lectures for women, and drew many eminent persons into interest in the matter. Such friends as A. H. D. Acland, Professor T. H. Green, Canon Scott Holland, Dr. Magrath, Bishop Percival, Bishop Talbot, and Dr. Spooner began to concern themselves with the question of the higher education of women.

The first-fruits of the pioneer work done by the 1873 committee were seen in the year 1878, the first great landmark of advance. In that year a movement began which aimed at bringing women to Oxford for purposes of study. The month of June 1878 witnessed notable events. On the 4th a meeting consisting of seventeen well-known Oxford residents was held. It decided that it was desirable 'to attempt the establishment in Oxford of a small hall or hostel in connexion with the Church of England, for the reception of women desirous of availing themselves of the special advantages which Oxford offers for higher education'. This was the foundation meeting of Lady Margaret Hall. A divergence of opinion led to other meetings in favour of an undenominational foundation, which gave birth to Somerville Hall, now Somerville College. Both Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville Hall were opened in October 1879.

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But still more had happened in June 1878, for on the 22nd of that month a meeting was held to form an 'association for promoting the higher education of women in Oxford'. The foundation of the Association for the Education of Women, the main business of which was the arrangement for the tuition of women students, their admission to college and University lectures, and the arrangement of special classes for women, preserved unity in educational matters, in spite of differences in opinion on denominational issues. The minute of the foundation meeting of the Association for the Education of Women stated that the object of that association was to establish and maintain 'a system of instruction having general reference to the Oxford examinations for women over 18 years of age'. This minute referred to action which had been taken by the University in 1875, when it empowered the delegates of local examinations to conduct special examinations for women. The women so examined might or might not have worked in Oxford.

The University still gave no official recognition to the women in its midst either in 1875 or in 1884, when it took a further and most important step in admitting women to Honour Moderations in Classics and Mathematics, and the Final Honour Schools of Mathematics, Modern History, and Natural Science. By the end of 1894 all the University examinations for degrees in Arts and Music had been opened to women, but separate honours examinations for women were held in English until 1895, and in Modern Languages until 1904. They ceased when the University instituted honour schools in those subjects. There was no obligatory intermediate examination.

The bulk of the women sitting for these examinations were naturally women who had studied in Oxford, but the University Examiners issued Honour and Pass lists of women containing the names of some who had studied at the Royal Holloway College and elsewhere. The responsibility for admitting women to these examinations was until 1910 left with the delegates of local examinations.

In the meantime the number of women students in Oxford

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and the number of women's societies increased. In 1886 St. Hugh's Hall was founded by Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth, and in 1893 St. Hilda's Hall by Miss Dorothea Beale. In that year a definite organization was made for women students resident in Oxford who were not members of one of the halls. These students were under the supervision of a secretary of the Association for the Education of Women. In 1888 a Register of such students had been made, but not until 1893 did they have any separate organization or their own head. Mrs. A. H. Johnson, who was Secretary of the Association for the Education of Women, was appointed Principal of this body of Home-Students.

In 1896 an attempt was made to open the B.A. degree to duly qualified women. A resolution to that effect was proposed in Congregation, and defeated by 215 votes to 140. Resolutions proposing diplomas for women who possessed the same or other qualifications were also defeated. The time was not ripe, and some cordial friends of the higher education of women opposed the movement. In 1908 came a further and more successful movement for the recognition by the University of the Oxford societies of women students. The Hebdomadal Council appointed a committee to consider the institution of a special delegacy to deal with the women students.

Hard on the heels of the appointment of this committee, though not in connexion with it, came the great letter from Lord Curzon of Kedleston, then Chancellor of the University, on 'Principles and Methods of University Reform', in which he strongly advocated the granting of degrees to women. His cogent arguments rested on the interests of the women students in the wider opening to them of the educational resources and instruction of the University, and in the desirability of their being subject to some form of academic discipline and control; on the interests of the women teachers and their status in institutions and places outside Oxford; and on the interest of the University itself, since the granting of such a privilege would on the one hand

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encourage the ablest women to come to Oxford, and on the other give to the University some degree of control over the women and over the institutions to which they were attached.

The immediate upshot of the committee appointed by the Hebdomadal Council and of Lord Curzon's letter was official recognition of women working in Oxford by the formation in 1910 of a University delegacy for women students. Women, although not members of the University, were expressly made eligible to serve on the delegacy. To that body was transferred from the delegacy of local examinations the duty of entering women for University examinations. To the new delegacy was formally entrusted the responsibility for governing the Society of Home-Students.

During the ten momentous years from 1910 to 1920 the consideration in which women were held advanced in the academic as it did in the civic and industrial worlds. Before the War Lord Curzon's advocacy of degrees for women had induced the Hebdomadal Council to draft a statute which went farther than he had suggested. The admission of women to the parliamentary franchise encouraged further aims, and when the final statute was brought forward in 1920 and passed Convocation without opposition, it admitted women to matriculation and graduation with full membership of the University. In Michaelmas Term 1920 women entered upon their full privileges. Degrees by decree were conferred upon the heads of the women's societies and upon those tutors who, having been students before there was any prospect of degrees, had not taken the full degree course. At this stage the Association for the Education of Women was dissolved after successful labours of forty-two years. A special University delegacy was made responsible for the affairs of the Society of Oxford Home-Students; the Women Students' Delegacy was dissolved; the work of entering women for the various examinations was transferred to the five societies of women students; and the Women's Property Committee was established to deal with any property held in common among the women's societies.



6. OXFORD FROM THE NORTH
From the UNIVERSITY ALMANACK for 1849

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Since 1920 there have been various modifications of the women's statute, but the work put into it had been well done, and in principle it remains unaltered. By it and other statutes women are admitted under the same conditions as men to be members of Convocation and Congregation, of the Hebdomadal Council, and of various delegacies, boards, committees, and bodies of curators or visitors. It enables them to act as examiners, it makes it possible to open University fellowships and scholarships to them. There are now few of such fellowships and scholarships for which women are not eligible; most academic positions and academic honours are open to them. The drafting of the women's statute expressly precludes the application of any other part of the University Statutes to women which is not mentioned in the women's statute, or in which a special clause concerning women has not been inserted. With the passage of time an increasing number of such insertions has been made. Women undergraduates have gradually been brought under the same proctorial control as men, and in 1931 the whole of the statute dealing with the discipline of male undergraduates was made applicable to women.

The government of the women's colleges differs from that of the men's. Since 1925 all the colleges have been incorporated by Royal Charter. In all cases the Principal and Tutors who are official Fellows are members of the governing body, but in several respects the government differs from that of the men's colleges, since there are additional members of the governing body who may hold office in the University or in other colleges, or who may have no official connexion with the University. The power of electing some of these members lies with former students of the colleges whose names have been retained on their books and who have complied with the requirements for membership of the association of old students or senior members. Of the four resident bodies, Somerville, St. Hugh's, and St. Hilda's have exchanged the name of 'Hall' for that of 'College', Lady Margaret Hall alone retaining the older name; the difference

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in name is not associated with a difference in status. The government of the Society of Oxford Home-Students is more nearly like that of St. Catherine's Society (the men's non-collegiate body), since both are governed by a University delegacy, but the Society of Oxford Home-Students' Delegacy, like the governing bodies of the women's colleges, contains members of both sexes.

In 1879, when the Association for the Education of Women made its constitution and Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville College were opened, there were 21 women resident in the two halls, and 25 others, some living at home and some with relations, some part- and some whole-time students. None were, or could be, graduates or undergraduates. Fifty-two years later, in 1931, there were 755 women undergraduates, of whom 542 were living in, or attached to, one or other of the women's colleges, and 213 members of the Society of Oxford Home-Students. There were also 63 women graduates reading for diplomas or research degrees. Half a century ago no woman could enter for any of the University degree examinations: in 1931 some 246 took the honours examinations of the University.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

By SIR FRANCIS WYLIE

THE Rhodes Scholarships, for students from the British Empire, the United States, and Germany, were established under the will of the South African statesman, Cecil John Rhodes. Of him this is not the place to speak. His history is known, its tragedy and its romance. His name will live in the world so long as men speak of Southern or of Northern Rhodesia; and in Oxford as long as there are Rhodes Scholars, or the house which his Trustees have built there to his memory.

Scholarships endow education, but at times they have a further end in view: and Rhodes's motive in founding his scholarships was in fact political. To the Jesuits education was an instrument of policy, and it is from the Jesuits that Rhodes's scheme derives.

His scholarships are best understood—are indeed only fully understood—in the light of the successive wills which he drew up between the years 1877 and 1899. It was in the former year that, while still an undergraduate and barely twenty-five, he made his first will. By it he bequeathed all his wealth—at that time presumably modest—to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being, and to a certain Mr. Shippard, Attorney-General for Griqualand West, to promote the extension of British rule, the consolidation of the British Empire, the restoration of Anglo-Saxon unity, and 'the foundation of so great a Power as to hereafter render war impossible and to promote the best interests of humanity'. These were the ideas upon which the young diamond-digger of Kimberley had been brooding as he sat, as one who knew him recalls him characteristically sitting, aloof from the very differently minded diggers about him, on an upturned bucket, in an old pair of flannels. And these ideas never left him. They were the 'thoughts' which Table Mountain—his Church he called it—brought to him. They

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were his companions as he sat, often the day long, on that solemn, because so lonely, spot in the Matoppos where now, by his own choice, he lies.

He drew up six wills in all, at intervals of a few years. These wills differ in details, but the ideas which inspire them remain the same—the consolidation of the British Empire, the union of the English-speaking peoples, the promotion of peace throughout the world.

It is in the will of 1893 that scholarships first find a place. He was on board ship, in the Red Sea, when the idea came to him of establishing scholarships at an English residential university for students from the British Colonies; and he lost no time in acting on the idea. By the will which he then drew up scholarships were left to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada. Between 1893 and 1899, the year in which he made his last will, the scope of his foundation had widened. In particular, America had come in. For the inclusion of Americans W. T. Stead, the journalist, claims responsibility—and there is no need to question his claim. The ideal of Anglo-American co-operation in the work of winning peace for the world had inspired Rhodes's thinking from the first; and in Stead he found a fellow-worker whose enthusiasm matched his own. The intimacy of these two men, to the world's eye so different, is indeed one of history's minor romances. Rhodes named Stead as a Trustee in three successive wills.

By his final will, then, Rhodes established scholarships at Oxford for the British Dominions and for the United States. There were to be eight annual scholarships for South Africa, six for Australia, two for Canada, one each for New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Bermuda—that is, twenty annual scholarships tenable for three years, making sixty in all. In America each State or Territory of the Union was to have two scholarships, making a total of ninety-six American scholarships.

How came it that Rhodes, the Master-Imperialist, should have allotted ninety-six scholarships to the United States and

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only sixty to the whole of the British Empire? Did he know how many States there were? And how came it that, of the eight then existing Canadian Provinces, only two (Ontario and Quebec) were remembered in the will? Australia, with a population, at that time, of roughly 3,700,000, was given eighteen scholarships; Canada, with some 5,340,000, only six. One could wish for an answer to the questions which these figures raise. It is too late. Nor does it now matter. The Trustees have adjusted the balance by the creation of forty extra scholarships for the Dominions. To-day one hundred scholars are elected for the British Empire and ninety-six for the United States.

The will here referred to was completed in 1899. Two years later Rhodes added a codicil creating fifteen scholarships for German students. Although an afterthought, and standing somewhat aside from the main motive of the Foundation, the codicil has nevertheless its significance—its hint of hesitation. Was Anglo-Saxon enough? Would Teutonic not, perhaps and after all, be safer? Rhodes lets us in to his thought. 'A good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States of America will secure the peace of the World, and educational relations form the strongest tie.' That was written in 1901. Thirteen years later England and Germany were at war. Under the stress of war Rhodes's codicil was cancelled by Act of Parliament, and the money so released was used by the Trustees to create scholarships for places in the Dominions which had none.

In 1929, however, the Trustees re-created scholarships for Germans, and two scholars now come each year from Germany. To that extent Rhodes's will, codicil and all, operates once more.

Rhodes's will was published in the early spring of 1902. Shortly afterwards the Trustees appointed the late Sir George Parkin, Head Master of Upper Canada College, Toronto, to be organizing secretary. For the next eighteen months Parkin was travelling round the Dominions and the United States, stimulating (as he well knew how) interest in

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the scholarships, and devising machinery for the selection of scholars. The general character of that machinery is everywhere the same. Scholars are nominated by a local Committee whose nominations are subject only to ratification by the Trustees. In this business of selection old Rhodes Scholars are taking, as their numbers and standing grow, a share which is everywhere important and in America decisive.

Rhodes Scholars are spread over the University, as Rhodes himself suggested. That is just plain policy. Nor could it be otherwise; for every college sets a limit to the number of overseas men it will admit. Indeed, in these post-war days, when Oxford finds men beating at her doors, this limit makes the business of the distribution of Rhodes Scholars less simple than it was. Thanks, however, to the sympathetic co-operation of the colleges, there has, so far, been no need to go outside Rhodes's own University. And perhaps there never will be.

Rhodes Scholarships have a character of their own. Rhodes distrusted the 'mere bookworm'. He desired that, in the selection of scholars, regard should be paid, not only to intellect, but at least as much to character, and even to some extent to physical vigour. The equating of disparate qualities is never easy; and it may be that in the early days the athlete got more than his due. However that may be, it is clear that to-day character and ability tend to determine elections, though 'fondness for and success in manly outdoor sports' contribute to the decision.

Since 1903 some 1,500 Rhodes Scholars have passed through Oxford. Of course they have fallen short, some of them, of our early expectations, so high and, one sees now, so unfair. But they have justified Rhodes of his faith. They have brought something distinctive to Oxford, and themselves have gained in breadth of sympathy and outlook. And of their academic record they have no need to be ashamed. They do not, indeed, win as many first classes in 'Schools' as open Scholars and Exhibitioners, but they run them close if first and second classes are taken together; and they leave



7. RHODES HOUSE

ARCHITECTURE

By E. A. GREENING LAMBORN

WHEN Mr. Belloc apostrophized his University as
 malarious spot,
 which people call medeeval, though it's not

he was thinking only of academic Oxford; the other half-truth is expressed in J. R. Green's complaint that the University had found his native town an important municipality, and reduced it to a collection of lodging houses. The city itself was already a large and important town before the Norman Conquest, and its buildings are representative of every century from the eleventh downwards; but those of the University and the colleges belong, for the most part, to the late medieval, the Renaissance, and modern periods. Only one college, Merton, and one University building, the Old Congregation House, can show work of an earlier style than Perpendicular, and even the later medieval work, in most of the colleges, has been altered by refacing and by the insertion of new windows; Magdalen alone can claim to possess an unaltered medieval quadrangle. Nevertheless the tradition of the splendid medieval buildings of which, until the Spoliation, Oxford was full, persisted long after their destruction at the Reformation; so that the work of the early Renaissance has here far more of the medieval than of the Classic Spirit, and even when the Palladian style had established itself its reign in Oxford was never unchallenged by the older tradition. Side by side with Radcliffe's dome stand the Gothic towers of All Souls; and some of the masons that worked on the one may have helped to build the other. The second quadrangle of University College is contemporary with the Palladian front of Queen's that faces it across the street, though it is indistinguishable in style from the adjoining quadrangle of the early Renaissance.

Of academic Oxford it is truly said that she whispers from

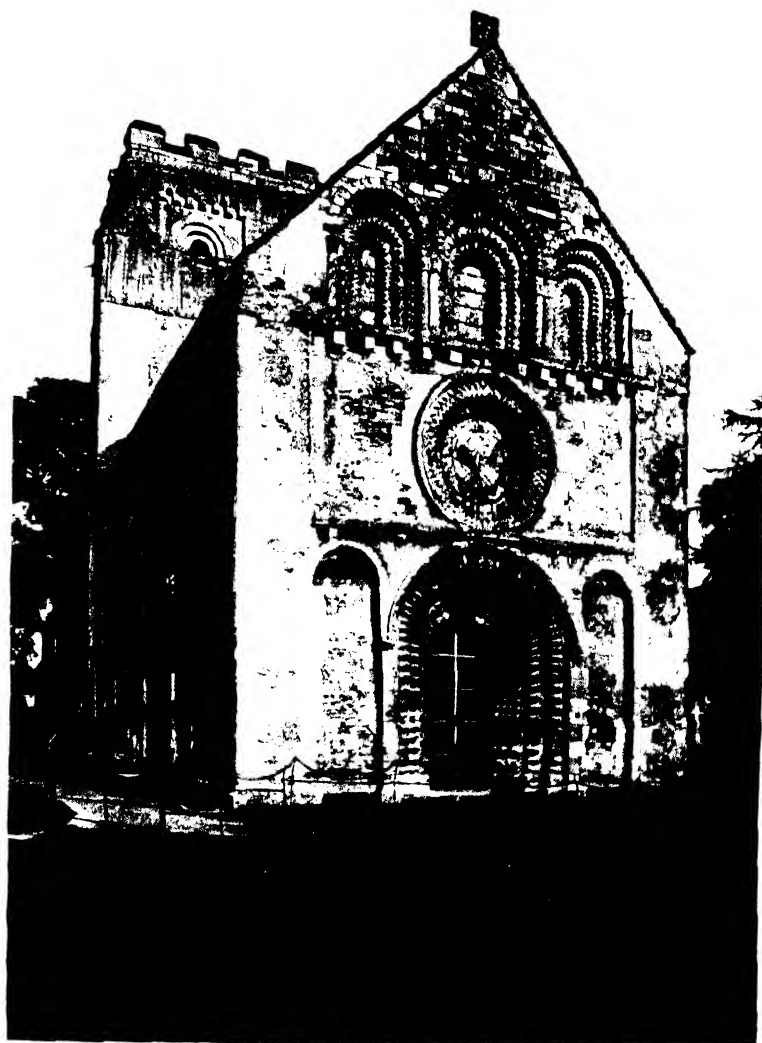
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her towers the *last* enchantments of the Middle Age. Our examples of early medieval architecture are to be found mainly in ecclesiastical buildings, in the Cathedral, the city churches, and the older college chapels; there is no town in England in which the medieval styles can be studied with an equal wealth of illustration. The purely academic buildings afford an equally rich store of examples of Renaissance work, both early and late.

With the exception of New Road, cut through the bailey of the castle in 1771, and King Edward Street, laid out a hundred years later, the streets of the city are those of Anglo-Saxon Oxford. But the only building surviving from that period is the tower of St. Michael's Church in the Cornmarket. Its pre-Conquest origin is suggested by its slim and lofty proportions, its lack of buttresses and stairway, the long-and-short work on its angles, the recessing of its window-openings so that the oiled parchment or lattice or other substitute for glass might be protected from rain, and the baluster shafts of its belfry lights. These shafts with their barrel-like proportions were turned in a lathe; their purpose is to support the long stone which serves as a common impost for the two small round arches that were more easily constructed than a single large one. The practice of setting long and short stones alternately upright and flat at the angles of a building, and of splaying the windows externally, came into fashion late in the Anglo-Saxon period, and was abandoned soon after the Conquest.

Traces of round-headed arches in the east wall of the Lady Chapel in the Cathedral, similar to those of the blocked doorways in St. Michael's tower, suggest that this part of the Cathedral may be a vestige of the Priory Church of St. Frideswide, which is recorded to have been rebuilt in 1004. Like the other churches of the city, however, it was swept away in the great outburst of building activity which followed the Norman Conquest.

The first manifestation of Norman energy in Oxford was naturally of a military character: it is the great mound of



S. IFFLEY CHURCH. THE WEST END

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earth that overhangs the New Road. This was the 'motte' of the castle built by Robert D'Oilli, the Conqueror's lieutenant in Oxford, to control the town and district. Its prototype may be seen in the Bayeux Tapestry in the 'castle' thrown up at Hastings immediately after the battle. It consisted of a moated mound surmounted by a stockade and surrounded by a levelled area, the bailey, defended by a ditch, with a palisade on its inner edge. A steeply sloping bridge across the inner moat gave access to the motte from the bailey, and a drawbridge defended by a wooden tower spanned the outer ditch.

Such a fortification could be thrown up by forced labour in a very short time. Its timber defences could be replaced by masonry at leisure. Its weakest point was the barbican, the tower defending the entrance, which could be easily set on fire. By 1071 D'Oilli had replaced this by the existing stone tower overhanging the river. Its high doorway could be approached only by means of a ladder, its basement only by a trap in the first floor; the arched openings in its topmost stage gave access to a wooden platform or gallery from which stones and other missiles could be discharged upon the heads of an attacking force; its roof served both as a post for archers and as a kitchen.

Its enormously thick walls illustrate the prodigal use of material by which Norman building is distinguished alike from the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic styles. This monumental character is the most striking feature of Norman architecture. It was the lack of it in the otherwise well-built Anglo-Saxon churches that led to their destruction by the conquering race when, by the end of the eleventh century, their hold on the country was secure.

What the Normans brought into England was not better mason-craft but larger ideas in design, and particularly the ambition to make their buildings at once more monumental and less inflammable, by ceiling them with a stone vault in the Roman manner. The resources of a semi-barbarous people did not permit them to build arches of the vast span of a

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Roman aqueduct or a modern railway bridge: they could not construct the timber framework or centring necessary to support a wide arch in course of construction. The device invented or adopted to minimize the centring required gives to the Norman arch its most readily recognized characteristic.

Oxford has many excellent examples of Norman architecture, though these represent only a fraction of the work that transformed the city in the twelfth century. Iffley Church (Pl. 8) is the finest of them, and the arches of its doorways admirably illustrate the method of construction typical of their age. Instead of being cut straight through the wall in the older fashion the arch is built up in a series of rings, for the lowest and smallest of which alone is centring required; this, when complete, serves as a support for the next, and this in turn for the ring or 'order' above it until the whole is finished.

This treatment of the arch of course affects the jambs (sides) of the opening, since each ring or order of the arch must have its proper support. So the jambs too are recessed, and often, as in the north and south doorways and the chancel arch at Iffley, shafts are inserted to carry the orders of the arch. The shafts bear capitals of uniform and easily recognized shape, the 'cushion-cap'; they are formed from cubical blocks of stone of which the lower angles have been rounded off to fit the circular shaft while the upper part is left square to carry a tile-like abacus, the upper edge of which projects above the cap while the lower edge is 'chamfered' or sloped to fit it. The base is a flattened sphere resting on a low, square plinth. Often the faces of the cap are grooved like a scallop-shell. Those on the south doorway at Iffley are enriched with figure-sculpture of remarkable interest.

The multiplicity of planes in the orders of the arch offered a field for ornament, of which, at Iffley full opportunity was taken. Here as everywhere in Anglo-Norman work the prevailing ornament is the chevron or zig-zag, a form easily cut with the axe that was at this time the mason's chief tool. It is particularly prominent on the doorway and windows of the west front.

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Other buildings in which Norman arches may be studied are St. Peter's Church in Queen's Lane (Pl. 9), St. Aldate's (north chapel), the Chapter House (doorway), Holywell, and Headington (chancel arches), St. Ebbe's, and Cowley (doorways), and Ferry Hinksey (door, windows, and chancel arch).

The stone ceilings of the chancels at Iffley and St. Peter's represent an ideal at which every Norman architect aimed, though its achievement has often brought his work to ruin; for the mechanics of arch-thrusts and their annihilation by buttresses were not yet properly understood. It will be observed that the vaults at Iffley were saved from collapse by large buttresses added at a later date; the original buttresses are the broad, shallow 'pilasters' which project only a few inches from the face of the wall.

The Norman vault is of the cross or quadripartite form used by the Romans. But lack of centring prevented our builders from constructing its four sections as a whole until the age of Wren when the cloisters at Queen's College and Worcester, for example, were ceiled by groined cross vaults in the true Roman manner. The Norman method, well seen at Iffley and St. Peter's (Pl. 10), was to construct a skeleton of arches on the lines of the groins, like the ribs of an umbrella, and then to fill in the 'webs' or spaces between them one at a time, using the same set of centring for each in succession. This plan enabled the builders to reduce the thickness of the vault and so at once to economize material and increase the stability of the structure. It was this last desideratum that led the late Norman architects to introduce the pointed arch, which is not only more stable than the round one but has the further advantage that its height is independent of its span. The ceiling over the sanctuary at Iffley shows how it thus became possible to bring wide and narrow arches alike to the same level in the crown of the vault.

In the third quarter of the twelfth century the pointed arch came into general use in vaults, and by the beginning of the thirteenth, when the chancel at Iffley was lengthened, it had superseded the round arch in the doorways and windows

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also. By this time too it had been realized that the danger points of a vault are its springings where the arch thrusts are concentrated, and that these must be met by adequate abutment in masses of masonry projecting from the wall. These buttresses, as may be seen at the eastern angles of Iffley church, were at first of slight projection and were therefore arranged in pairs; but as their function was better appreciated they grew steadily larger, while the wall itself grew thinner.

The new system of building with pointed arches and buttresses is known as Gothic, and the experimental stage in which pointed and semi-circular arches were used together is called the Transition. It occupied the last half of the twelfth century, during which the Cathedral was in course of rebuilding. No church in England better illustrates the development of Gothic from Norman. At the east end, begun about 1140, all the arches are round, and the work has the massive character of the Norman style. But as we go westward we find the pointed arch prevailing alike in the windows and the ribs of the vaults in the nave aisles, which are far lighter than those of the choir; they are made so by the deep hollows cut with the chisel, giving sharp contrasts of light and shade. Only the square, tile-like abacus on the caps remains to show that the Norman has not yet developed completely into Gothic.

If we go into the Lady Chapel, *c.* 1220, we shall find that even this feature has now changed its form; its corners and its square upper edges have been rounded off, its lower edge has been deeply under-cut, and the cap supporting it has been decorated with carved foliage of a peculiarly graceful form, at once ornamental and expressive of support to the abacus beneath which it springs. This 'stiff-stalked foliage,' the under-cut abacus and the hollowed 'water-holding' base, are the most characteristic features of the first stage of Gothic, known as Early English or First Pointed; from the blade-like form of the windows of the period it is sometimes called the Lancet style. It is represented in perfection in the Chapter House, *c.* 1225 (Pl. 11).

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St. Giles's Church is another excellent example of Early English Gothic. Its font shows the pyramidal 'dog-tooth' ornament peculiar to the style, and its lancet windows the grouping which was to produce a further great change in building style in the second half of the century. A projecting ridge of stone, the hood-mould, is set over the head of a window to throw off the wet; in the upper stage of St. Giles's tower, *c.* 1200, it will be noticed that lancets are set together in pairs under a common hood-mould, and the space between their heads and the hood-mould is pierced with a third small lancet. Obviously a circular or triangular opening would more gracefully have filled this space; and when a few years later, *c.* 1220, the Cathedral spire was built, its lancet lights were similarly grouped in pairs, but a quatrefoiled circle was cut in the space above their crowns.

This grouping of variously shaped openings to form a single composition produced patterns known as tracery. At first, as we have seen in St. Giles's tower, the openings are pierced separately, and are then called plate-tracery; but by the time when the eastern windows of the church were inserted, *c.* 1265, it had been realized that the simplest way of producing a composition of this kind was to construct a single large opening in the wall, and build up a pattern within it by means of stone bars, straight and curved. St. Giles has thus our earliest examples of tracery of either kind. Henceforward for more than a century the development of window tracery became one of the chief concerns of the architect.

It was at this date that the earliest of our colleges was endowed and planned. Hitherto the members of the University had lodged in the houses of the townsfolk; Walter de Merton secured a permanent home for his scholars by purchasing three tenements near the parish church of St. John the Baptist. It is possible that the Muniment Room at Merton represents one of them, bought from a London Jew—for the Jews, having securities to safeguard, were early builders of stone houses, and this building is certainly of the Founder's date. All the early founders adopted the same plan, and

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housed their scholars in a group of contiguous houses, but the only survival of this primitive type of college is the group of medieval 'mansiones' at Worcester College, that once housed the novices of the Gloucestershire Benedictine abbey sent up to study at the University (Pl. 2). Not until New College was built in 1380 did the quadrangular plan become the general arrangement; and even then the private tenements in which the members of earlier foundations had been lodged influenced the layout: for each 'staircase' is simply a separate house. Their grouping round a quadrangle was no doubt suggested by the plan of the medieval 'hospital' or alms-house with which Wykeham was familiar at St. Cross. Merton also obtained the advowson of St. John's Church, both that its revenues might assist his college and also that it should serve as its chapel. The first architectural enterprise of his trustees was to rebuild it, beginning with the chancel, and in its windows we may see the characteristic features of the second stage of Gothic known as the Decorated style (Pl. 12).

The tracery in these windows was obviously designed with the aid of a pair of compasses, by combining segments of circles to form a geometrical pattern. But designs of this simple kind did not long satisfy the architects, as may be seen in the windows of the sacristy built in the early years of the fourteenth century. Here the curves of the tracery are much more complicated; their flowing lines seem to have cast off the restraint of the compass and to imitate the free growth of natural foliage; in this it corresponds with the decorative carving in the chapel, which reproduces the actual forms of the leaves of oak, briony, vine, and maple. The Latin Chapel in the Cathedral contains our best examples of this flowing tracery. Its ceiling admirably illustrates the progress of vaulting in the century that separates it from the neighbouring Lady Chapel; the introduction of intermediate ribs, and especially a ridge-rib in the crown of the vault, reduced the size of the sections or 'webs' and so simplified their filling-in. The bosses which facilitated the junction of the ribs are

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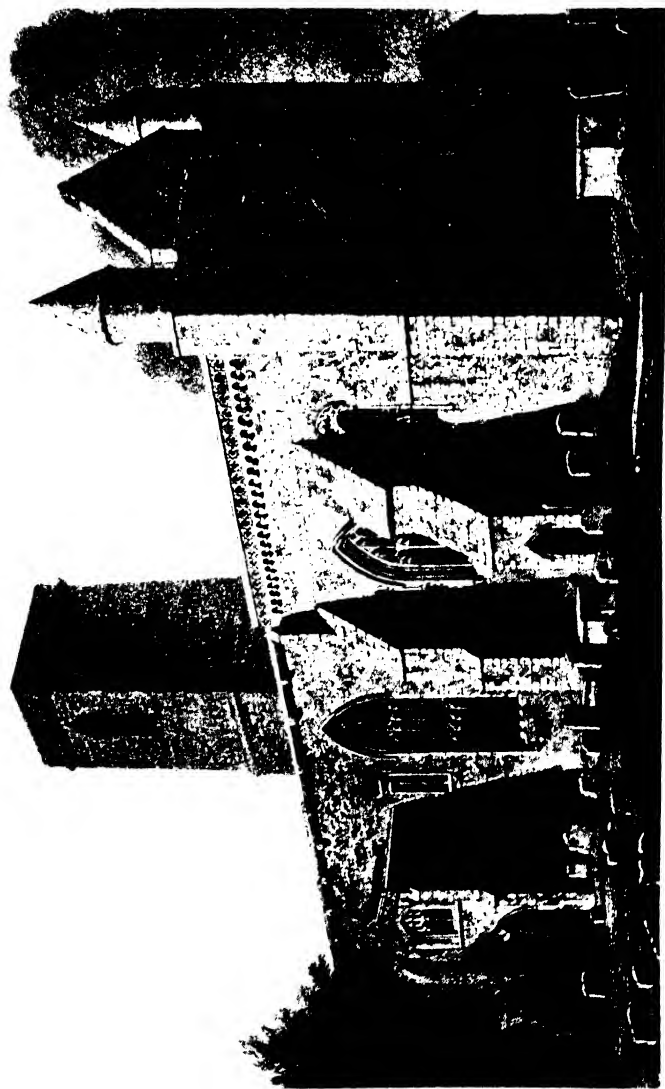
carved with naturalistic foliage which may be seen also on the Shrine of St. Frideswide, 1289, and the tomb of Prior Sutton near by; the last shows also the ball-flower, the one conventional ornament of the Decorated style, unless we include the mouldings. In these the sharp contrasts of light and shade, seen in the arch-mouldings of the Lady Chapel, have given place to softer gradations produced by broader and shallower surfaces. The new ideal is seen to the best advantage in the arches and piers, particularly the bases, of Merton tower.

The most beautiful monument of the Decorated style in Oxford is St. Mary's Spire, completed soon after 1300. It was followed in 1320 by the Old Congregation House, a very plain structure for its date but historically interesting as the first building to be owned by the University in its corporate character. The south aisle of St. Mary Magdalene Church with its beautiful buttresses and parapet was built in 1337 (Pl. 13). The west window of this church, inserted about 1360, represents the ultimate development of the process begun in the windows of St. Giles's at the opposite end of the street. All trace of its geometrical origin has now disappeared from the tracery. The designer has ceased to consider the shapes of the openings and is concerned only with the lines of the stonework. They have the writhing curves of leaping flames or of the snake springing straight from the coil. Soon they were to straighten out completely, for the development of painted glass had created a general demand, and the glazier was now becoming a very important craftsman; he regarded the window as a group of panels in which his figures could be set, and so the shape of the openings again became the chief consideration in the design of tracery. Hitherto his work had been subordinate to that of the mason. He had been content to fill the tracery provided with silver-grey glass as a background in which small figures could be set, either as medallions like those in St. Michael's chancel, *c.* 1290, or in bands of colour as in the windows at Merton, *c.* 1300, and the Latin Chapel, *c.* 1360.

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But when New College was built in 1380 its windows were fitted with a new kind of tracery formed mainly of straight bars and therefore known as Rectilinear or Perpendicular. Its advantage from the glaziers' point of view will be obvious to any one who examines the contemporary glass in the windows of the ante-chapel. Henceforward it was the universal fashion; All Souls was built in the Perpendicular style in 1440, Magdalen in the last quarter of the century, Merton transepts were completed in the new style in 1425, and the tower in 1450 (Pl. 12), St. Mary's Church was gradually but completely rebuilt in the second half of the century (Pl. 23), and Perpendicular windows filled with the new glass were inserted in the Norman walls at Iffley and St. Peter's (Pl. 9), in the new north aisles at St. Michael's, St. Aldate's, the new clerestory at St. Giles's, and, indeed in almost every church and college in the city. Although much of it perished at the Reformation and much more was taken out in the seventeenth century to make room for the work of Van Linge there is still a richer store of medieval glass in Oxford than can be found in any other English city except York. The ante-chapel at New College keeps intact most of the glass inserted in 1386 except that sacrificed in 1782 when Jarvis made the 'Reynold's window'. All Souls similarly preserves in its ante-chapel some of the glass inserted in 1442. There is good heraldic glass of the sixteenth century in the Library at Balliol and in St. Ebbe's church.

The great development of the buttress had made the stability of the roof independent of support from the walls, which therefore became mere screens of glass. The Divinity School, completed *c.* 1480, is an excellent example, being indeed one of the finest Perpendicular buildings in existence (Pl. 1). Its great windows occupy the whole space between the buttresses; and in order that they may do this the more completely their arches are flattened and their sills lowered. The patterns of their tracery are repeated in ornamental panels on the face of the walls and buttresses; their glass is protected from the weather by being set back from the face of the wall,



O. ST. PETER'S IN THE EAST
From Ingram's MEMORIALS

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and their jambs are scooped out to form a wide hollow known as the casement moulding. It runs round every Perpendicular arch, usually accompanied by the double ogee, a wavy moulding whose curves are like those of an open book before use has made the pages lie flat. The bases of piers and shafts, for example, those in the jambs of the doorway of the Divinity School, are much higher than those of the earlier styles; they have tall plinths, often octagonal, with an overhanging moulding. The caps are usually, the abaci invariably, polygonal. The arch of the doorway is set in a square frame or 'label' and the triangular spaces so formed are filled with shields of arms. The gateway of any college will furnish an illustration.

The ceiling of the Divinity School and that of the Cathedral Choir, *c.* 1500, illustrate the progress of ribbed vaulting since the building of the Latin Chapel in the mid-fourteenth century. But in the meantime a new type of vault had challenged the older type. This was the fan-vault, formed of sections of a curved cone or trumpet, fitted together like a series of panels. The porch of All Souls Chapel was roofed with a fan-vault in 1442, but most of our local examples, including the fine vault of the Hall Staircase at Christ Church, 1640 (Pl. 14), are due to the admiration of later builders for this beautiful medieval invention. Like the open timber roofs contemporary with them in the chapels and halls of Wadham, University, and Oriel they illustrate the survival of medieval technique in fulfilling the primary function of architecture, the provision of a roof. If Oxford is judged by this criterion she is the most medieval of the cities of the earth, for a large proportion of her ancient buildings, however otherwise altered, preserve their original coverings, and most of her later roofs were constructed in the traditional manner. This may be said also of the seventeenth-century glass of which Oxford possesses an unrivalled store.

Ruskin, whose teaching on political economy was sounder than his theories of art, believed that the Perpendicular Style was a decadent stage of Gothic, and was doomed to perish on that account. But as its last achievements in Oxford gave us

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our loveliest college, Magdalen (Pl. 16), some better reason must be found for the great change of style which began in the middle of the sixteenth century and which not only gave us a vast number of new buildings but swept away a great many of the old.

The great revival of interest in the ancient civilizations had brought about a general demand for their lost amenities of life, and particularly for more comfort and privacy. The domestic arrangements of the Middle Ages were no longer tolerable, either in private houses or in colleges; and so the chief concern of the builder was the development of domestic architecture. The great traceried window would obviously be out of place in the new type of house: men wanted windows that could be opened and rooms that could be kept warm. So the older colleges were reconstructed or rebuilt and in the new foundations the medieval style was modified. Thus it happens that the most representative of Oxford's colleges is Wadham, almost the last of them to be founded. It is here that the type of building most characteristic of the collegiate system can best be studied.

The builders of Wadham (1613) retained the medieval plan of grouping sets of rooms round a quadrangle, for this was obviously a convenient arrangement for shutting out the world and shutting in the scholars: it included the great gateway of traditional design, a legacy of military architecture, flanked by a porter's lodge and with rooms for the Warden above it, so placed that he could supervise all comings and goings; they copied also the medieval arrangements in the chapel, so that it is often taken for a work of the fifteenth century; and they divided the chamber windows by mullions because these facilitated glazing and the fitting of casements. But they abandoned tracery and cusping and the pointed arch and simplified the mouldings on the jambs and mullions. For the embellishment of the work they depended mainly upon the ornaments of the tower set in the middle of the principal façade of the building; and it is here that the influence of Italian architecture, which was soon to

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produce another revolution in English building, first manifests itself.

The tower, like its contemporaries at St. John's, Merton, and the Schools, is ornamented with external columns supporting not arches but lintels; they thus represent a building principle which had hitherto been most conspicuous in England in the construction of Stonehenge.

The lintel is the most obvious and therefore the most primitive solution of the builder's first problem—how to span a space: the first bridge, the first roof, the first door-head must have been a horizontal stone or beam. Civilization in Egypt and Greece developed the post and lintel into things of beauty, and produced the Orders of Classic Architecture, three types of Columns, each with its appropriate ornaments on shaft and lintel.

The earliest to be evolved was the Doric Order, illustrated by the columns of Canterbury Gate at Christ Church; in its perfect Greek, form, its columns, like their prototype tree-trunks, have neither caps nor bases but stand upon square plinths, and carry a square abacus. The next Order was the Ionic, with low caps easily distinguished by the volutes (spirals) at their angles, well represented in the Ashmolean Museum; the third was the Corinthian; its large bell-shaped capital is richly carved with the deeply serrated foliage of the acanthus. It is illustrated by the columns of All Saints' Church.

Our examples, however, are themselves but imitations of Roman versions of the Greek Orders. Rome not only coarsened the details of the orders she adopted but devised a vulgarized type of Doric, the 'Tuscan, seen in the Fountain on the Plain, and combined the foliage of the Corinthian, and the volutes of the Ionic in the Composite Order, illustrated by the topmost columns of the Schools Tower, where all five Orders may be seen superimposed with the Tuscan at the base.

The first half of the seventeenth century saw a great increase alike in the academic buildings and in the private houses of

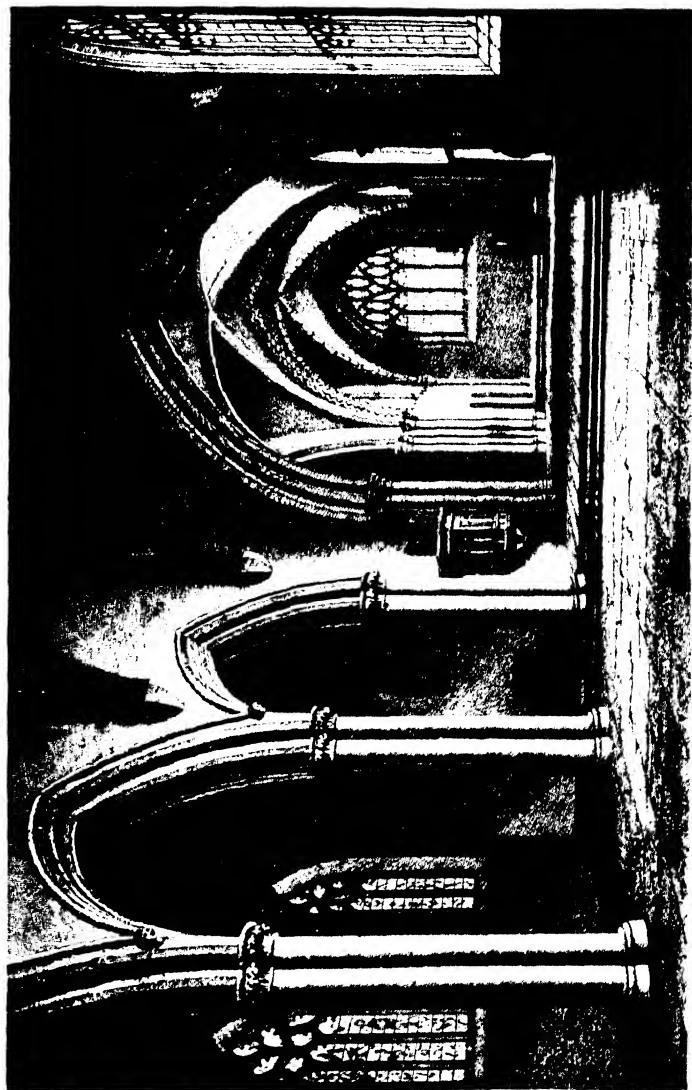
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the City. Wadham was quickly followed by Pembroke, Jesus was completed, Oriel, University, St. Mary's Hall, and the Schools were rebuilt completely, new quadrangles were added at Lincoln and St. John's, new blocks at Merton (Pl. 12), Exeter, and St. Edmund's Hall, Brasenose added an upper story to its quad and remodelled its windows; its chapel built in 1656 may be recommended to the student as our most illuminating example of the mixture of Gothic and Classic details which distinguishes the English Renaissance. But the loveliest product of that period is the inner quad with the Garden Front of St. John's (Pl. 3).

In its colonnade it will be observed that the round arch has made its reappearance. It serves to remind us that the classic elements of our Renaissance architecture came to us from Italy. Rome quickly discovered that the lintel of the Greek Orders was inadequate to her needs: stones of the necessary length were unobtainable in the vast quantities required. The Roman architects therefore adopted the arch to span the larger openings in their walls but they usually flanked it with columns and set a lintel above it; as this, however, was supported along its whole length by the arch, it and its columns thus became a meaningless survival whose only function was decorative.

The design of the Garden quadrangle at St. John's is often attributed to Inigo Jones, who is popularly supposed also to have built the famous porch at St. Mary's. But the mixture of Classic and Gothic in these buildings represents the style to which the influence of Inigo Jones was soon to prove fatal; long study in Italy had made him a disciple of Palladio and an ardent revivalist of the Roman style of building. His ideal may be seen in Oxford in the gateways of the Botanical Gardens, executed by Nicholas Stone in 1631 and perhaps designed by Inigo Jones himself. They remained a prophecy for more than a generation, until Wren built the Sheldonian Theatre in 1669 in the pure Italian style,¹ which

¹ It is said to be on the plan of the Theatre of Marcellus. The roof was reconstructed in 1800.



10. INTERIOR OF ST. PETER'S IN THE EAST
From Ingram's MEMORIALS

Architecture

was henceforth for more than a century to prevail almost unchallenged—though Wren himself reverted to the mixed style in the Old Ashmolean, 1682.

Wren had already prepared plans for the garden quadrangle at Trinity and perhaps for that at New College (Pl. 15), both of which were carried out, with some modifications, during the last quarter of the century. His pupil Hawksmoor at the same time was building the back quadrangle of Queen's, and, early in the eighteenth century, pulled down the whole of the remaining medieval work to build the front quadrangle. Wren himself designed the chapel, 1714, and the whole was finished in 1730. The student who wishes to acquaint himself with the details of Palladian architecture in England could find no better examples than the buildings of Queen's.

Meanwhile Dean Aldrich was building Peckwater Quad, 1705, and All Saints' Church, 1708, it is said to his own designs; but as Wren had already assisted him in the designing of Trinity College Chapel, 1694, it is possible that he had also some share in these. Another contemporary amateur was Dr. Clarke of All Souls, who is credited with the designs of Christ Church Library, and Worcester College, 1746. He was one of the Fellows responsible for a design to rebuild All Souls in the same style, which was frustrated by the earnest remonstrances of Hawksmoor, who, in spite of his clean sweep at Queen's, appears to have had an admiration for medieval work and even made some attempt to imitate it in his curious 'twin towers' in the back quad at All Souls, a strange anticipation of the Gothic Revival in the next century. A similar design to rebuild their college was entertained by the dons of Magdalen, but from lack of funds the only part of it to be completed was the New Buildings in the deer park, 1733. New College modernized its front quad by inserting Palladian windows and building an upper story towards the end of the seventeenth century, Corpus built a fine Palladian block on its Meadow Front in 1706, and Balliol added the rather dull Fisher Buildings to its south western corner in 1769. Other good examples of the Italian style are the Old Clarendon

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Press, 1712, the Library at Christ Church, completed in 1761, and the Chapel at Pembroke, 1732.

But the great monument of Palladian architecture in Oxford is the Radcliffe Camera, built by James Gibbs in 1749 (Pl. 21). It is our noblest example of a building in the Roman manner, as the Ashmolean Museum is our closest reproduction of the architecture of Greece.

Early in the nineteenth century the influence of the Romantic Revival and of the Oxford Movement combined to awaken interest in medievalism, and the effect was soon visible in architecture. When St. Clement's Church, which Newman had served as a curate, was rebuilt on a new site in 1828 the architect did his best to imitate a Norman building. A year or two later the churches at Summertown and Littlemore were built in Early English, and the Dissenters at the same time built the Congregational Chapel in George Street in a richer version of the same style. Then in 1841 came Sir Gilbert Scott who designed the Martyrs' Memorial with the north aisle of St. Mary Magdalen Church in the early decorated style of the Eleanor Crosses of 1291. Unfortunately the safe policy of close reproduction, which made this and Buckler's Perpendicular Schoolroom at Magdalen, 1850, the most successful efforts of the early Gothic revival, was soon abandoned and each architect attempted to give his own version of Gothic. The lamentable result is well illustrated at Exeter, where Scott produced at least a 'safe' building by a close imitation of the Sainte Chapelle, and an intolerably dull and feeble one in his own design for the Broad Street front of the college 1856. Of his Holywell front at New College, 1876, it must be said that he went from bad to worse. Its dullness was only equalled by Butterfield's contemporary buildings in Merton Grove which are now only an evil memory, for they have lately been assimilated to their surroundings by Mr. T. H. Hughes. Butterfield's monument in Oxford is Keble College, built in polychromatic materials, like the product of a Victorian child's box of bricks, in 1870.

Meanwhile Ruskin with fatal eloquence was preaching the



II. THE CHAPTER HOUSE, CHRIST CHURCH

From Ingram's MEMORIALS

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wholly mistaken doctrine that Venetian Gothic was the only genuine article, and his influence on the architect, Sir Thomas Deane, produced the University Museum, 1860, which externally is supposed to suggest the Doge's Palace, and inside resembles a railway station. Under the same inspiration Deane designed the Meadow Buildings at Christ Church, 1862, which would greatly benefit by the 'debunking' process lately applied to the neighbouring block at Merton.

A few years later Mr. Waterhouse began the creation of modern Balliol. Of its main frontage the best that can be said is that it has at least the historical merit of suggesting the military architecture of the Founder's period.

Other well-known architects who have left landmarks in our streets are Sir Charles Barry, architect of the Houses of Parliament, who added a western block to the High Street front of University College in 1843, Street the builder of St. Philip and St. James's Church and the London Law Courts, Blomfield who built St. Barnabas's Church in 1867 on the plan of an early Christian basilica, and Sir Thomas Jackson who, in the new Examination Schools in 1878, wisely reverted to the mixed style of the Early Renaissance, thus assimilating his work to the larger part of our collegiate buildings.

The professors of revived Gothic in the mid-Victorian Age were heavily overworked. They were tempted by the general demand for their services to take up far more commissions than they could adequately carry out. Magdalen, fortunately, delayed additions to its buildings until the first fury was overpast, and thus it happens that the loveliest college in Oxford had the happiest addition to its fabric, in St. Swithin's Quad, built by Mr. Bodley in the eighties. The college has been equally fortunate in its selection of an architect for the further extension now nearing completion in Long Wall. Magdalen thus competes with Mansfield, built by Mr. Champneys in 1889, for the honour of possessing the most beautiful modern buildings in the University.

From the foregoing sketch it will be clear that nowhere in

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England can the successive styles of architecture be studied to better advantage than in Oxford.

In a walk round St. Peter's Church, for instance, may be seen examples of the work of every century from the twelfth downwards (Pl. 10). The caps and bases of the columns in the crypt are typical Norman; the groined vault represents the Roman cross-vault from which the ribbed vaulting of the chancel above was developed; there are good Norman windows, stringcourses and corbels in the south wall, and the doorway has an excellent selection of Norman enrichments. The arches and piers of the north arcade have thirteenth-century mouldings and foliage, with the water-holding base, and there are contemporary lancet windows in the Lady Chapel. The windows of the north aisle and the south-west window of the nave have good decorated tracery of the mid-fourteenth century. The porch, with its vaults and buttresses, is an excellent example of Perpendicular of the early fifteenth century, and the large window of the Lady Chapel with some original glass was inserted in 1433. The north transeptal chapel with its depressed arch and shallow mouldings is of Early Tudor date, *c.* 1500, and the great south window is contemporary; it was doubtless inserted to light the rood-loft, then a very important feature. The windows and doorway of St. Edmund's Hall illustrate the general type of the early seventeenth century, while Queen's shows the great apse of its chapel, reminding us of the Roman use of that form alike in domestic and public buildings and also in the early Christian churches, with several types of eighteenth-century windows having both round-arched and lintelled heads.

The origin and development of window tracery, again, can be illustrated in all its stages by means of the windows visible to an observer in St. Giles's churchyard. In the south aisle are single lancets of the early thirteenth century; in the north are groups of the mid-thirteenth; in the tower may be seen the very earliest examples of plate-tracery, in the east windows early bar-tracery; the south wall has an inserted

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window with flowing tracery of the Decorated period; the clerestory is Perpendicular; in the Old Parsonage to the north are windows of the Jacobean age, and in Black Hall, to the east, those of late Stuart times, while the Judge's Lodging next door, built as the Town House of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, has the sashed windows of the eighteenth century.

A tour of Christ Church would enable the student to discriminate easily and rapidly between the mouldings in fashion at various periods. Such a knowledge of the contours of the rounds and hollows cut on the face of the stone for the play of light and shade is essential in determining the date; for mouldings were everywhere unvarying in their contours in their several periods. Thus in the ribs of the vaults of the choir aisles in the Cathedral may be seen the heavy semi-cylindrical roll of the early twelfth century, in those of the nave aisles the pear-shaped, keel moulding equally characteristic of the second half of it; the arch mouldings and bases in the Lady Chapel show the deep, dark hollows of the thirteenth century, while those of the caps in the Latin Chapel and the arches of St. Frideswide's Shrine have the quarter round which distinguishes the work of the Decorated period. The caps and ribs in the Cloister well illustrate the angular mouldings of the Perpendicular style, and their square and lifeless foliage should be compared with the vigorous leaves on the caps of the Lady Chapel and the life-like leafage of St. Frideswide's Shrine.

Here, too, the progress of vaulting can be followed step by step. The Slype, in the Cloisters, is ceiled with an early Norman barrel vault, the simplest of all forms; the choir aisles show cross-vaults carried on semicircular arches; in the vaults of the nave aisles the pointed arch appears with graceful and lightening effect. In the vault of the Lady Chapel the round arch is finally abandoned; the fourteenth-century vault of the Latin Chapel shows additional ribs, and particularly the introduction of ridge-ribs; while in the vault of the cloisters may be seen lierne ribs, short cross pieces from

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rib to rib, reducing the size of the areas to be filled and strengthening the framework. The great vault of the Choir, c. 1500, illustrates the ultimate achievement to which centuries of progress had been leading. Finally in the fan-vault of the Hall staircase can be seen the alternative solution, in which the weight—and consequently the thrust—of the vault is reduced to the absolute minimum.

A very little study in such advantageous circumstances will equip the intelligent observer with the necessary knowledge to recognize the styles and dates of the various college buildings. He will find traces of a thirteenth-century hospital at Magdalen and a mid-fourteenth century quadrangle at Merton. New College Gateway, Hall, and Chapel with the Cloisters and Tower are authentic work of the last quarter of the fourteenth century. Lincoln Gateway and part of the front quadrangle with the Hall, St. John's Gateway, All Souls front quad and Chapel, Magdalen Towers, Hall, Chapel, and Cloisters are substantially fifteenth-century work. The front quadrangles of Brasenose, Corpus, and St. John's are of the early sixteenth century with some additions. There are vestiges of medieval work in the Libraries at Balliol and Pembroke, and in the Buttery and Common Room at Trinity. For the rest the college buildings are of the Early (English) and Late (Italian) Renaissance and the modern periods.

The churches of the city, as we have seen, show a greater variety of styles, and those of the surrounding district will be found of equal interest.

Until almost within living memory Oxford remained in appearance a medieval city. As you approached it from Iffley or Cowley you passed no houses until you reached Magdalen Bridge. The green fields came down to the river on the one side, and on the other were the grey walls of Merton and Magdalen. Something of the effect can still be gained by those who approach Abingdon from the Culham side where the marsh-land of Andersey has made building impossible. But Oxford had, and still keeps, an advantage



12. MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL FROM THE EAST

From Ingram's MEMORIALS

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possessed by no other medieval city in the wealth of garden ground in which her buildings are set.

It is, for the most part, a legacy of monasticism. Besides the Priory of St. Frideswide there were many religious houses within the city which served as hostels for young monks and friars of the various orders who were sent here to have the benefit of University teaching. Thus novices from Durham came south to a college on the site of Trinity, those from St. Albans and the Gloucestershire abbeys of Winchcombe and Cirencester came to Gloucester College, which now is Worcester; Archbishop Chichele had founded St. Bernard's College, which is now St. John's, for novices from the Cistercian abbeys; the Augustinian Friars had a house where Wadham now stands; and various orders of friars had settlements near the East Gate, and in the area between the Castle and Grandpont. The need for privacy and exercise made a certain amount of garden ground an essential adjunct to each of these foundations; and in some of them e.g. Gloucester College, St. Bernard's, Durham, and the Austin Friary the area was considerable.

At the Dissolution a large part of this ground was secured by the founders of colleges. Thus Wolsey obtained the two meadows known as St. Frideswide's and Stockwell Meads; the last had been given to St. Frideswide by Lady Elizabeth Montacute in 1346 to found a chantry. He laid out the Broad Walk, banking it with waste stone from his works, and used it as a road to the timber bridge which he threw across the Cherwell at Milham to bring stone and lime from pits at Headington and Beckley, and timber from Shotover. It must have been almost obliterated when 'the Medow was, during the time that Oxford was a Garrison for the King, very much turfed and digged, and had several Bulworks made upon it, and the Rivers of Charwell and Thames were by His Majesties souldiers turned in upon it and lay all over it, the better to keep the enemy from the garrison; by reason of which it was altogether spoiled and did bear nothing but Flags and Sedge and did become marshy ground'. It was

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reclaimed after the Restoration by the college tenant, one Adkins, and Fell then stepped in, evicted him, and remade the Walk, paving it with the stone chippings from the masonry of his new buildings completing Tom Quad. It was therefore known as the White Walk which was corrupted first into Wide and then into Broad. Of the elms with which he lined it in the last years of Charles II, many survived until the present century. The last of them came down in the great gale of November 1928. They were contemporary with the elms of Ne Plus Ultra Walk, in front of Keble, of which Wood records the planting in 1689, and with those that stood in front of St. Swithin's buildings until the College took them down as dangerous a few years ago.

St. John's not only inherited the garden of St. Bernard's college but was provided with an additional four acres purchased by the founder from Dr. George Owen, Henry VIII's physician, who had secured them as part of the spoil of Godstow. Their boundary wall was built, like the Old Library, with stone, bought of Edmund Powell of Sandford, from the ruined buildings of the Carmelite priory on the site of Beaumont Palace in which Cœur de Lion had been born. It was through the gate in this wall into the gardens that Laud's body was brought home to his chapel for burial after the Restoration, coming from London by Magdalen Bridge, Cat Street, and Parks Road, then known as Beaumont Street as leading to Beaumont fields, the site of North Oxford.

The site of the House of Austin Friars was large enough for them to hold an annual fair. After passing through several hands it had come into the possession of the city, when in 1610 Dorothy Wadham sought to buy it to build her husband's college. Pressure from the King and the Chancellor, Ellesmere, forced the Corporation to sell at less than cost. The original buildings had a southern frontage on Holywell, and included the site of the Music Room, built in 1742. In our own day the college has similarly parted with its northern frontage for the benefit of the Rhodes Trust. The beauty of the Rhodes Building goes far to justify the encroachment.

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New College owes its ample area mainly to the depopulation of the City following the Black Death; for when the King's escheator 'on the Monday before the nativity of St. John Baptist, 2 Rich. II, A.D. 1379' summoned before him the Mayor and Bailiffs and twelve honest and lawful men to make inquisition whether it would be to the damage of the fee-farm of the town if William Bishop of Winchester built a college upon certain void plots, and a common lane, which he had acquired from various owners, the said jury delivered that 'the said common way or lane and plots of ground were . . . full of filth, dirt, and stinking carcases . . . and that also there was a concourse of malefactors, murderers, whores, and thieves to the great danger of the Town and danger of Scholars . . . and that all the said plots lay waste, and had been for a long time deserted from the inhabiting of any person'. Nevertheless these citizens made the bishop pay eighty pounds to include their 'common way or lane' within his boundary wall; it was a continuation of the present road to the college gate, and ran across the site of the quadrangle to the city wall.

Even at New College, however, a large part of the site had been monastic property, and particularly the garden area which Wykeham purchased from the Trinitarian Friars whose land was 'between Cro Well (at the corner of Long Wall and Holywell), and the East Gate of the Town'. This had been originally part of the pomerium, the military road along the line of the walls. As the danger of attack diminished, the road ceased to be important, and this section of it had been granted to the friars by the City Fathers. Their approach to it was from High Street, through the site of the Masonic Building; and when in 1914 this became a military hospital an entrance into New College Gardens was once more made after more than five centuries so that convalescents might take the air in them.

Of Magdalen one is tempted to say as Camden said of Britain, it is 'well known to be the most flourishing and excellent, most renowned and famous Isle of the whole

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world: so rich in commodities [from its garden on the Marston Road], so beautiful in situation, so resplendent in all glory, that if the most Omnipotent had fashioned the world like a ring, as he did like a globe, it might have been most worthily the only gem therein'. Its delectable site though not strictly monastic is a legacy from a pious foundation, the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded for the aged poor and for the entertainment of pilgrims to the shrine of St. Frideswide. The range of building between the tower and the lodge is said to have been the pilgrims' hostel, and the blocked doorway their entrance, though its form is not original for the outer wall has been rebuilt. The inner wall, however, is of the early thirteenth century, and has traces of lancet windows. The kitchen, too, may be that of the Hospital.

In the days of Richard I the site belonged to John and was conveyed by him to Hugh de Malannay for the endowment of the Hospital. When, in the mid-fifteenth century, Waynflete was planning his college he got the King's leave to acquire it from the Master and Brethren, agreeing to maintain them during their lives. Its boundaries, then, as now, were 'the river Cherwell on the East side, the way leading from the East Gate to the East Bridge on the south, the highway leading from the East Gate to Holywell, and Canditch (Broad Street) on the west, and certain lands of the Manor of Holywell on the north'. Of the famous Water Walks the south path along the Cherwell eastwards to King's Mill must have been even then in existence, for the mill had been given to the Hospital by King Henry III. The land adjoining it is now the kitchen-garden of the college, round which a vast bulwark has lately been built to screen it from the northern winds, so that the produce may come into season in time for the Summer Term. The path thence through Mesopotamia must also be early, for Parson's Pleasure, under the name of Patten's, was a bathing place in the seventeenth century, when also the river walks of the New Parks in the northern fields known as Beaumont were already in use. The area had been a pleasaunce and a recreation ground since the earliest



13. ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

From Ingram's MEMORIALS

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days of the University. In 1642 the royal levies drilled in the New Parks, and were inspected there by the King.

Like Christ Church Meadow the Magdalen Water Walks were sadly disfigured by the defensive works of the Royal garrison. The trees on either side of the Cherwell were cut down so that an attacking force should have no cover. Antony Wood laments the 'pleasant meanders shadowed with trees there were before the Civil distemper broke forth, where students could not but with great delight accost the Muses'. But by Addison's time, 1689, all was in order again, and he could accost the Muses in the Walk named after him, along the northern branch of the river, and inspired by them produce hexameters in praise of the sphaeristerium, the bowling-green, which Magdalen, like every college in that age, maintained for the recreation of its members. New College kept its bowling-green, with its handsome pavilion in the south-east corner of the garden, until almost the middle of the last century. The green at Merton, in Wood's time and after, was under the west window of the chapel, where the path to Christ Church Meadow now runs.

The deer in Magdalen Grove no doubt descend from those brought from the Bishop of Winchester's park. As they are 'on the foundation' the college does not eat them. When venison is required it is obtained by exchange with the Bishop. Angel Meadow seems to have belonged to St. Frideswide's, for when the College let their fishing in the Cherwell to the Priory in 1483 they covenanted to keep *their side* of the river free from overhanging trees.

Merton, like New College, and to some extent Exeter, being a pre-Reformation foundation, owes the best part of its garden to the enclosure of the pomerium, of which King Street forms the sole remaining vestige. At an early date the college obtained a lease from the city of the strip of land inside the wall of Dead Man's Walk; they were paying the medieval rent of fourpence a year for it in 1606 and by 1711 they had made upon it the 'handsome Terrass walk' which is now the most delightful part of the gardens. At that time they

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were a place of public resort, frequented by the University at large, and the better-dressed citizens; but in 1720 on the representations of the Proctors they were closed to the public. In the Civil War a cannon was planted on the northern bastion of the wall for the defence of Milham Bridge which was then still in existence. Until the foundation of Corpus, Merton had another garden on the other side of the college, which was alienated to give space for the new buildings.

Corpus obtained its gardens partly by purchase from Merton and partly by enclosing the lower end of Oriel Street. They are attractive not only for their fine views of Christ Church—their terrace is the only point from which the east end of the Cathedral can be easily seen, but from their associations with Charles I and Henrietta. When Oxford was the Royal head-quarters in 1642 the King lodged at Christ Church and the Queen at Merton. Doorways were then made in the boundary walls of Corpus so that by walking through the garden they might visit one another with ease and privacy.

The rest of the older colleges had much less garden ground. All Souls, for example, had but a small space until the Elizabethan warden, Hoveden, purchased the Rose Inn, and threw the site into the college. He was the first married warden, and his action reminds us that the wives of heads of houses had a good deal to do with the laying out and improvement of the college gardens. Antony Wood, an embittered bachelor, numbers among the 'mischiefs that befel Merton College by having a married Warden thrust upon them' that 'the Warden's garden must be alter'd, new trees planted, arbours made, rootes of choice flowers bought (which cost five shillings a roote) &c. All which tho unnecessary, yet the poor Coll. must pay for them, and all this to please a woman'. Earlier references to college gardens suggest that their purpose in the Middle Age was mainly utilitarian, to provide the college with fruit and herbs. At Lincoln, for example, the garden was known as 'the Cooke's', and when the married rector was allowed to appropriate it in 1606 it was on condition of his supplying the college with 'sufficient wholesome

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and sweet herbes' when required. The new fashion was that which had already changed the gardens of private houses, e.g. Chastleton, symmetrical beds and grass plots, with paths geometrically arranged, yew and box-trees clipped into formal shapes, or scooped out to form arbours, all designed in sharp contrast with the unordered growth of nature and to emphasize man's growing sense of control over it, symbolizing the Tudor régime of law and order and centralized government. A central 'mount' round which paths were laid out, like an intricate proposition of Euclid, was almost universal; Loggan's drawings of 1673 show a typical example at Wadham, but the mount at New College is the only survivor. The gardens as they are to-day are a product of the Romantic Movement, like our modern Gothic buildings. They represent a 'return to nature' and reflect the sentiments of the Rousseauite lady in *Lothair* who 'could not bring herself to believe that they had gravel walks in the Garden of Eden.' Topiary art went out with the Classic Orders.

The Botanical Gardens alone remain to represent the ideals prevailing at the date of their layout; they have the geometrical pattern of plots and paths, the fountains, and the statues that in Tudor and Stuart times might have been found in every college garden. The yews that overhang the turning gate leading to the Meadow were once trimmed into the shape of giants guarding the entrance but they were allowed to return to nature a hundred years ago.

The site of the gardens had been the burial ground of the Jews of Oxford until their expulsion under Edward I. When the foundations for the boundary wall were dug in 1630, and again when bulwarks were thrown up for the defence of Magdalen Bridge in 1642, many skeletons were disinterred. The statues of Charles II and the founder, Lord Danby, were placed in the niches, hitherto empty like those in the front of Queen's, in the last years of the century.

The first gardener was Jacob Bobart, a native of Brunswick. He was famous not only for his botanical knowledge, but for his patriarchal beard. A waggish undergraduate once raised

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the hue and cry on him, declaring 'he has eaten my horse, and there is its tail hanging out of his mouth!' His monument is on the south wall of St. Peter's Church.

Of Oxford, Camden's metaphor was once a literal truth: our fathers fashioned the city as a jewel in a ring, an opalescent stone in a circlet of green hills and blue waters. The jewel is still there, its lustre dulled a little but still incomparable. But its setting! The high hills are a refuge alike for the University don and the city shopkeeper who have crowned them with their brick-built villas; the green pastures have been overbuilt with municipal dwellings in the interest of the local factories; the pylons of electrical purveyors bestride the valleys like Mr. Wells's Martians; in the highways the prophecy is fulfilled: 'the chariots rage in the streets; they jostle one against another in the broad ways; they run like the lightning'—and woe to him who cannot emulate them.

Note. A short account of the Oxford Preservation Trust will be found at the end of Pt. I.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY¹

By J. L. BRIERLY *and* H. V. HODSON

§ *Introduction*

THE government of the University of Oxford cannot be understood apart from its history, and readers of this chapter will have to refer at many points to the previous one. From the vicissitudes of its past there have emerged two cardinal factors in the constitution of the University. The first is its nature as a self-governing corporation; at the present time, it is true, effective authority is in the hands, not of the whole body of Masters of Arts and holders of higher degrees, but of such of them as are actually teachers and administrators in the University, while the Statutes have been sanctioned (certain of them imposed) by Parliament, and some of them can only be amended with the consent of the Privy Council; nevertheless, it is still true to say that the whole university, regarded as a body of graduates, is virtually master of its own affairs. In this, Oxford is quite different from, say, the University of London or the modern English universities, governed as they are by mixed bodies of teachers and nominees of outside authorities, and from the typical American university with its permanent president and its governing board of business men and politicians.

The second fundamental fact is that the colleges are, with slight qualifications, severally autonomous. From time to time, as the previous chapter has shown, the relative powers of the University as a whole and of the colleges of which it is composed have varied greatly, but the University has never dictated how the colleges should be internally governed, while they have never altogether severed their external

¹ Much of this chapter has been summarized, and occasionally even transcribed, from *The Government of Oxford* published by the Oxford University Press (1931, 3s. 6d.), to which the reader may refer for further information.

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relations with the University. The University is not a federation of the colleges, it is the colleges. Apart from them, it is only an empty conception and a row of monuments, and so long as the constituent colleges possess such fundamental prerogatives as the exclusive right to admit to membership of the University, and so long as they provide the tutorial teaching that is the pride of Oxford and Cambridge, no imposed change in the constitution of the University could radically alter the character of the place as a collection of free institutions. The following description of the government of the University must be read in the light of that peculiarity and of the fact that what would correspond to the executive and administrative functions in a political constitution are largely exercised in Oxford by the independent colleges.

It will be well to begin with a brief summary. The general body of Masters of Arts and holders of certain of the higher degrees is called Convocation. It receives certain reports; it elects the Chancellor; and it possesses a suspensory veto where a measure has been passed by Congregation with a majority of less than two-thirds. Congregation, which is the effective governing body, comprises such members of Convocation as are teachers or administrators in the University. Every enactment, whether general or particular, and most appointments to administrative offices, have to be approved by Congregation; reports and accounts are submitted to it; it elects members to the chief financial and executive committees in the University, and in particular it elects eighteen members to the Hebdomadal Council, which is, roughly speaking, the Cabinet of this Parliament. Besides the elected eighteen (and the Chancellor, who is nominally chairman but never attends) there are four official members of the Council—namely, the Vice-Chancellor, who is chairman, an ex- or pro-Vice-Chancellor, and the two Proctors. Every measure presented to Congregation has to be initiated by the Council, though the primary impulse may come from some other body or individual. The Council is the main ganglion of the system, through which stimuli in the form of private



14. THE GREAT STAIRCASE AT CHRIST CHURCH

From Ingram's MEMORIALS

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suggestions, resolutions of boards or committees, petitions from members of Congregation, applications from individual members or prospective members of the University, &c., are translated into legislation. The statutory functions of Council, with certain minor exceptions, are not, properly speaking, executive, but deliberative and advisory; but by a custom which may be regarded as a binding convention of the University constitution the advice of the Council is accepted by the Vice-Chancellor in all major matters in which he acts for the University. But in general it is true to say that the constitution of the University is legislative rather than administrative in the sense that it does not follow the normal governmental practice of legislating in general terms and of delegating to a separate branch of the constitution the administration of the laws. The administration is conducted by committees and by a few paid officers—the chief of them being the Registrar and his assistant, the Secretary of Faculties, and the Secretary to the Curators of the Chest. The latter body, of whom some are members by virtue of their offices, while some are elected by Council and by Congregation, and some are appointed, has somewhat larger executive functions than the Council, since the financial affairs of the University are conducted under its authority. It has no right of legislative initiation, but it must be consulted by Council on the financial aspect of any change contemplated by that body, and may push its advice to the length of insisting on a joint conference which has power to decide a difference of opinion between the two bodies. The division of responsibility between Council and the Curators of the Chest is one of the most striking features of the government of Oxford.

The teaching affairs of the University have likewise separate governmental institutions. Boards of Faculties, and above them a General Board, have power to make regulations and to appoint junior teachers within the limits set by statute or decree; boards of electors choose professors and a few other university teachers. Further aspects of the University's work—extra-mural teaching, special subjects,

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buildings and institutions—have their separate regulatory and administrative committees, co-ordinated through possessing, in regard to policy as opposed to administrative detail, a common secretariat under the University Registrar, through having the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors as *ex-officio* members, and through the necessity of referring all changes that involve modification of statutes or decrees to Council and thence to Congregation. It is largely by his chairmanship of all these committees and boards that the Vice-Chancellor is able to wield an exceptional authority. He is appointed not by election but by rotation among the Heads of the Colleges, he holds office for only three years, and though, as its effective head, he represents the University to the outside world, his influence over its internal affairs is indirect rather than statutory. The authority of the Chancellor, the titular head of the University, is even more distant. He does not interfere with current affairs, and his public appearances are rare and formal, but his advice has sometimes been of critical value when opinion in the University has been divided. The two Proctors, who are elected by the several colleges in fixed rotation, are possessed of executive powers, especially in the matter of discipline, as well as an important position in the legislative machinery, but again they hold office for one year only.

§ The Legislative Structure

The government of the University has been described as legislative rather than administrative. Broadly speaking, general legislation is embodied in statutes, temporary or particular legislation in decrees, but this division is somewhat unreal since important and controversial issues often fall to be presented in the form of decrees. With two exceptions the initiation of a statute or decree is the statutory prerogative of Council, and a member of Council introduces the measure in Congregation; but Council need not be unanimous in deciding to promulgate a statute or decree, and its members may oppose measures in Congregation despite the fact that

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Council as a whole has initiated them. The exceptions to this procedure are that, in matters within the sphere of the General Board of the Faculties, a measure initiated by the General Board may be introduced by a member of either body; and that occasionally the introduction of a statute is preceded by the presentation by Council to Congregation of resolutions, on the basis of which, if approved, a statute is drafted by a joint committee of Council and Congregation, and introduced in Congregation by a member of the committee.

A statute always, and occasionally, if Council thinks the matter of sufficient importance, a decree, contains a preamble stating shortly the principle of the measure. The preamble is submitted separately to the House; if it is passed the enacting clauses are submitted later. The clauses of a statute, but not those of a decree, may be amended by the House within the terms of the preamble, and clauses may be deleted or added. When a statute has been amended, every clause in which an amendment has been made is submitted to Congregation as finally amended, and the statute is then submitted as a whole for acceptance or rejection. If the majority of Congregation in favour of any statute, or of a decree which contains a preamble, is less than two-thirds, it must be submitted to Convocation; but the latter has only a suspensory veto, and a measure which it rejects may be reintroduced into Congregation between one and two years later, and if then accepted will come into effect.

On ordinary occasions—and the greater part of current university business has a routine character—Convocation differs little in personnel from Congregation, the business of either body is only occasionally controversial, and unless it is so only a handful of resident members of the University attend. Membership of Congregation is confined to such members of Convocation as are actually engaged in teaching at Oxford, or in university or college government, and it may be briefly described as the body of resident teachers. Convocation is composed of masters of arts, and doctors of divinity, medicine, or civil law, who have paid all university dues and

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have kept their names on their college books. Women are admitted on the same conditions as men.¹

During the last half-century or so, the powers of Convocation have been progressively limited. It has, however, retained the right to elect the Chancellor and to confer honorary degrees and degrees by diploma. Beyond that, its most important right is that of temporary veto upon statutes under the conditions recounted above. The actual legislative and supervisory power in the University rests with Congregation, though the only way in which the latter can initiate measures is for at least 100 of its members to present a petition to Council, and that right depends on a standing order of the Council which might conceivably not be renewed. However, Congregation elects eighteen of the twenty-three members of the Council, and three of the twelve Curators of the Chest; its approval is required for the election of the three chief university officers, the Registrar, the Secretary of Faculties, and the Secretary to the Curators of the Chest. Congregation has also power, which it seldom exercises, to address questions to such university boards of curators and other bodies as are compelled to present annual reports to it, and it is required to approve the annual financial statement prepared by the Curators of the Chest.

The Hebdomadal Council comprises eighteen elected members (who need not be members of Congregation, though in practice they are), the Chancellor (who normally does not attend at all), the Vice-Chancellor (who is chairman in the Chancellor's absence), the two Proctors, and, for a year from his vacating office, the last Vice-Chancellor, or thereafter one of the pro-Vice-Chancellors appointed by the Chancellor. The Chancellor is elected for life by Convocation, the office being largely honorific and awarded to one of the University's sons most notable in public life. The Vice-Chancellor is appointed annually, according to the letter of the Statutes, by the Chancellor without restriction of choice, but in actual

¹ For information on the position of women in the University, see pp. 39-44.

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practice the Heads of Colleges hold the office in rotation, according to seniority as Heads, usually for three years at a time. The Royal Commission of 1921-2 recommended that the rotational system 'should not be the decisive element when weighed against other considerations of greater importance', and that 'rotation of Colleges should be taken into account as well as rotation in order of seniority of Heads', but the rotational system has so far continued unimpaired. Besides being Chairman of the Council, of the Board of Curators of the Chest, and of all the chief boards, committees, and delegacies, the Vice-Chancellor can veto a statute or decree, though he does so only on rare occasions in order to prevent legislative errors, and he has statutory powers to rule as to their interpretation. He is not provided by the University with a residence or a secretariat. The two Proctors, besides being in charge of discipline, are associated with the Vice-Chancellor as official members of the various boards and committees as well as of Council, and by tradition represent the general interest thereon. They are elected autonomously by the several colleges in a fixed cycle, for a term of one year. The eighteen remaining members of the Council are elected, six at a time at intervals of two years, to hold office for six years; they are, however, then re-eligible. Not more than three of them may at any time be members of the same college.

The business of Council covers the whole field of university affairs, and varies from trivial matters such as the terms of admission to the University of some particular student to vital questions of principle. It is largely organized by means of *ad hoc* or standing committees, which investigate each question in detail and report to the Council for decision. Besides its key power of legislative initiation, the Council has valuable rights of appointment to the various committees, including boards of electors to university teaching posts, and it also nominates the Registrar, subject to the approval of Congregation.

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§ Finance

Each particular aspect of university life is supervised by a committee of some kind. In particular, finance is under the authority of the Curators of the University Chest (or financial board). They are the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors, two nominees of the Chancellor (intended, no doubt, by the parliamentary commissioners who formulated the statute, to introduce a non-academic element), a member of Convocation elected by Council, three members of Council, and three members of Congregation elected by those bodies. It will be observed that, by contrast with American or modern English universities, finance is in charge not of a technical committee but of a body predominantly drawn from among resident members of the University; further that although at least half the members of the board must be members of Council there may arise conflicts between the two authorities, for which contingency a special process of joint conference has been provided.

The Curators of the Chest collect the revenues and pay the administrative expenses of the University; they have charge of its public buildings, estates, and other property, except whatever is specially provided for. They advise Council and other bodies on financial matters and prepare financial statements, returns, and reports, some of which are required of them by the Treasury as a condition of the subsidy that Oxford, like every other British university, receives from the State. An application by some university body for specific expenditure is made in the first place to the Hebdomadal Council, but has to be referred to the Curators of the Chest, whose sanction is likewise necessary for schemes contemplated by the Council itself. The Curators have also to prepare for Council an annual budget forecast. They appoint their Secretary, subject to the approval of Congregation.

In considering the finances of the University it is well to bear in mind that the combined revenue of the various

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colleges is approximately double that of the University as a separate entity, excluding college contributions which would otherwise be counted twice.

The university authorities have no power to direct how a college should spend its income, but the colleges have to present their accounts in a prescribed form and are taxed for university purposes. The tax is graduated and is levied on net income defined according to a complicated formula, the average rate being about 12 per cent.

As the University collects only a few special tuition fees, the levy on the colleges may be regarded as a composition charge for teaching services rendered. The fact that the levy is in part discharged by payments to professors lends point to that suggestion, but in fact college contributions cover scarcely one-third of the cost of university teaching and research, apart from the upkeep of institutions. They amount, at the period of writing, to approximately 15 per cent. of total university revenues; about 33 per cent. is provided by various public authorities, including the national Treasury; 15 per cent. from endowments, donations, and subscriptions; 25 per cent. from fees for degrees, examinations, and matriculation; and the remainder from local examinations and other sources. On the opposite side of the ledger, something less than one half of the expenditure is incurred for teaching and research, and 30 per cent. on departments, laboratories, &c., and the upkeep of premises; administration costs less than 5 per cent. of total payments, the rest being absorbed by pensions, scholarships, colleges, examinations, extra-mural teaching, and so on.

§ Teaching and Research

The governmental machinery is, according to the Oxford conception of a university, incidental to the teaching and research carried on there. Another chapter¹ of this book describes the tutorial system, which is perhaps Oxford's most important contribution to educational practice, and

¹ Pages 125 et seq.

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still another describes the courses and subjects that the teaching covers.¹ Here we are concerned only with the governmental and administrative institutions whereby teaching and research are organized. Practically all the tutorial teaching, and a large part of the lecturing, are provided by the individual colleges, who act entirely autonomously in choosing tutors and the subjects that they teach, within the limits set by custom, college statutes, the syllabuses laid down by the University, and the obligation to consult the Faculty Board concerned before making any appointment. Tuition fees are paid by each student to his college, in return for which the college provides the undergraduate with such tutorial teaching as he may require. For laboratories and for scientific and mechanical courses generally, as well as for a few special lectures in other subjects, extra fees have to be paid; this is usually arranged through the college authorities and not by the individual student. Occasionally, especially in the smaller colleges and the women's colleges, it may be necessary for an undergraduate or research worker to go to a tutor in another college for tuition or supervision; this is commonly done on the basis of exchange of pupils or similar arrangement between the college authorities. Sometimes tutors without an official college position are employed to supplement the teaching that the colleges can offer, and it is of course open to students to make their own arrangements, if they choose, in addition to those made for them by their colleges.

The tutorial system has no special governmental institutions. Lectures, however, are provided in the first place by university professors, readers, and full-time lecturers, each of whom holds his post under conditions which include the delivering of lecture courses; in the second place by college teachers who are paid special fees by the University and are given the title of university lecturers, though the greater part of their time is still occupied by teaching in their own colleges; and lastly by college tutors upon whom the University can put no pressure but who, under the direction

¹ Pages 133 et seq.

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of their several colleges, freely contribute to the common pool of lectures. Thus an undergraduate's morning may be spent at the feet in turn of Professor X at the examination schools, Mr. Y—a junior tutor—at A college, Mr. Z—a lecturer appointed by the University—at B college, and his own tutor lecturing in his own college hall to an audience drawn from all over the university and possibly from beyond. But he is almost certainly unconscious of any constitutional difference; the lectures are chosen for him or by him, according to their probable merits, from a list submitted at the beginning of each term by the Faculty in which he is reading.

There are eleven faculties,¹ each composed of the teachers in the subject or subjects of the faculty. The faculties criticize, though they are not empowered to settle finally, the proposed lecture lists in their subjects for each term. The decision lies with the boards of the faculties, each of which comprises the professors and readers in the subjects of the faculty, up to the number of eight (eight being selected by the faculty if a greater number is available), and an equal number of members of the faculty elected by the same (the professors not voting), to hold office for two years, after which they may, however, be re-elected. A board may co-opt three additional members. This combination of official, co-opted, and elected members is typical of the committees whereby Oxford governs herself.

Besides settling the lists of lectures, with an eye to covering all parts of the syllabus with a minimum of overlapping (though it must be remembered that they cannot coerce college tutors), the boards of the faculties appoint university lecturers and make recommendations for the appointment of such university readers as are not elected by special boards; they appoint members of the boards of electors to the professorships and readerships in their respective faculties; they consider representations from their faculties,

¹ Theology, Law, Medicine, *Literae Humaniores*, Modern History, English Language and Literature, Medieval and Modern European Languages and Literature, Oriental Languages and Literature, Physical Sciences including Mathematics, Biological Sciences, and Social Studies.

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sub-faculties, departments or boards of examiners, on the basis of which, and on their own initiative, they may report to the General Board of the Faculties; and in general they supervise the teaching available in their several faculties.

The General Board of the Faculties consists of the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors, two members of Council elected by Council, one member of Convocation elected by Council subject to the approval of Congregation, three persons elected by the Faculties of Science (voting together) and six by the Faculties of the Humanities (voting together) in either case from among their own members. Elected members hold office for three years. The General Board exercises a general advisory supervision over the lecture lists, sometimes including certain lectures in the lists of two or more faculties. It receives and makes proposals for the provision of facilities for advanced work and research, and the maintenance of an adequate staff in all subjects; and it frames statutes and decrees on these matters for consideration by Council and the University. The Statutes lay upon the General Board certain further special duties in the same connexion, including the transmission to the Council of any reports of the Boards of Faculties, with comments and recommendations, the appointment of most University readers, the advising of Council upon the regulations concerning the salaries of teachers, laboratory finances, duties of professors, &c.; and it is comprehensively authorized 'to exercise a general supervision over the studies and examinations of the University'.

The professors hold a special position both in these governmental institutions and in the actual work of teaching and of research. They are the principal means whereby the university, as distinct from the colleges that compose it, teaches and directs study. They are often *ex officio* members of a number of boards and committees. But in recent years the special status of professors has become somewhat less marked (for instance by the removal of the obligation upon Congregation to elect a certain minimum number of them to Council), and

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an endeavour has been made to assimilate them into the college system by providing that each of them shall be by virtue of his office a fellow of a specified college. Those of the scientific professors who are in charge of departments are in an exceptional position. In the organization of their laboratories or museums, and in the general management of their departments, these professors hold undisputed sway. Otherwise, the professoriate at Oxford is a body of teachers distinguished from the rest chiefly by the title of their office, the method of their election, and in some measure by the kind of teaching that they give.

Professors (other than the Regius Professors) are elected each by a special electoral Board, composed, as a rule, of the Vice-Chancellor, the Head of the college to which the professorship is attached and another member appointed by that college, a person nominated by the Hebdomadal Council and one by every board of faculty concerned, and occasionally one or two outside persons. The professors do not ordinarily give tutorial teaching though they may voluntarily open small seminar classes or informal discussions. Their statutory duties include original work by the professors themselves, and the general supervision of research and advanced work in their subjects or departments. Every professor must give to students assistance in their studies by advice, informal instruction, examination or otherwise. Professors are divided into three categories according to the conditions laid down for lecturing and residence; a 'Schedule A' professor, for instance, has to reside within the university radius for six months during the academic year and lecture or hold classes every term; he has to give or hold not less than thirty-six lectures or classes in each year, of which not less than twenty-eight shall be lectures; and in two of the three terms he must lecture or hold classes at least twice a week for six weeks.

A few special readerships are filled in the same way as professorships and with similar conditions. The General Board of the Faculties may also from time to time appoint such readers as it may think fit, subject to the approval of

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Congregation. The separate boards of faculties have power to appoint to the status and title of university lecturers any recognized teachers in their faculties, as and when they may think fit, subject to the approval of the General Board and of Congregation. Although certain restrictions are placed on their total of teaching hours, these university lecturers do not cease to be college tutors. Similarly the scientific faculty boards may appoint university demonstrators, but many if not most of these hold no college teaching position. A series of statutes lays down the rights and duties of the several classes of university teachers.

§ Institutions and Committees

The functions of the University, as distinct from the colleges, are four-fold. First, to examine and to grant degrees, and for this purpose to lay down courses, syllabuses, and regulations, and to exercise a general supervision over the lectures and other methods of study. Second, to provide, through its professors and other teachers, its scientific departments and special research institutes, such teaching and guidance as the colleges cannot or do not customarily offer. Third, to maintain discipline and order, to represent the assembly of colleges in relation to outside authorities or persons, to collect and distribute central finances, to extend the activities of the University beyond its local habitation, and to lay down the general conditions under which colleges and halls may be created, and they and their members conduct their life. Fourth, to create and maintain such institutions as libraries, laboratories, museums, parks, printing presses, and so on, which it would be wasteful or otherwise improper for the several colleges to maintain.

These functions are discharged, apart from the machinery described in the preceding section, by a number of committees with varying constitutions and titles. These committees are the constitutional link between the legislative constitution and every day affairs. They generally comprise appointed members, members who sit by virtue of their

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offices, and others chosen by direct or indirect election. They are linked with each other and with Council and Congregation by the elective process, by the presence in each of them of the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors, and by some degree of co-ordination of their secretariats through the Registrar of the University. Recently a sharp contradiction between the policies of two of the most important committees drew attention to the need for reform, and the Statutes were amended to provide that the Registrar shall receive copies of all papers (in particular, copies of the minutes) ordinarily circulated to practically all committees; he is also entitled to attend the meetings of any of these bodies, and to ask the secretary of any of them to furnish him with information upon any point which has been or is under consideration by the body in question. The efficacy of this measure in ensuring a co-ordination of policy obviously depends on the liberation of the registrar from much of the routine work of keeping lists and files which according to the Statutes might seem to be his principal task.

The Registrar, who is nominated by the Hebdomadal Council subject to the approval of Congregation, is aided by an assistant registrar appointed by Council after consultation with him, and if the consent of Congregation is obtained he may also be provided, from time to time, with other assistant officers. The assistant registrar is charged with attending such meetings as the Registrar, with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor, may direct, to prepare their business and to keep minutes of their proceedings. He is thus an important instrument for co-ordinating the work of the various committees. The Registrar himself is secretary of Council, Congregation, and Convocation, and he has to keep, besides their minutes and other papers, a large number of registers and records, and to see that the Statutes are regularly published. He is not secretary to the Vice-Chancellor, nor answerable to him, but to Council. Like the other chief permanent officers (the Secretary of Faculties and the Secretary to the Curators of the Chest), he is subject to a statutory retiring age. He may,

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of course, be dismissed for serious misdemeanour. The Secretary of Faculties is nominated by the General Board, and the Secretary to the Chest by the Curators, in each case subject to the approval of Congregation. The Secretary of Faculties is secretary both of the General Board and of the several boards of faculties, while the Secretary to the Chest has to keep the university accounts as well as the records of the meetings of the Curators.

By virtue of their detailed knowledge and the permanence of their tenure of office, these officials can do much to mould as well as to co-ordinate the policies of the several committees and like authorities. Some of these have their own part-time or unpaid secretaries; for instance, the secretary to the Visitors of the Ashmolean Museum is the Keeper. These secretaries may themselves be highly influential in their own territory.

The principal university institutions are the Bodleian Library, the University Press, the University (science) Museum, the Ashmolean (art and archaeology) Museum, the Taylor Institution (modern languages), the Sheldonian Theatre, the University Park, the Botanic Garden, and the Observatory. Each of these is managed under the authority of a committee, usually called a board of curators, varying in number from three (Botanic Garden) to sixteen (Ashmolean Museum). The Curators of the Bodleian Library, for instance, number fifteen, namely the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors or their deputies, the Regius Professors of Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, and seven resident members of Congregation, elected by that House and holding office for ten years. The Curators are entrusted with the general control of the affairs of the library, including the appointment of a librarian and other officers, and are solely responsible for the expenditure of all sums accruing to them through the University Chest or otherwise. In particular, they are entitled, without consulting Council or the Curators of the Chest, to receive and apply gifts of money, books, or other things, subject only to the duty of laying before Congregation

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annually a printed report on the general state of the library and its finances. Other delegacies and boards of curators or visitors are similarly constituted and generally have likewise the duty of laying reports before Convocation or Congregation.

The University possesses, in addition to the institutions already mentioned, a number of laboratories—electrical, physiological, chemical, pathological, &c. These are not managed by committees but by the professors at the head of the several departments, under the regulating authority of the Board of Faculty concerned and the financial and legislative control of the Curators of the Chest, and of Council and Congregation. There are also several institutions for research and specialized study along lines unsuited to college organization—rural economy, forestry, Indian studies, geography—each of which is controlled by a committee and by a director nominated by them. Certain other special branches of university study—military instruction, oriental studies, studies for the Indian Civil Service, advanced studies, economics and political science, anthropology, classical archaeology, fine arts and comparative philology, are similarly supervised by committees, partly official and partly elected or nominated. Other aspects of university life having this type of organization include police, home students (women), non-collegiate students (men), known as St. Catherine's Society, local examinations, inspection and examination of schools, extra-mural studies, training of teachers, lodgings, appointments, scholarships.

From the nature of the tasks that they have to perform, some of these committees meet very rarely, and their work does not occupy much of the time of their members. Others are much more laborious, and represent a substantial impost upon the energies of teachers and administrators. 'The Delegates of the Press, for instance, whose formal meetings occupy perhaps an hour a week habitually devote much more than this time to preparation, to informal discussion, and to the work of the Delegation generally.' Upon the chairmen

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or vice-chairmen especially (the Vice-Chancellor being always chairman when he is present) much detailed work devolves. The burden upon a limited number of individuals is all the greater in that a few persons, many of them members of Council, whose work is particularly onerous, belong each to a considerable number of committees, while other teachers in the University take little or no part in these governmental labours. Fortunately, some of the most heavily burdened members are heads of houses, who, although they may very likely have been teachers before their election as heads, have customarily relinquished most of their teaching work. Still, the system of self-government in force at Oxford—by contrast with American or most Continental or modern English universities—undoubtedly lays a considerable and perhaps excessive weight of administrative function upon those whose primary duty it is to teach or to direct and undertake research.

§ The Colleges and the University

The undergraduates of Oxford have no share in its governmental institutions; apart from them, the system may be described as fully democratic and partly representative. The representatives, it should be added, are unprofessional and unpaid, and, like political communities in the same pass, Oxford is coming to rely more and more on its professional administrators—the directors of institutions, the Registrar and other secretaries. The several colleges, on the other hand, are still small enough to be direct democracies. Like those of the University itself, their rights are granted by Act of Parliament and they cannot amend their statutes without the consent of the Privy Council, while their endowments, much of which still takes the form of landed property, are subject to control, as to disposal, transfer, and acquisition, by the Ministry of Agriculture; moreover, the colleges cannot make amendments in their statutes affecting the University without the consent of the University, which is likewise obliged to secure the consent of any college affected by a pro-

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posed change in the University Statutes, except a statute relating to college contributions to the Chest. But within these general limits the colleges are completely autonomous.

One or two of the colleges have exceptional constitutional features arising out of their peculiar history; Christ Church, for instance, is unlike the others in that its Head is Dean of the Cathedral and its governing body is composed of the Canons and Students (who correspond to Fellows in other colleges). The women's colleges also differ from the majority in that their governing bodies include persons not members of the respective colleges. But the general rule of the men's colleges is that the governing body is composed of Fellows, who, if they are not administrators such as bursars, are statutorily required to teach or to research. Most of the tutors and lecturers in a college will be Fellows, and so will the professors attached to the college. The chairman of the governing body is the Head of the College (Master, President, Warden, Principal, Provost, Rector) elected by the Fellows to hold office until he reaches the statutory retiring age of seventy years. The Fellows form a close corporation, save for the appointment of professors, having otherwise the independent and unchallenged right to choose new Fellows within the bounds set by their statutes. The Fellows are nowadays usually elected for a term of years, but except where, as at All Souls, special conditions apply they are commonly re-elected. Each college chooses a dean, whose principal duties are to present members of his college for matriculation and degrees, and to maintain discipline within the college.

The colleges are entirely responsible for discipline within their walls, the University having no jurisdiction there. A college may without question or appeal dismiss a man for a term or for ever, and it would be very difficult indeed, though not statutorily impossible, for a man sent down from one college to find refuge in another. The colleges also possess the extremely important privilege of admission to the University. No candidate can be matriculated if he is not sponsored by a college, while the University accepts without veto

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all those put forward by the colleges, subject to the condition that candidates for matriculation (other than certain categories of senior students) must have passed or be exempt from Responsions, the University entrance examination. That statement is subject to the qualification that persons may be admitted to the University by St. Catherine's Society and by the Society of Home Students, which are themselves University bodies, but these non-residential societies are in most particulars becoming more and more closely assimilated to the colleges proper.

There are nineteen men's colleges¹, excluding Keble, which is in a special category of 'new foundations', and All Souls, which has no undergraduates; four women's colleges; and the two non-residential bodies already mentioned. One only of the ancient halls of the University remains—St. Edmund Hall—the remainder having disappeared altogether or been merged in the colleges; but there are a number of permanent private halls, created under a recent statute. St. Edmund Hall has a separate organization, finances, tradition, and collegiate life, but constitutionally it is subordinate to the Queen's College, and it does not rank with the colleges for the purpose, for example, of furnishing the Vice-Chancellor. For information upon the position of women in the University and upon collegiate life, regulations, and organization, the reader must turn to other chapters of this book.

All these bodies, colleges, halls, societies, together form the University, which apart from them and from its material institutions is no more than a name and an organization. The historical chapter has shown how the relative importance of colleges and university has varied enormously. At one time the University scarcely existed save as a giver of degrees to those whom the colleges put forward. Nowadays the development of scientific studies, demanding both resources and material which the separate colleges cannot provide, and the growing public and political interest in university affairs, have tended to enlarge the comparative im-

¹ See Pt. II ch. VIII.

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portance of the University and to give it greater control over its constituent colleges. The colleges are heavily taxed by the University, and this reason alone would justify the obligation laid upon them to draw up their accounts in a prescribed form and to deliver them, properly audited, to the University Registrar for publication. The Curators of the Chest are empowered 'to review from time to time the published accounts of the several colleges, and, after communication with any college concerned, to report to the Hebdomadal Council thereon, with special reference to economy of administration and to any matter in which the interests of the university are directly or indirectly involved'. Rules governing the compilation of college accounts in the prescribed form are drawn up by a statutory committee of bursars, consisting of seven bursars elected by the estates bursars of the several colleges. There are special regulations regarding kitchen accounts, which have to be submitted to a firm of accountants, having special knowledge of catering business, nominated by a committee of domestic bursars. The accountant's reports on the individual accounts and on the catering administration are presented to the Curators of the Chest, who forward them with comments to the Hebdomadal Council, and at least the substance must be laid before Congregation. But so long as the college keeps within the terms of its own statutes and those of the University, it can only be advised, and not compelled, to adopt any financial reforms.

The University has even less control over the teaching activities of the colleges. They may or may not provide teaching in any subject laid down by the University for degree or diploma courses, as they please; and they may provide teaching in subjects outside the University syllabus. They may provide whatever form of teaching they choose, by whatever persons they choose, provided they consult with the Board of Faculty concerned before making any appointment. They may, indeed they all do, examine their members from time to time, and exact from them whatever standard of

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application or attainment they may think fit as a condition of continued residence. Thus a wide variety of standards and methods exists in Oxford, and the scope for educational experiment, coupled with the freedom of the candidate for entrance to the University to choose his college, and of the college to choose its entrants, is perhaps the most valuable feature of the collegiate system in its academic aspect.

COLLEGE LIFE

By CARLETON KEMP ALLEN

THE University of Oxford is an elusive, mystical body, not easily discernible to the casual glance. Not that it lacks reality: it is a multifarious and a highly complex administrative body: but to the average undergraduate it is little more than an abstraction—except when it makes certain concrete demands upon him in the shape of ‘dues’, examination fees, and similar levies. For the common purposes of academic life, the colleges *are* the University. There are twenty-one of them¹, together with St. Edmund Hall and St. Peter’s Hall, and a body of non-collegiate undergraduates, now known as St. Catherine’s Society. These are confined to men: there are four collegiate societies and one non-collegiate society for women. The relationship of the colleges to the University is unlike that which is found in any other academic constitution, except at Cambridge.

With a few exceptions, each college is a completely autonomous body, governed by its own statutes and by-laws, and responsible to nobody but its own corporators and their ‘Visitor’ for its internal administration and policy. By statute, each college, according to its resources (which vary greatly) has certain financial obligations to the central revenue of the University: any domestic legislation which it proposes is subject to scrutiny and caveat by the University, lest it conflict with general academic policy: and, needless to say, all regulations concerning degrees and examinations leading to them are governed by the University. Further, by a purely voluntary concordat, there is a certain communism of public instruction, in as much as lectures delivered in one college, by members of its teaching-staff, are open to undergraduates of all other colleges. But otherwise, neither the University nor any other body except Parliament has the power to say yea or nay to anything of purely domestic concern which may seem

¹ See Pt. II. ch. VIII.

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good to the Governing Body (the Head and Fellows) of a college. It might be supposed that this degree of self-determination leads to embarrassing discrepancies, and in some respects the criticism would be justified. But the constitution, the methods and the customs of most colleges are very similar in all essential respects which concern the undergraduate's ordinary life, and the freshman, whatever his college may be, soon finds himself leading a typical 'Oxford' existence. This, of course, does not preclude the conviction that life in his own particular college has substantial advantages over life in any other college. Every college is thus far more characteristic than any other college of all that is best in Oxford: a state of things which gives universal satisfaction.

On the threshold of Oxford, the entrant is met by the paradox that it is possible to be a member of a college without being a member of the University (not that this ever happens), but it is impossible to be a member of the University without being a member of a college. The University will matriculate only those who are presented to it by one or other of the recognized Societies (a general term which includes colleges, halls, and non-collegiate bodies); and until the student is matriculated—which must be done at the very outset of his career—he cannot begin to qualify for any examination or degree. His first business, therefore, is to obtain admission to a college. His application (unless he has obtained a scholarship) is considered in competition with many others, and most colleges at the present time have far more applications than vacancies. Usually the applicant is required to pass a College Entrance Examination—a purely domestic concern, with which the University has nothing to do—in addition to Responsions (or an equivalent examination), which the University requires of all undergraduates, except certain specially exempted classes, before it will matriculate. An applicant, therefore, cannot be sure of obtaining admission to the college of his first choice, and if he is rejected, he must apply elsewhere. If he has a strong preference for any particular college, he will be wise to 'put his name down' as

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early as possible, some (though not very great) importance being attached to priority of application. Most colleges complete or nearly complete their lists of freshmen for the Michaelmas Term not later than the preceding March or April, and in the more-sought-after colleges there is little chance of being accepted after that date. This is a point which is not sufficiently realized by overseas applicants. An overseas application made—as too often happens—a few weeks before the beginning of the academic year has little or no prospect of success.

The college, then, chooses the undergraduate, but the undergraduate also chooses the college. What should guide his preferences among so many famous institutions? Very often the question is settled by family, school, or other personal attachments; sometimes the entrant wishes to study under a particular tutor; and for a limited number the matter is decided by the winning of a scholarship or exhibition. Otherwise the choice of college is probably not so vital a matter as it is often supposed to be. At all events, nobody need feel that because one college has no room for him, his academic career will be blighted by going to another. At one time there were great disparities of prestige between different colleges, and although differences still exist, in popular estimation and even in fact, they are on the whole much less marked than formerly. Each college has its own distinctive merits for those who are receptive of them. A young man who is trying to decide between the attractions of different colleges should be careful where he seeks counsel. Frequently advice of an emphatic kind is given by friends and relations whose undergraduate days are long past. Their opinions are not always reliable, for an Oxford college may change considerably in standing, as it is certain to do in the personnel of its staff, in twenty or thirty years. It is best, therefore, to have the guidance of those whose experience of Oxford is comparatively recent. This is particularly true of expense, in which colleges vary considerably—not so much in actual charges to their members as in the general standard of

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living which is customary. As between the large and the small college the choice must be governed principally by the individual's tastes and temperament. On the whole, it may be said that in the larger colleges he will be more free to 'walk by himself', if that is his inclination—though if it is too strongly his inclination, he will not be a very happy member of any college. In a small college, he must be prepared for more collective co-operation and more gregariousness than he would find in the more populous societies, which sometimes show a certain tendency towards 'cliquism'. This emphasis on *esprit de corps* may be irksome to some natures; on the other hand, the small college has the advantage that it may offer opportunities of personal development and influence to the man who might be lost in the crowd of a larger society.

Let us assume that these preliminary questions have been settled, and that on a day in early October our freshman 'comes up'. He will find, at the college lodge, that his name is already known to the Porter—a very important official, of humane disposition and remarkable memory: a man from whom nothing is hidden and whose good opinion is worth possessing. The new arrival is told on which staircase his rooms are to be found, and, unless he is captious, he will be well satisfied with his sitting-room, which is usually a comfortable and reasonably commodious place, though by no means luxurious. If he is fastidious, he may be a little critical of his bedroom, which is generally of the proportions of a cubicle only, and severely inornate. But builders of old evidently believed that in a place to which one resorts in order to become unconscious of one's surroundings, the surroundings do not greatly matter; and the occupant, after one glance at the floral luxuriance of the wall-paper, will probably appreciate the advantages of unconsciousness.

These rooms, for the next year or two, are to be the 'assigned and native dwelling place' of the man whose name is over the door; but the amount of privacy which compasses them about will depend on the number of the occupant's friends and interests. Privacy has, on the whole, declined in

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Oxford. Everybody has heard of 'sporting the oak', and the theory is that if the outmost of an undergraduate's two outer doors is closed, it is an unpardonable intrusion to disturb his retirement. But the custom is unknown in some colleges, and in many it is merely an abstraction, seldom put into practice. In his second year, when he often has the opportunity of moving, a man learns to avoid rooms on the ground floor, which are too inviting a port of call for ships that pass in the night; but in his first year, he will not suffer, and may appreciably gain, by being receptive of casual social intercourse.

The new-comer is now to be a freshman for a year, and may regard the prospect with some misgiving; but few disabilities attend this humble status. The detestable practice of organized 'ragging' is hardly known at Oxford. The freshman will not suffer from unwelcome attentions; he is much more likely to feel a little discouraged by cold disregard. The senior undergraduates will be apparently unconscious of his presence, though the more responsible among them are probably keeping an eye on him and 'sizing him up' as a member of the college. Nobody will go out of the way to make him feel small; all that is expected of him is that he shall not feel too big—in other words, that he shall behave with the discretion which is appropriate to a new-comer into any society. If, however, he commits the cardinal sin of obtruding himself aggressively, he will probably receive, first, a friendly warning, and if that is ineffectual, a lesson which will instil circumspection by means of ridicule rather than chastisement. Such measures are seldom necessary. If he is an athlete of any distinction, the mandarins of his particular game will know all about him long before he arrives, and will soon invite him to prove himself on river or playing-field. In any case, whether he be distinguished or not, representatives of different sports will call upon him to ascertain his powers and give him opportunities for testing them. Not everybody can excel at games, but it will be a pity if he does not play something or other; for there is a certain prejudice, especially in

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a small college, against a man who 'does nothing for the college'. However, he will satisfy public opinion if he shows some reasonable interest in outdoor pursuits, and does not merely 'frowst' within four walls. Something besides intellectual earnestness is expected of the Oxford man. The schoolboy affectation that study is an unmanly weakness, to be scorned and disavowed by the truly masculine, is cast off at Oxford. Hard work is necessary, even if nobody ever admits to doing half as much as he does, and industry is respected. But it is felt, and justly felt, that a man who has no interests of the more mundane sort, outside himself and his work, has little *raison d'être* in a collegiate society.

The freshman will now have made the acquaintance of his college servant, or 'scout'. Oxford scouts are a chosen people, not to say a peculiar people. Acquaintance, often lengthy, with successive generations of undergraduates has taught them tact, tolerance, and much shrewdness in their judgement of human nature. If they are of the right kind—and they generally seem to be so—they are not mere employees, but members of the college, to which they feel a loyal attachment. The relationship between them and the undergraduate is usually friendly and sympathetic, and not *de haut en bas*; when exceptions exist, the fault is not commonly with the scout. They are responsible for attending on the number of sets of rooms which make up a 'staircase', and their duties are those of the general domestic kind, besides service at Hall dinner.

Formerly, all meals except dinner were served in rooms, but a good many colleges now have a common breakfast in Hall. Luncheon is served in rooms, and is usually of the lightest kind, partly for reasons of economy and partly because the meal is generally to be followed by hard exercise. Tea may be had in the Junior Common Room, but is usually taken in a man's own rooms; it may be served from the college buttery, but is generally brewed and served by the undergraduate himself. It is a popular meal, often remarkable for its bulk and variety of indigestible foods. In winter especially, when

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darkness descends in the middle of the afternoon and the fire blazes invitingly after games, tea is a great rallying-point and a favourite form of entertainment, the more intimate for its total informality. Dinner is the only formal meal, and it is served in Hall for dons and undergraduates alike. It is the subject of much satire. It is cheap, and consists of what is known as 'good, plain food'. Actually, it is an adequate, if not a sumptuous, meal at a moderate price; but Oxford must have butts for its epigrams, and undergraduate wit would be starved of its richest opportunities if Hall dinner were ever admitted to be fit for human consumption. This meal is semi-compulsory; that is, one is not compelled to eat it, but one is compelled to pay for it at least four times a week. Many contrive not only to pay for it, but to eat it, with well-concealed relish, seven times a week. Whatever it may lack in culinary distinction, it is a pleasant social occasion, when the majority of the college are assembled together at a common table in surroundings of charm and dignity. It has its own manners and customs. He who commits any of a certain number of recognized types of *faux pas* may be 'sconced' by the senior undergraduate at his table. Either he must supply beverages for the whole table or he must 'floor', i.e. drink with one breath, a scone holding three or four pints of liquid. In some colleges, when sentenced to a scone, the condemned man has the right of appealing to the High Table, where the dons sit: but he must appeal in Latin, and if his Latin is bad, the sentence is not only confirmed but increased.

At dinner, the undergraduate takes what is provided. For breakfast and luncheon in his own rooms, however, he may order anything he likes from the considerable repertoire which the kitchen offers. He is charged accordingly, and the cost of his diet, together with all other college charges for rent, maintenance, tuition, and various items of the same nature, compose his 'battels'. These are made up at the end of each term, and, in many colleges (but the system varies), presented for payment at the beginning of the ensuing term. The fixed charges for maintenance, establishment, tuition,

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college athletic clubs, and the like, are the same for everybody; for the rest, the undergraduate may live as his means permit, but he will soon find that if he pampers himself, his battels will reach formidable proportions; and if they show evidence of undue or ostentatious extravagance, they will be censured and restrained by the Head of the college. This is seldom necessary, for most undergraduates, sometimes by choice and generally by necessity, nowadays live frugally, and nothing could be more false than imaginative pictures of unbridled luxury in 'the playground of the idle rich'.

It will probably have been decided before the freshman comes into residence for what School—i.e. Final Honour School—he is to read, and within his first week he will have met the tutor to whom he is assigned and will have begun work. The tutorial system is described elsewhere in this volume: here it is only necessary to say that the relationship between tutor and pupil is not, or ought not to be, purely pedagogic. It should be co-operative and mutually sympathetic: and often it becomes, so far as difference of age will allow, an intimate personal friendship. Dons, therefore, may and often do play a large part in the ordinary social life of a college: and unless some such spirit as this exists between teachers and taught—or if, conversely, a gulf is fixed between them except for purely didactic purposes—nearly always there will be something wrong with the 'tone' of the college and it will shrink in efficiency and repute. But it is, needless to say, among his own coevals that the undergraduate will find most of that 'social life' for which Oxford is famous.

What is the 'social life' of Oxford colleges? The term is misleading and a little depressing, when we remember the gruesome associations of perfunctory conviviality which often cling to the adjective 'social'. There is nothing of this in Oxford—nothing of the 'social round' or of the grim necessity of being, at all costs, a 'good mixer', all things to all men. The social life of Oxford consists in coming in contact, spontaneously and intimately, with men of one's own age, who possess some least common denominator of similar

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interests, tastes, ideas, and associations, and yet exhibit different points of view which are matured by synthesis, by interchange, and even by clash. An Oxford college is a common meeting-ground which provides a subtle, pervasive, and insistent stimulus to this interplay of influences. The man who profits least by Oxford is the man who comes to it with a set of ready-made ideas and a set of ready-made friends. It may take some time to find congenial associates, British 'reserve' being what it is, and the freshman straight from school may feel at first that worst loneliness—the loneliness of the crowd. But, unless he is under some inherent disability of temperament, it will not be long before he finds himself a member of a little circle who like to visit each other's rooms at tea-time or at dead of night, and—just talk. It may not always be the inspired dialogue which, in novels, invariably coruscates in college rooms, but it is often sincere, searching talk about the things which ought to concern young men most and which gain enormously from ventilation in the good air of tolerant discussion. Probably it is at its best when it is unpremeditated, springing spontaneously from the occasion; and this it frequently is. Men both of sensitive intellectuality, and of intensely 'practical' interests (like Cecil Rhodes) have found in this entirely unofficial, undidactic commerce the most formative discipline of their faculties.

But all the social activities of Oxford are not casual and unpremeditated. There is an infinite number of societies to which an undergraduate may belong, and for many men the problem is not to find enough social interests, but to keep them within practicable bounds. Every college has its own societies, some of them of very ancient traditions, existing for many different purposes. There is generally a Debating Society, and some kind of literary society where either plays are read or papers are presented on literary topics; a good many colleges have Dramatic or Musical Societies of their own; the lawyers probably have a Moot Club; and there are societies which exist for purely convivial purposes. The convivial aspect, indeed, may predominate in clubs which

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ostensibly have more solemn objects; we know, for example, of one Shakespeare Club in which the first public business of the evening at every meeting is to move, and carry unanimously, 'that the Bard be not read to-night'. The great majority of these college groups are limited in numbers, on an elective basis: so that the freshman cannot merely choose them at will, but must commend himself to the members as a desirable recruit. Besides the established and permanent societies, a number of ephemeral groups constantly spring into existence, and as constantly disappear. They serve their purpose in gathering together men of the same interests and generally of the same year, and their impermanence does not stamp them with futility: at the least, they have provided their members with a pretext for wearing a new tie: for it is a poor kind of club or society which cannot flaunt a gaudy tie of its own. The meetings of all these groups are usually very informal and uncereemonious: they seldom have a fixed habitation, but meet, by rotation, in the rooms of members, the occupant of the rooms acting as host of the evening. An Oxford undergraduate society generally feels that it may, without presumption, invite a distinguished public person to talk to it, and men of eminence in different walks of life are very generous in accepting these invitations and in submitting themselves to the remorseless Socratic methods of youth. There is no Oxford man who does not remember magical evenings of this kind, in the subdued, intimate light of college rooms, with the figures of young dialecticians littered mistily about the floor, the wreaths of smoke drifting lazily round the red lamp-shades, the fire glowing in the midst with punch or mulled claret or coffee steaming beside it, and the eager voices arguing from the half-gloom 'about it and about'.

It is needless to say that outside colleges there are general University societies of large membership and of elaborate organization. The most famous of these is the Union, which serves the double purpose of a club and of a debating society. It has its own building and grounds, where the usual amenities of a club are provided, and the debating hall forms a

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wing by itself. This is constructed on the Parliamentary model, and the debates, which are held weekly during term, are also Parliamentary in plan and procedure. The Union, as everybody knows, has been the training-ground of many eminent British politicians, and it affords ample opportunities for aspiring statesmen and public speakers. The Presidency (which is held for one term only) is considered a high undergraduate honour. The debates cover a great variety of subjects, predominantly but not exclusively political, and are judiciously blended of the grave and the gay: and the speakers often include visitors who are distinguished in different departments of public life. A valuable feature of the Union, considered as a club, is its lending library, which is particularly rich in modern fiction and English History and Biography.

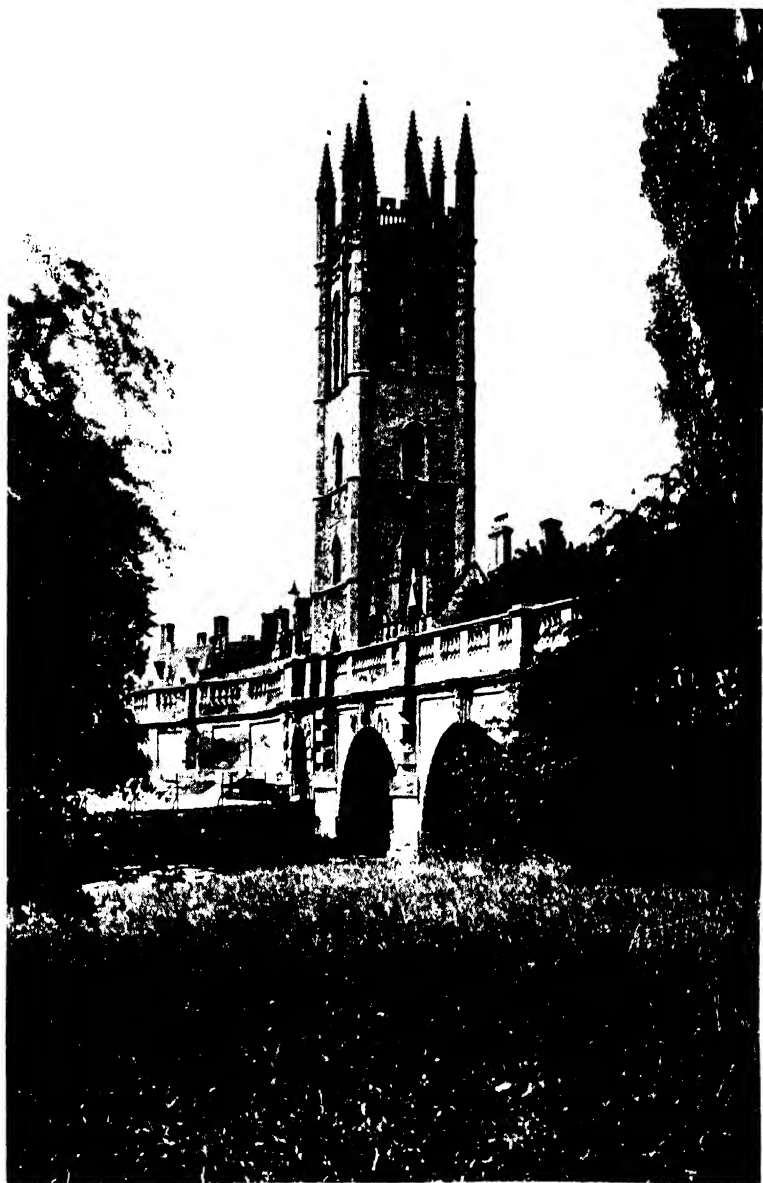
Another famous society is the Oxford University Dramatic Society, familiarly known as the 'Ouds'. Its purposes are partly social and partly dramatic. It has its own club rooms, where meals are served and the usual club facilities are provided; and every year in the Hilary Term it produces a play, on a somewhat elaborate scale, which 'runs' for a week. In addition the Society has, since 1921, given an *al fresco* performance, usually a Shakespearian comedy, in a College garden during Commemoration week. By its charter from the Vice-Chancellor, at least four out of the eight plays produced in a cycle of four years must be by Shakespeare, one must be a Greek play, and three may be by an author of 'classical' standing other than Shakespeare. A high level is reached in many of the productions, and a fine Shakespearian tradition has been maintained. Many well-known and successful actors have had their first training in these amateur performances, which are very popular and are considered one of the interesting events of the theatrical year.

Other university societies are legion. There is, for example, an Opera Club, which produces an opera every year, performing for a week. There is a Musical Club: it meets every week during term in its own building, which not only serves as an auditorium for informal concerts, but provides the

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members of the Club with the facilities of practice-rooms and an extensive library of music. There are political, scientific, and learned societies without number: there are purely social clubs, such as Vincent's—mainly for those who are distinguished in sport—the Gridiron, and the Bullingdon: and particular mention must be made of the Raleigh and the Bryce Clubs, which are specially concerned with imperial and Anglo-American affairs. It may be said, in general, that whatever a man's interests and tastes may be, he will find at Oxford a nucleus of persons like-minded with himself and ready to exchange ideas with him. The arts are well served—music, perhaps, most plenteously. There are various large and small musical organizations, and there is no lack of public performances by artists of repute, some of them among the best in Europe. Musical instruments of all kinds (except, in some colleges, gramophones and wireless receiving sets) are permitted in college rooms, but their use is restricted to about five hours in the afternoon and evening, when neighbours are not usually at their studies.

A community of people living together on the collegiate system must have some authority over it, and this brings us to college discipline. It is not very formidable. A reasonably industrious and decorous undergraduate may pass through his whole college career without ever being made conscious that a scrutatorial eye is always upon him. There are certain commands and prohibitions common to all colleges. Everybody must be in college by midnight, and the breach of this rule is a serious offence. On a certain number of mornings (usually thirty) each term, the undergraduate must, in most Colleges, signify that he is at least technically up and doing by attending either chapel or 'roll-call' at 8 a.m. Otherwise, the undergraduate's goings and comings, uprisings and down-sittings, are almost entirely at his own command, with certain manifestly necessary limitations on disorderliness and insubordination. The Head of the college is the ultimate disciplinary authority, but his deputy for most ordinary purposes is the Dean. The wages of sin are 'gating'—i.e. inhibition.



16. MAGDALEN TOWER AND MAGDALEN BRIDGE

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from leaving the college after a certain hour (commonly 9 p.m.) for a certain number of days or weeks—or fine. The extreme penalty is expulsion, or ‘being sent down’, either for a specified period or permanently. All these forms of penalty may be imposed either by the college or by the disciplinary authorities of the University, who are the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors; but these latter officials are concerned only with trespasses committed outside the college, and have no jurisdiction inside it—indeed, cannot enter it except by courtesy of the college authorities. The Proctors are primarily a co-ordinating link in University administration, and their main function is to serve as co-adjutors of the Vice-Chancellor on all the more important administrative boards, committees, and delegacies, besides representing the University at the conferment of degrees and on similar ceremonial occasions. But this side of their activities is not spectacular, and is of little interest to the undergraduate, who sees them only as ministers of admonition and correction. They regularly patrol the streets at night, accompanied by minions who have been known throughout the ages as ‘bull-dogs’, or, more affectionately, ‘bullers’. They wear a distinctive costume, and the effect of their presence in public places is cautionary rather than minatory; but it is their duty to challenge any member of the University, being *in statu pupillari*, who is manifestly committing a breach of academic rules—such as failing to wear a gown after nightfall—or a violation of (a somewhat liberally interpreted) propriety. No undignified expostulation takes place upon the scene of the offence, unless the suspect attempts to flee from justice, in which case the ‘bull-dogs’ are unleashed to the chase; the delinquent is required, with the utmost politeness, to call upon the Proctor at a stated time, when his defence is heard and judgement is delivered. Penalty takes the form of pecuniary fine, gating, or, in grave cases, expulsion.

The Proctors supply a valued diversion in undergraduate life. The warfare which exists between them and their prey is, for the most part, of a very mild and good-natured kind,

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and Oxford would be the poorer without it. There are certain well-recognized rules of the game—of tact, forbearance, a sense of humour, and a Nelsonian blindness on the one side, and of strict truthfulness and a corresponding sense of humour on the other side. Played thus, the game is salutary, and no undergraduate of the right temper considers his Oxford career complete until he has been caught unawares without his gown, and has been ‘progged’ to the extent of five shillings for his academic nudity. Only a dour and ill-balanced nature considers itself outraged by this discipline, which not only safeguards minor observances but maintains a standard of behaviour very necessary in a purely academic community.

The undergraduate’s industry and progress in his studies are entirely the affair of his college, and the University judges them only by their results in examinations. It is the essence of the Oxford tutorial system that a man should be taught and encouraged to use his own faculties in his own way, and nothing is more alien to the Oxford method than spoon-feeding on the one hand or slave-driving on the other. Nevertheless, if a man is habitually idle or recalcitrant, he is not justifying his existence as a member of the University, and if he fails to respond to admonitions, he will be required to make room for somebody else with more serious intentions. The tutor to whom the particular pupil is assigned is responsible for reporting on his work, and these reports are frequent and thorough. If unfavourable, they are communicated to the pupil, with suitable exhortation, by the Head of the House (college). Some colleges also assign to each man a second or ‘moral’ tutor, whose business it is to keep a friendly eye on his charge not as a student but as an adolescent individual. The formal tests and judgements of scholastic progress are known as ‘Collections’—a term of dual meaning. In one sense, it denotes a peculiar ceremony at the end of each term, when every member of the college appears separately before the assembled Fellows, and receives from the Head a few words in appraisal of the work which he

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has done during the term. In another sense, 'Collections' mean examinations which most colleges hold at regular intervals—often once a term—to test men in the work which they have been doing recently with their tutors. These are purely domestic arrangements, and have no bearing upon University Examinations for degrees. Good work in Collections, however, is sometimes rewarded by college prizes; and bad work may be the occasion of pointed comment.

There is little 'organization' of the undergraduate members of a college as such. In most colleges two persons are elected annually as representatives: they are known as the President and Secretary of the Junior Common Room, and the holding of either of these offices is a mark of prominence and popularity. The duties attached to these offices are, to the casual glance, trifling and almost fictitious; there are few serious meetings of the undergraduate members of the college and such business as takes place is usually somewhat perfunctory. The real work of the leaders of the college, if they are worthy of their office, is of a much more subtle kind than the competent performance of executive functions; it consists in an alert sensitiveness to the 'tone' of the college, in the exercise of judgement and tact, and in the doing of many entirely unofficial and unconventional things in order to maintain a healthy efficiency. If the undergraduate leaders are sound and vigilant, there will be little need for dons to intervene in those indefinable matters of 'atmosphere' and standard which mean so much to a corporate body. Indeed, in most respects except actual instruction and the more obvious considerations of orderly conduct, the undergraduates who make up a college are in a very real sense a self-governing body. They have their own well-understood, if vaguely-defined, principles of obligations and their own methods of reinforcing those principles with the sanction of public opinion. This is not to say that individual dons may not have a strong and constant influence on the general spirit of a college: but just as Oxford men are expected, 'with proper guidance and assistance, to rely on their own powers of intellectual self-development, so

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they are expected to develop their own characters and their own standards of conduct by voluntary submission to the claims of harmonious co-existence.

Discipline, official or unofficial, is not severe or inquisitorial; but it necessarily imposes certain minor restraints, some of which may be of doubtful utility, on personal freedom. Those—and they are few—who make a grievance of these restrictions are deficient in a sense of proportion; for it is one of the merits of undergraduate life that in all the things which really matter, liberty is as nearly unrestrained as it can ever be in an aggregation of human beings who cannot live together without mutual concessions. The worst tyranny is tyranny over opinion. It does nobody any harm to be in college by midnight or to wear a gown after dark: but it may do great harm to insist that every man shall, on pain of ostracism, think and believe like every other man. That type of mass-intolerance, that fierce despotism of the mob-mind, Oxford, on the whole, succeeds in avoiding. Provided that he does not gratuitously obtrude his convictions or go out of his way to outrage those of others, a man is at liberty to think what he likes and to act accordingly. Indeed, tolerance is sometimes carried almost to a fault, and may result in an unreflective admiration for a kind of ‘originality’ which is little more than a pose. It must be admitted that no place offers more opportunities for the accomplished *poseur* than Oxford. But true originality and independence of mind are also respected by juniors and they are certainly fostered by seniors; or, if they are not respected by those who are cast in a more conventional mould, at least they are seldom assailed or persecuted.

A college is generally described in its charter or statutes as ‘a place of religion and sound learning’. It is unnecessary to mention that until comparatively recent times membership of the Church of England was a necessary qualification for admission to Oxford. Only one college—Keble—now retains this condition: with this exception, persons of all creeds are admitted equally. But each college has its chapel and its

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chaplain, of the Anglican faith; there are nonconformist places of learning in Oxford but they are not colleges in the technical sense. At some colleges a certain number of attendances at chapel are compulsory, in the absence of conscientious objections. But in many colleges nowadays attendance at chapel is entirely voluntary, even for members of the Church of England. The spiritual life of Oxford is widespread and various, and there are few places where so many different shades of religious opinion are represented; but the *odium theologicum* which shook all Oxford and all England in the days of Newman and Pusey is absent to-day. The spiritual side of undergraduate life is guarded by jealous reticences. It is a convention of Oxford life, and, indeed, of English life, that anything which may have a controversial religious tendency is *taboo* in ordinary conversation, and any violation of this rule is a gross breach of decorum.

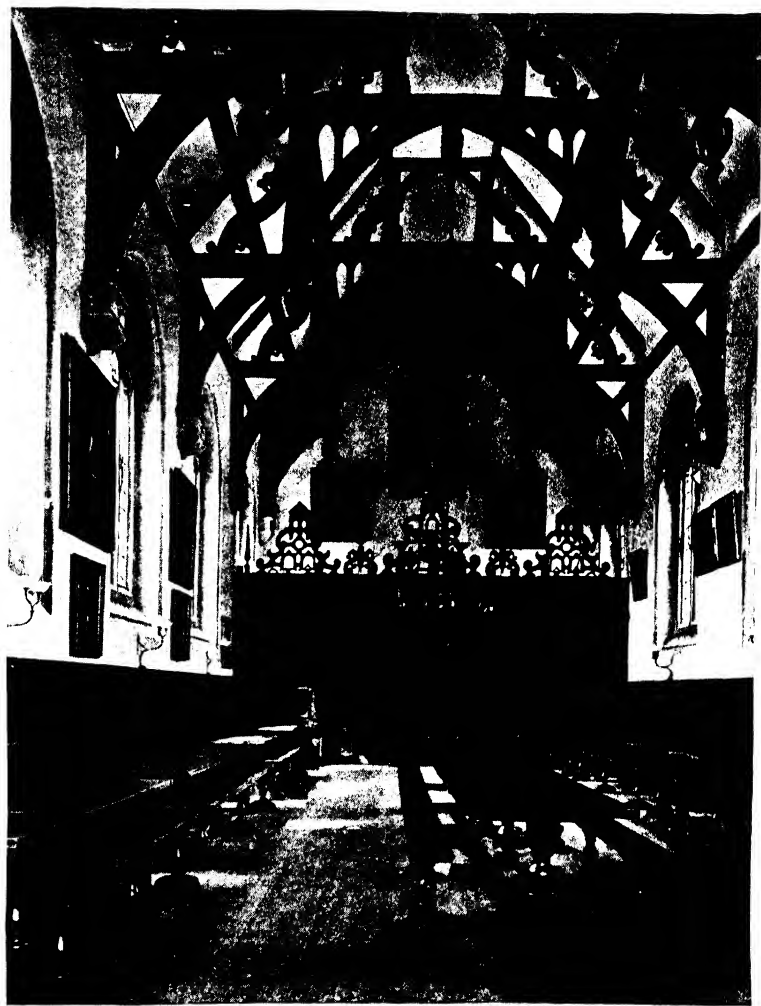
Whatever individual religious conviction may be, few can be insensible to the outward and visible adornments of the Established Church in Oxford. Many chapels are places of singular architectural beauty, and several colleges maintain choirs of high merit which provide abundant opportunities for enjoying the best ecclesiastical music. In short, for the spiritually minded, the means of grace are overflowing; and even for those who are not so minded, the sensuous accompaniments of devotion may offer at least an aesthetic charm.

These, then, are some of the surroundings and influences of college life, ministering to the mind and the character. The body must also receive solicitous attention in the relaxing Oxford climate. 'Exercise' is a rule of life, and the undergraduate who attempts to ignore it will soon suffer from the dank humours of the Thames Valley. The morning will generally be spent in attending lectures in different colleges: if these lie far apart, the means of transit will be a bicycle, one's own or somebody else's—it matters not, for probably they are indistinguishable in point of decrepitude. Or there may be a 'tutorial hour', or work in preparation for one which is impending. But between 2 and 5 p.m. Oxford with one

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accord abandons intellectual pursuits, and every college is like a habitation deserted. From each lodge pours out a stream of men in all varieties of athletic attire. Every college has a playing-field of its own, sometimes close at hand, but generally at some distance from the main buildings. There are usually at least two teams in all the more popular forms of sports, such as Rugby and Association football, cricket, and lawn tennis, besides two and sometimes three crews on the river. Not everybody can get into these teams, or can excel at other sports, such as 'track', golf, hockey, lacrosse, boxing, swimming, squash rackets (a game of growing popularity), or fencing. But even those who do not play for 'Varsity or College can take the air for an hour or two every day, and no wise person omits this part of undergraduate routine. Failing anything else, one can always walk: and it is unnecessary to remind anybody who has ever read Matthew Arnold that the Oxfordshire country is worth exploring. Much is said of the ravages of the motor-car and the charabanc, but in reality, as soon as the wayfarer leaves the more populous highways, the greater part of the English countryside is still unspoiled, and there are villages within ten miles of Oxford where one might suppose that the internal combustion engine had never been heard of. Indeed, for the country walker, the ubiquitous omnibus is a blessing rather than a curse, for it will save him the time and tedium of journeying through the ever-spreading outskirts of Oxford, and within half an hour it will deposit him at some point where he can enter at once into an Arcadian world. Those who take the trouble to study topography will find that for miles round Oxford there is an elaborate network of field-paths which add greatly to the convenience and pleasure of rambling.

There are, of course, intercollegiate contests, most of them of a 'friendly' nature, existing rather for sport and exercise than for honour and glory. Colleges do not award any athletic distinctions; the 'blue', confined to certain major sports, and its lesser brother, the 'half-blue', are awarded at



17. WADHAM COLLEGE HALL

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the absolute discretion of the captains of 'Varsity teams, and even so are not awarded to every player who represents Oxford, but only to those who play against Cambridge in the annual inter-'Varsity fixtures. There are some exceptions to the rule of 'friendly' college contests. There are cups, for example, for inter-Collegiate Rugby football and for athletics. But the crucial and spectacular encounter is on the river. Somewhat surprisingly, considering how comparatively few undergraduates can qualify for this sport and how few, also, are trained in it before they come to Oxford, rowing has retained its place as the premier 'Varsity sport. The headship of the river is somehow, in popular estimation, a kind of symbol or index of the general prestige of a college. The system of bumping-races—an ingenious expedient forced on Oxford by a narrow river—is described elsewhere. They take place twice a year, 'Torpids ('Toggers') in the Hilary or Lent Term, Eights in the middle of Trinity Term, during what is supposed (often falsely) to be the best of the early summer weather. Torpids are really preparatory for the greater contest, and excite a comparatively mild interest. Eights are Oxford's keenest competition and gayest festival. Only a small group out of (say) the two hundred members of a college can be actual competitors on this occasion, but the rest are expected at least to lend their moral support as spectators and partisans. The more energetic will run abreast of the college crew along the towing-path, emitting fearful sounds of appreciation and encouragement, discharging fire-arms (fortunately harmless) into the air, and otherwise urging their representatives to supreme efforts. The more sedate will watch the finish from the college barge, probably in company with friends and relations of both sexes who are visiting Oxford. Every college has its barge, which at ordinary times serves as a club-house and dressing-room for the oarsmen, and as a kind of grandstand for the annual races. The barges are of different designs and capacities, and all bear the college arms and (during Eights) the college flag. On a fine Eights-week day, they add materially to the vivacity of

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the scene, which is already picturesque with the kaleidoscopic crowds on the towing-path and in Christ Church Meadow, the green fields by the river, the variegated summer frocks, the thronging punts, and the toiling crews.

If the college crew 'goes head', or if it consistently overtakes the boat ahead of it, and so raises itself notably in the hierarchy, the achievement may be signalized in college, at the end of the races, by a Bump Supper. This is an ebullitionary gathering of dons and undergraduates at which the members of the college express, with emphasis, their appreciation of the crew, themselves, each other, the college, the University of Oxford, and life. A certain demonstrativeness is not unusual, and is regarded as venial in the provocative circumstances.

There is another week in the year when Oxford abandons itself to the mayfly pleasures. It is the season of Commemoration, and comes immediately after the Summer Term, when 'Schools' are over and there is no shadow in the future except a viva. Each year in rotation a number of colleges hold 'Commem. Balls', and the college to which our undergraduate belongs is fairly certain to have its turn during one of the three or four years of his residence. A Commem. Ball is an affair of superlative delight and magnificence. Since most college halls are not large enough to accommodate all the company and do not usually possess resilient floors, an enormous marquee springs up like an Aladdin's Palace in quadrangle or garden. Decorations, music, frocks, floor, supper are all sumptuous: and, if the summer night is kind, the College garden is enchanted ground. But the gods sell all things at a price and men sell all things at a profit; and the cost of a Commem. Ball puts it beyond the reach of those whose means are modest. On this ground, perhaps, the Oxford festival is open to criticism, especially in times of precarious finance. And yet Oxford, with its buildings and gardens and quintessence of youthfulness offers such unique opportunities for lovely ephemera that it would be a pity if she could not sometimes make a brief excursion, regardless of

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the fare, with youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm. Certainly this gala, unsurpassed in its kind, is worth some sacrifice for the sake of possessing a memory which has the precious quality of becoming more roseate as the years increase.

The academic terms are three, and are each of eight weeks' duration. The academic year begins with Michaelmas Term, which extends from early October to about the middle of December: a vacation of six weeks follows: Hilary or Lent Term begins about the middle of January and ends about the middle of March, and there is then another vacation of six weeks. Trinity or Summer Term (when Final Honours Examinations are held) ends late in June, and there is then a Long Vacation of approximately four months. The year is thus divided nearly equally between term and vacation. It must not be supposed, however, that this long period of vacation is all holiday. It is an essential part of the Oxford system that the undergraduate shall do a great deal of his reading in vacation, and anybody who relies solely on his work during term will certainly meet with disaster in his examinations. It is therefore impossible at Oxford for the student to devote his vacations entirely to extraneous, money-earning activities, as is done at many universities in other countries. There is, however, no organized system of College or University instruction during vacations, though college tutors often arrange 'reading-parties' of small groups of their own pupils for combined relaxation, study and friendly intercourse in England or abroad.

Normally, an undergraduate will reside in college for the first two of his three or four years, though in some exceptional cases he may have to spend his first year out of college. In the ordinary way, then, he will go into lodgings or 'digs.' in his third year. The lodging-houses of Oxford are conducted almost entirely by private enterprise, but a person *in statu pupillari* may reside only in such as have been licensed by the Delegacy for Lodgings as suitable for undergraduate occupation. (The rule does not apply to graduates.) Lodgings are

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now scattered over a fairly wide area, those nearest the centre of the town being, on the whole, the most expensive. There are considerable variations in costs, which are a matter of private arrangement, and are not controlled by the University, except that exorbitant charges may cause a licence to be withdrawn. Life in lodgings is naturally less gregarious than in college, and on the whole a man in his third or fourth year, with examinations imminent, does not regret a little seclusion; but he is by no means cut off from college associations. Unless he is of eremitic disposition, he is constantly in and out of college on his lawful occasions. Frequently, too, groups of three or four friends lodge together. The only discipline in lodgings is that men must, as in college, be indoors by midnight and must not give the lodging-house keeper cause to complain of any flagrant indecorum. On the whole, living in lodgings is somewhat cheaper than living in college, though this naturally depends on the kind of lodgings which are selected. Social entertainment, simple or elaborate, goes on in 'digs.' in much the same way as in college, with the difference that those who are able to afford it can bid their friends to private dinner-parties in lodgings: this cannot be done in college, except by special permission, which is sparingly given.

There are many aspects of Oxford college life which are extremely difficult to define or to describe. Each college has its *ethos*, made up of a number of intangible elements, and drawing breath from an atmosphere of tradition which is as impalpable as it is pervasive. Although, as has been said, slavish acquiescence, conformity, and the suppression of individuality are no part of the Oxford system, yet it is a singularly intractable individual who is not, in some sort, influenced and quickened by the corporate spirit of the Society to which he belongs. Analysis cannot reduce to his component elements the 'typical' X college man or Y college man or Z college man: but he has passed through an alchemy not quite the same as that of any other college, and, for better or for worse, he bears a certain imprint. All the offshoots of a

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college, however slender they may seem, spring from a deeply rooted stem. That fact was never more vigorously demonstrated than in 1919, when, after four years of suspended animation which seemed perilously like extinction, University and college institutions great and small, and of every complexion, rose from the dead with indestructible vitality. The multiplicity of Societies in Oxford has its serious disadvantages: it leads to a certain separatism, sometimes near to parochialism, which subordinates general University interests to local prejudices and makes it difficult to frame any uniform policy in matters of common concern. But it has the advantage which Dr. Johnson pointed out long ago: 'There is here, Sir, such a spirit of progressive emulation: the students are anxious to appear well to their tutors; the tutors are anxious to have their pupils appear well in the college; the colleges are anxious to have their students appear well in the University.' It seems difficult for human beings to conduct their affairs without partisanship, and for adolescence 'progressive emulation' is no bad stimulus.

We have been concerned here only with the collegiate societies, but those to whom economy is an imperative consideration, and who cannot belong to a college, may yet find much that is characteristic of Oxford as members of St. Catherine's Society, the body of non-collegiate undergraduates. Lacking college accommodation, members of this Society live the ordinary life of undergraduates in lodgings, and although, necessarily, they cannot enjoy the same number of communal activities as those who live together beneath the same roof, they have many joint interests and enterprises and are by no means lacking in the 'progressive emulation' of their fellow-students of the more ancient foundations.

THE TUTORIAL SYSTEM

By CYRIL BAILEY

THE tutorial system,¹ though in its present form it is the product of the latter part of the nineteenth century, has its roots far back in the past history of Oxford. It is indeed an almost inevitable outgrowth of the constitution of the University as an aggregate of independent colleges. In the earliest days of the University the teaching was in the hands of the Regent Masters, but it was natural that the senior members of a college should feel some responsibility both for the conduct and for the education of their juniors. This responsibility had been recognized in many of the early college statutes. In some, such as those of Merton, Queen's, and New College, teachers were appointed in such subjects as Latin, grammar, and logic; in others, as at Magdalen and Brasenose, tutors were expected rather to instruct their pupils in good manners, and in particular to have a financial control over their expenses. During the sixteenth century it became the practice for a parent on sending his son to the University to select a tutor among the Fellows of the College and to make him a personal allowance in return for his supervision. An interesting extract from a letter of Henry Brougham, Fellow of Queen's, to Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal, who had entrusted two sons to his charge, shows the range of tutorial responsibility recognized in 1695, though it does not suggest very great efficiency in its discharge: 'Their battles²,' he writes, 'notwithstanding all that has been said, continue very high, and for my part I can doe no more than I have already towards reforming that excess, without taking such courses as might have worse consequences. If you should again conclude from hence, that their application to their studies has not been so great as it ought, I do not know how we can avoid y^r inference.'

¹ For the early history of the tutorial system see *A History of the University of Oxford*, by Sir Charles Mallet, esp. vol. iii, pp. 56 ff.

² Battles—now spelt 'battels'=college bills.

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These arrangements were informal and unofficial, and both the direct relation of parent and tutor and the large measure of financial control may be accounted for by the comparatively early age at which undergraduates then came to the University; a boy of thirteen or fourteen might well have his allowance doled out to him by his tutor in 'crowns' and 'half-crowns'. The eighteenth century was on the whole a period of stagnation at Oxford, and Samuel Johnson's account of his undergraduate days at Pembroke does not suggest that he got much from his tutor, William Jorden, though he clearly felt a strong affection for him: 'whenever a young man becomes Jorden's pupil, he becomes his son.'

So far there were tutors, but nothing that could strictly be called a tutorial system: arrangements were private, and the college as a body took no official responsibility. In the nineteenth century and especially after the Royal Commission of 1850 great changes took place. The teaching of the University in the hands of the professors became far more efficient and covered a wider and wider range as new Chairs were founded. But the development and organization of University examinations and the consequent rivalry among the colleges for distinction in 'the Schools' led colleges to the conclusion that the teaching of the Professoriate must be supplemented by instruction within the walls of the college. Appointments were made to Tutorial Fellowships and men were expressly chosen for the office on the ground of their ability to teach. At first their services were confined to men of their own college and, there being comparatively few studying any given subject at one moment, instruction was largely given by informal lectures or classes, held often in the tutor's private room; at these question and answer were interspersed in the continuous lecture, and in the classical books, which formed a large part of the subjects of study, pupils would be 'put on' to construe. In the latter part of the century colleges began to form combinations for lectures, the lecturers admitting members from other colleges in the combination, and finally the opening of lectures by college tutors to all members of the

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University introduced what was in effect a University lecture system. This was regularized and made far more effective, when all the teachers in one subject were organized in Faculties and the Board of each Faculty was authorized to draw up a scheme of lectures in its own subject. The teaching of professors and college tutors was thus co-ordinated and the covering of the field secured. A further step was taken after the Royal Commission of 1925 by the appointment of certain college tutors as University lecturers, it being thus recognized that their lecturing was a service to the University as a whole as well as to their own colleges.

All this expansion produced a corresponding change in the functions of the college tutor. Informal discussion was no longer possible in lectures attended by large numbers, nor did they provide the same opportunity of personal contact between tutor and pupil. The lecture had passed from an informal class to a more or less set discourse. To strengthen the direct relation of the tutor with his pupils there took place a great development in the private work in the tutor's room. His pupils came to him regularly either singly or in small groups for advice on their course of work and to bring exercises or essays for his criticism. Meanwhile the range of the curriculum of the University 'schools' was constantly increasing, and colleges endeavoured as far as possible to have on their staff tutors in all or most of the recognized subjects. The abolition of life Fellowships by the Royal Commission of 1877 made it possible to elect a succession of Tutorial Fellows, whose primary function was the instruction of the undergraduates.

Such is roughly the position at the present day; a tutorial system has been fully organized and working for many years. The freshman on his arrival at the beginning of his first term is introduced to the tutor in charge of the subject which he intends to study. At his first interview the tutor will discover how far advanced the pupil is already and will acquaint him with the requirements for the examination which he will next have to take. Where there are alternatives

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he will advise him as to his choice and help him, as far as possible at that stage, to settle his programme. Looking then to the immediate necessities he will suggest a course of reading to be begun at once and, consulting the list published by the Board of Faculty concerned, recommend the lectures which he should take. During term each man will attend a 'tutorial', as post-war Oxford has agreed to name it, at least once a week. The exact form of the 'tutorial' will necessarily vary: in some subjects, such as mathematics or Greek and Latin composition, the men will usually be taken singly; they will have written some set exercise which the tutor will criticize, suggesting improvements in method or phraseology. In other subjects, such as history, philosophy, or economics, which involve essay-writing, men will be taken by the tutor singly or in pairs or small groups. One or more members of the group will have written essays, which they will read; the tutor will invite the criticism of the others and make his own comments, usually summing up and suggesting the best method of dealing with the subject. The proceedings will be quite informal, and most tutors will encourage the pupils to ask questions and to discuss among themselves. A recent witty critic of Oxford, asked how the tutor conveys his instruction to his pupil, replied 'he smokes at him': the answer suggests both the intimacy of the 'tutorial' and the meditative character of the tutor's criticism.

The method will of course vary in different subjects and with different tutors. The man studying chemistry or physics, for instance, will probably be interviewed in the laboratory and his 'tutorials' will take the form of the supervision of his practical experiments as well as the hearing of essays. Nor must it be supposed that in any subject tuition will necessarily be confined to the immediate business of preparation for examinations. The tutor is in most instances a man who is working at some special department of the subject for himself and often has a specialist reputation. Something of his interests and knowledge will inevitably be conveyed to the pupil, who will in this way get an insight into the methods of



18. THE WEST FRONT OF CHRIST CHURCH, WITH TOM TOWER
From Ingram's MEMORIALS

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higher work. More particularly is this the case when the pupil is reading not for the arts degree, but for a research degree, B.Sc., B.Litt., or D.Phil., and the tutor is acting as his supervisor. The tutor's advice as to books to be read or consulted, his suggestions of method and criticisms of the growing thesis will give assistance which could not be obtained in any other way. Indeed the intercourse of tutor and pupil in any of the higher stages of University work is not so much a matter of definite instruction as a companionship in discussion or discovery, and the greatest aid to the pupil should be the intimacy he forms with the mind of one farther on the road than he is himself.

There are two other points in the educational side of the tutorial system which will illustrate its character and efficiency. At the beginning or end of each term—or sometimes at both—the progress of the pupil is tested by college examinations known by the traditional title of 'Collections'. The undergraduates, assembled usually in the College Hall, write under examination conditions their answers to papers set on the model of those in the 'schools'. These are then marked and corrected by the tutor, who goes through each man's work with him and points out its merits or deficiencies. On the last day of the term every undergraduate appears before the Head of the College and the tutors give a verbal report on his work for the term; the Head sums up with words of encouragement or admonition. No official reports are made to parents—in theory the undergraduate is his own master—but unofficially the tutor is often in communication with them and will not only express his opinion of the pupil's work frankly, but make suggestions as to the employment of his time in the vacation.

Secondly, at regular intervals—in many colleges once a week—the tutors meet together with the Head of the College to discuss their pupils' work. Each man will come up for criticism once or more a term, and opinions will be freely expressed not only by the official tutor, but by other Fellows who have come across the man or his work. The result may

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be that the Head will send for him and give him advice or even in cases of idleness threaten penalties. These 'tutors' meetings' are of course not accessible to the undergraduate, but the knowledge of their occurrence often acts as a valuable stimulant or deterrent.

The main outward stress of the modern tutorial system at Oxford thus falls on the educational side: it is recognized that the primary function of the tutor is to instruct. But it must not be supposed that the other side, which played so large a part in the relations of tutor and pupil in earlier days, has been lost sight of in modern Oxford. In some colleges an undergraduate is assigned for all his time to a 'moral tutor', who is often not the tutor to whom he is going for his reading, but one who undertakes to keep in touch with him during his career and to help and advise him generally in his life. In most colleges the two functions are combined: the educational tutor is also the 'moral' tutor, and, though this may mean that a man may often pass from one tutor to another during his years of residence, it has the advantage that the relation is less artificial and springs naturally out of the intimacy over work. It is far less easy to define or even to describe this 'moral' relationship of tutor and pupil than the educational side. In the seventeenth century the tutor's duty even included daily prayers, and well on into the nineteenth century, when most tutors were still in Holy Orders and in spite of the abolition of the Test most members of the University were also members of the Church of England, it was customary for a tutor to give his pupils an occasional address in preparation for Holy Communion. The greater religious latitude of the present day and the wide range of denominational and secular opinion among both Fellows and undergraduates has made such definite religious functions an impossibility; the place of the tutor has here been taken to a large extent by the College Chaplain—often the only tutor in orders. Nor again has the tutor any direct control over his pupils' expenditure; he does not dole out the 'crowns' or inspect his pupil's bills. It is the practice in some Cambridge

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colleges that all bills contracted in the town pass through the tutor's hands, and Jowett, when Master of Balliol, invented the custom of 'battel-call' on Saturday mornings, when each undergraduate was given his weekly bill in turn in the College Hall in the presence of the Master, who commented if expenditure had been unduly high—a useful check on extravagance in entertainment in college.

The Oxford theory is rather that of the independent responsibility of the undergraduate for his own life within the bounds of proctorial jurisdiction and college discipline. But this does not mean that the 'moral' relation of tutor and pupil is not a reality. A tutor to whose knowledge it came that an undergraduate was living beyond his means or as a rich man was setting a standard of living detrimental to the general life of the community would not allow it to pass without comment. It is again an unwritten custom that, if an undergraduate gets into trouble over a breach of college discipline or for some misconduct, the tutor will act as the counsel for the defence, and at such times the pupil naturally turns to his tutor for advice and help. The freshman too will ask his tutor for information on college custom and etiquette which he is expected to observe. Here even more than on the strictly educational side the relationship is informal, and it will vary in its intimacy and effectiveness with the character both of the tutor and the pupil. But there are few tutors who would not regard it as part of their duty to keep a general watch on the life and conduct of their pupils and to drop a timely hint if there were a danger of things going wrong. In the majority of cases the relationship develops into one of real friendship, often cemented by 'reading-parties' or joint travel abroad in the vacations. And this friendship will frequently go deep and involve a knowledge of the pupil's home circumstances and a discussion of his difficulties, practical, moral, and intellectual. Nor does it cease with the end of an undergraduate career. As that approaches, the tutor will make it his interest to help to find a suitable occupation for his pupil and in many instances by correspondence and an occasional

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meeting will keep in touch with him for many years. It is still true of many Oxford tutors that 'whenever a young man becomes his pupil, he becomes his son'.

A recent observer¹ of English university life, who was also in many respects an acute critic, has written that 'Oxford and Cambridge establish a personal relationship between the undergraduate and his tutor, that is, despite possible personal limitations, the most effective pedagogical relation in the world'. It is in fact this personal relationship which distinguishes the tutorial system from any other system of University education, the relationship which is rendered possible by the life of the community in a college. It is no doubt open to criticism. Much depends on the personal character of the tutor and on his own intellectual aims, and he is always beset by the danger of falling into a groove and repeating himself from one generation to another. But a tutor who is alive, who is himself always learning, often from his pupils as much as from any other source, can give an undergraduate a stimulus alike in his work and in his life, which he will hardly get in any other way.

¹ A. Flexner, *Universities, American, English, German*, p. 275.

THE SCHOOLS

By P. E. MATHESON

INTRODUCTORY

THE courses of study for the Degree course are set out in the Examination Statutes, published in September. The following summary account of them is intended to indicate the general scope of the different Schools, but students are strongly advised before deciding on their course to consult their college tutor. It will save time if they do so before coming into residence.

EXAMINATION FOR THE B.A. DEGREE

Students who take the B.A. course must, with the exceptions given in the next paragraph, pass three examinations, viz.: Responsions and the 1st and 2nd Public Examinations.

RESPONSIONS

No Student for the B.A. degree may come into residence unless he has passed Responsions or one of the examinations recognized as equivalent to it,¹ with the exception of (1) Students qualified for Junior or Senior status,² (2) Selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, (3) Service students.³

To pass Responsions a student must pass in (1) two languages, one of which must be Latin or Greek, (2) Mathematics or Natural Science, (3) a fourth subject, either English (History or Literature) or another modern language. Or he may pass by passing in Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Natural Science.

THE CHOICE OF A SCHOOL

The course for the B.A. Degree requires three years of residence, except from students with Junior or Senior status,

¹ These include the examinations of certain other Universities and, in particular, the School Certificates of certain University Examining Bodies. See Examination Statutes.

² See p. 136.

³ See Examination Statutes.

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who need not reside more than two years. A candidate will in general reside four years if he takes Honour Moderations as well as a Final Honour School, or if he takes Chemistry, for which, in order to be classed, he has to do a year of research after his Final School.¹

The choice of a School will depend on various considerations—his previous studies, the length of his residence, and, to some extent, the occupation he means to pursue afterwards. Both the Pass and Honours course for the B.A. consist of two parts, tested by the First Public Examination (Moderations) and the Second Public Examination (Final School, Pass and Honours), and in each part the student has to choose between Pass and Honours. He may combine a Pass in one with Honours in the other, or take a Pass in both or Honours in both.² Most students now take Honours in the Second Examination, but some prefer the more general education provided by the Pass course, with its combination of literary, historical, and scientific studies. Some colleges insist upon Honours being taken in one examination (see Pt. II, Colleges).

The First Public Examination consists of an examination in several alternative forms, two of which are Honour examinations—Classical and Mathematical Moderations—and the rest Pass Examinations, viz. Pass Moderations, Law Moderations, the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, the Preliminary Examination in Agriculture, and the Preliminary Examination in Forestry. The choice between these will depend partly on the student's previous education, partly on his choice of a Final School.

Most students from English schools during their last year or two at school, while keeping up their general education, will have begun to specialize in some branch of study—Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, History, or Natural Science. They will therefore probably have already made their choice between 'humane' and 'scientific' studies, but if they take Honours will still have to choose what branch

¹ See Examination Statutes.

² The proportion of men who take Honours is 75 %, of women 80 %.

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of either they will study for their Final School. The Classical or Mathematical scholar will probably take Honour Moderations and an Honours School in Classics or Mathematics; and so will other students who are strong in Classics or Mathematics. The student who has read Modern History will probably take Pass Moderations and either the Final School of Modern History *or* that of Modern Greats, or begin a new study by taking Law Moderations and the Final School of Jurisprudence. Some mathematicians will prefer Physics or Engineering Science for their Final School, or after taking Mathematical Moderations may turn to Law or History or Modern Greats or, if they know Greek, to Greats.

The Science student, if he is going in for Medicine, will take Physiology as his Final School: other Science students will take one of the other Final Science Schools. In addition there are open to him the Pass Schools of Agriculture and Forestry.

All these have appropriate Preliminary Examinations leading up to them.

Of the Science Final Schools Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, and Engineering Science are perhaps those which are in the closest relation to practical life. But Zoology and Botany are assuming a new importance in connexion with exploration and research in Africa and elsewhere, and deserve serious consideration.

The Final School of Theology appeals mainly to those who propose to enter the ministry of the Churches, but some of those who contemplate this vocation will prefer a School of wider range, such as Greats, Modern Greats or History, taking Theology if they have time as a second School.

The Modern Language student will probably take the Modern Language School, and take as his Preliminary Examination either Pass Moderations or preferably two languages in the Final Pass School.

Those who choose English for their Final School will probably take Pass Moderations, but if they can reside four years and are fair classical scholars they will be wise to take

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Classical Moderations, which is the best foundation for the English School.

POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED BEFORE AND DURING RESIDENCE

I. Before Residence.

The attention of students is drawn to certain preliminary considerations which may affect their position in Oxford and their studies before they come up.

(1) Students who come from a Foreign, Colonial, or Indian University with proper qualifications are admitted on certain conditions to the status of Junior or Senior Student. Such students should carefully study the Statutes concerning them and make early application for the status if they think themselves qualified. The same applies to graduates of other Universities who wish to take a course of advanced legal study for the B.C.L. degree after not less than two years' residence.

(2) Certain Pass Examinations should if possible be passed by students before residence. These are certain Preliminary Examinations in Natural Science or Examinations exempting students from them. If these are taken before residence the student has longer and less interrupted time for his Final School.

(3) Most Honour students will find that for the studies of the Final Schools facility in reading German and French is very valuable. German is important for Greats and the Natural Science Schools, and both French and German for the Schools of Modern History and Modern Greats. In order to acquire this facility some students find it worth while to spend six months or a year before coming up to Oxford in the study of German or French or both abroad.

II. During Residence.

Lectures and Tuition. In all the Honour Schools teaching is given partly by lectures, partly by personal tuition in the Laboratory or in the tutor's study. The teaching by con-

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versation arising out of essays read by the student and criticized by the tutor is the most characteristic part of Oxford teaching. In Natural Science a large part of the student's time has to be spent in the Laboratory and there is less essay writing. But for all the Schools the practice in writing is very important for success in the Schools and in after-life: and in all Schools it is important to learn the art of taking notes of lectures in such a clear and concise form that they are available for rapid revision.

Reading. One piece of advice applies to all Schools. Students should read some at least of the great writers who have written on the subject they are studying, and not content themselves with text-books, however useful these may be. They will find plenty of help for this purpose in the lists of books provided by the Regulations of the various Boards of Studies and in the advice and direction of their tutors.

General. Students should bear in mind that, though they must concentrate their attention chiefly on their main study, it is worth their while to take the opportunity afforded in Oxford of hearing occasional lectures by distinguished scholars and men of science, English or foreign, who address the University: e.g. the Romanes and Rhodes Lectures, or special lectures by resident professors. Such lectures are advertised in the weekly official publication, the *Oxford University Gazette*.

FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION

Students who take a three-years' course will in general take as their first examination either Pass Moderations or Law Moderations or the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science.

§ Pass Moderations

This offers a wide choice of subjects, with the restriction that the candidate must take two languages, one of which must be Latin or Greek, and be examined in unprepared translation and a set book in each. He must also take two other

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subjects: one of these may be a third language, and one or both may be chosen from the following—Mathematics, Political Economy, subjects in Ancient and Modern History, English Constitutional Law, English Literature, Prose Composition in Latin, Greek, French, or German.

The course of study is one of general education, continuing school studies, and also offering opportunity for the study of new subjects. On the literary side it demands a careful study of selected books. The student may take up subjects which will prepare the way for his Final School, e.g. Economics or Logic for Modern Greats, or European History or Modern Languages for the Modern History School.

A student who has an adequate knowledge of Greek cannot do better than take as one subject the study of Plato's *Apology* and *Meno* or Aristotle's *Politics* i–iii. A careful study of either book will afford an excellent discipline.

Note. Students going on to the Modern Language School may find it advisable to take instead of Pass Moderations two of the Language subjects of the Final Pass School, e.g. French and German or German and Spanish.

§ Honour Moderations in Greek and Latin Literature

Classical Moderations is taken in the fifth term of residence, so that a student who takes this examination has four terms for his Final School if he resides three years, seven terms if he resides four years. If a student resides only three years he cannot with advantage take Honours both in Moderations and the Final School.

The course for Classical Moderations is a continuation of school work but with more intensive study and a somewhat wider range of subjects. The best students along with their reading for Moderations will be reading for the Hertford and Ireland Scholarships and writing Latin and Greek Composition for University Prizes.

The examination includes Latin and Greek Composition, in Prose and Verse, but Verses and Greek Prose are optional and candidates may take in place of them an additional Book

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or Special Subject. Besides Composition and Unprepared Translation all candidates must select three or four 'Books', i.e. portions of Greek and Latin authors, for special study, and must also study, for translation and general appreciation without minute attention to textual questions, Homer, Virgil, Cicero, and the Greek Orators.

In the choice of these special Books students are advised to select at least some portions of literature that they have not studied before, in order to widen their range of classical reading. Those who are going on to Greats, if they are slow readers may like to choose some of these Books from the Greek and Latin historical books prescribed for Greats, e.g. Tacitus, Livy, or Thucydides. Otherwise it may be better to take the opportunity of reading the poetical literature, reserving the prose writers for Greats.

Besides the subjects already mentioned candidates must take one or more out of a long list of Special Subjects.¹ In making his choice it is very desirable that a student should select at least one subject in which he will find something different from his school studies, e.g. Greek Sculpture, Homeric Archaeology, Greek Drama with Aristotle's Poetics, or Logic. The Poetics is recommended to those who are interested in literary criticism and the history of drama, and Logic to all who are going on to Greats, for which it is a useful, perhaps an indispensable, preparation.² Those who are going on later to research work, either in language or literature or archaeology, will find appropriate Special Subjects.

The student's knowledge of classical life and literature is also tested by a General Paper, which includes questions on Homer, Virgil, Cicero, and the Greek Orators, together with questions on grammar, literary history and criticism, and the outlines of Greek Sculpture.

¹ Candidates who take Verses need not take more than one Special Subject.

² A student may study any of these subjects without necessarily being examined in it.

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§ Mathematical Moderations

This examination is divided into two Parts, the one consisting of Mechanics and those parts of Pure Mathematics which are most essential to a physicist or engineer, and the other of more advanced Pure Mathematics.

Candidates seeking first, second, or third class Honours must offer both Parts.

This course provides the natural continuation of the school studies of mathematical specialists and will be taken by Mathematical Scholars as the first stage of their University studies, whether they go on or not to the Mathematics of the Final School.

Students who take this course will find it a satisfactory preparation for the teaching of Mathematics in schools. It covers ample technical material for this purpose, except for the highest teaching of specialists in schools where Mathematics is most advanced. Those who are well advanced when they come up will take the examination at the end of their first year, less advanced students at the end of their second. The better students will at the same time read for the Junior Mathematical Scholarship.

Candidates may offer the first Part only and may be awarded Honours (unclassified). Those who desire a sound mathematical foundation for Engineering or Physics will find this a good compromise between the full course of the mathematical specialist and the bare minimum of the Mathematics of the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science. The course should not occupy more than one year.

Some students will prefer to go on from this course to one of the humane Schools—Law, Modern History, Modern Greats, or, if they know Greek, to Greats.

§ Law Moderations

This is a new examination intended to serve as an introduction to legal studies for students who intend to take the Final School of Law, and to be complementary to the Final School in certain respects.

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The syllabus is so devised as to give the student a foundation for his subsequent study of Roman Law, to give him some notion of the general principles of Criminal Law and procedure, and of Constitutional Law and the growth of the Judicial System in England.

This will be the normal examination taken by students for the Final School of Law, but a few good candidates will probably come on to the Final School from Honour Moderations in Classics or Mathematics.

§ The Preliminary Examination in Natural Science

This examination is taken as their First Examination for the B.A. Degree by most of those candidates (except those who hold Senior Status) who are going on to the Final School of Natural Science, and may be taken also by other candidates in place of the more literary examinations.

The examination includes the following subjects: Mathematics, Mechanics and Physics, Chemistry, Biology (Zoology and Botany), Physics and Chemistry; and a candidate is required to pass in any two of them, but cannot take two subjects that overlap one another, e.g. Chemistry and Physics-and-Chemistry.

The examination in all these except Mathematics is partly Practical.

The choice of subjects will depend largely on the Final School that the student has in view. Medical students are required by the General Medical Council to pass in this examination (or an examination accepted as equivalent) in the subjects Mechanics-and-Physics, Chemistry, and Zoology-and-Botany. Candidates may enter for any of these subjects in the Preliminary Examination before coming into residence, and all Medical students are advised to do so, in order to give them more time for their main subjects during their residence.

The Preliminary Examinations in Agriculture and Forestry are provided for students who are going on to the Final Examination in these subjects respectively. Both examinations are partly Practical.

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§ Preliminary Examination in Agriculture and Geography

This examination includes: (1) The elements of Physics and of *either* (a) Chemistry *or* (b) Mathematics; (2) The elements of Biology; (3) British Economic History from 1760–1914; (4) *Either* (a) Elementary Agricultural Science *or* (b) Two of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, of which French or German must be one.

Candidates must either pass in all four subjects at one examination, or in one or more subjects at one examination, and the rest at a later examination.

§ Preliminary Examination in Forestry

This includes (1) Mechanics and Physics and Chemistry, (2) Geology, (3) Botany, (4) Elementary Silviculture.

The candidate must either pass in all four subjects at one examination, or in one or more subjects at one examination, and the rest at a later examination.

SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION. PASS SCHOOL

The Final Pass School includes a variety of subjects arranged in five groups, and also the Schools of Agriculture and Forestry.

The five groups are:

- A. (The ancient world) (1) A Greek philosophical book and a Latin or Greek historical book. (2) A period of Greek or Roman history. (3) Two Latin books, one historical, one philosophical. (4) The Hebrew language and a portion of literature.
- B. History and Modern Language Group, including (1) English History *or* General European History. (2) The French language and a portion of its literature. (3) Political Theory and Institutions *or* Economic Theory and History. (4) Law Group: Contracts, *or* The Institutes of Justinian, *or* a branch of Hindu Law. (5) The German language and a portion of its literature. (6) A period of English Literature, with a study of Shakespeare and other writers.

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(7) The Italian language, with a portion of its literature.

(8) The Spanish language, with a portion of its literature.

The examination in (2), (5), (7), and (8) includes an oral examination and unprepared translation.

C. (1) Mathematics. (2) Elementary Physics. (3) Elementary Chemistry. (4) Elementary Biology (Zoology and Botany).

D. The elements of Religious Knowledge, including a study of (a) Portions of the Old and New Testament, the latter in Greek. (b) One of the Creeds and a portion of the XXXIX Articles. (c) A period of Ecclesiastical History. (d) A selected apologetic treatise.

Candidates must take (a) and two other subjects, one of which is fixed from time to time.

E. Military History, including (1) The history of a selected campaign. (2) The Theory of War and its relation to the State.

§ Conditions of passing the Final Pass School

A candidate may pass by passing:

- (1) in one of the language subjects in Groups A or B (A₁, A₃, A₄, B₂, B₅, B₇, B₈) and in two other subjects;
- (2) one of the language subjects in A or B, together with a Diploma in Anthropology, Classical Archaeology, Economics and Political Science, Education or Geography;
- (3) one of the language subjects in A or B, together with the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music;
- (4) one of the language subjects in A or B, together with *either* a Certificate of Proficiency in Cultural Anthropology, or General or Regional Geography, or Surveying, *or* the first examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music, together with a third subject.

Notes. (1) The different subjects may be taken at different examinations.

(2) Candidates are not allowed to reckon for this examination subjects or texts taken in the First Public Examination. (For details see Examination Statutes.)

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Besides these Pass examinations qualifying for the B.A. Degree there are two other Pass examinations:

§ The School of Agriculture

Candidates must offer for examination (1) The Principles of Agriculture; (2) The Economics of Agriculture, and *one* of the two following subjects: (3) (*a*) History of Agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland, (*b*) Comparative Agriculture; *or* (4) The Principles of Estate Management.

§ The School of Forestry

All candidates are required to have satisfactorily completed an approved course of practical work. The examination includes (1) The Foundations and Practice of Silviculture; (2) Forest Mensuration and Management; (3) Forest Utilization; (4) Forest Pathology; (5) Forest Zoology; (6) Forest Economics and Policy; (7) Surveying and Forest Engineering.

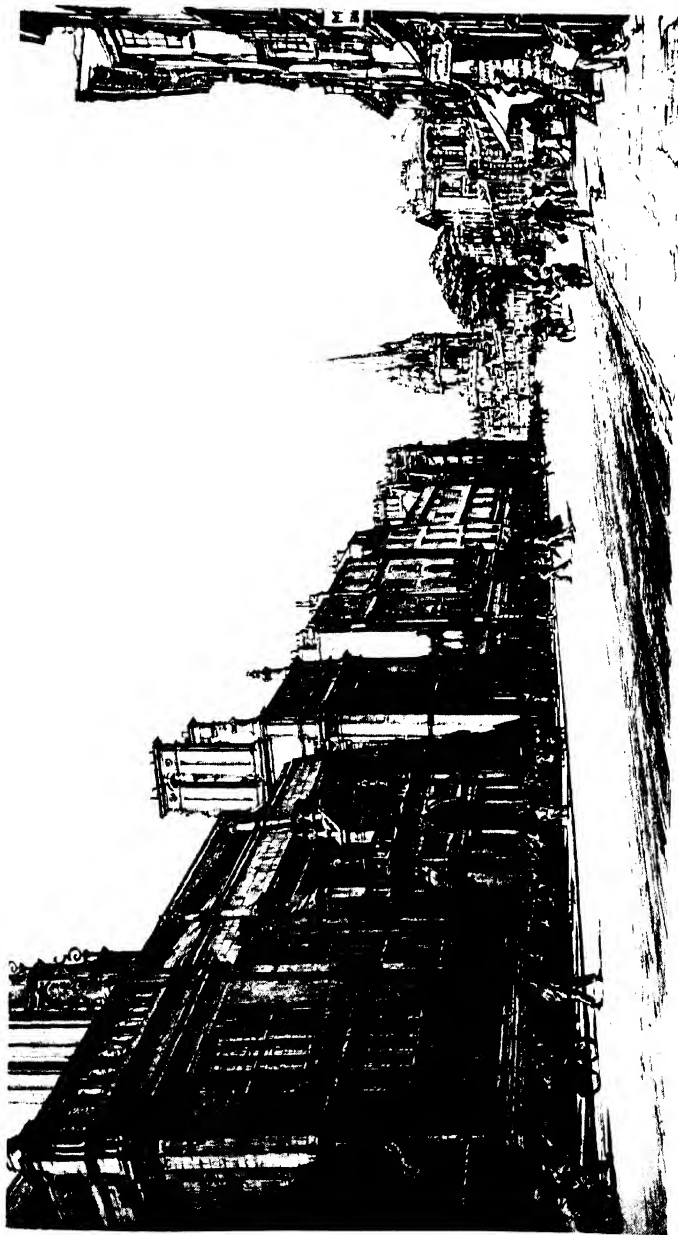
HONOUR SCHOOL OF LITERAE HUMANIORES

commonly called GREATS

This School forms the natural continuation and completion of the course followed by students trained on the lines of classical study. Those who have time to give four years to their course for a degree will in general take Classical Moderations as their first examination. Such students will have gained some facility in the accurate and fairly rapid translation of Greek and Latin texts, which they will find of great service, and if they have taken Logic in Moderations they will have had some preliminary training for the philosophical side of Greats.

The School consists of the study of the history and thought of the Greek and Roman worlds and their literature, together with the study of Logic and Moral Philosophy both in the Greek and in the modern world.

The knowledge of the *Greek and Latin Languages* is tested in the examination not only by translation papers in the historical and philosophical prescribed texts, but by papers in Greek and Latin Prose and by passages for unprepared



19. 'SCHOOLS'. THE EXAMINATION SCHOOLS IN THE HIGH, ST. MARY'S SPIRE
IN THE DISTANCE

From the UNIVERSITY ALMANACK for 1932, drawn by Muirhead Bone

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translation. A good classical scholar therefore starts with a great advantage in the examination, but weakness on this side may be compensated by excellence in Philosophy and History, and men have appeared from time to time in the first class who were not in the narrow sense of the word good scholars.

The knowledge of *Greek and Roman History*, the second element in the examination, is tested by papers on selected texts and periods, of which a choice is given: and all Candidates are expected to show such a knowledge of the general history of Greece and Rome and of classical geography and antiquities as to form a background for the study of the special period and to make its history intelligible.

In the choice of his Special Period the student will be guided partly by his preference for this or that writer, partly by other considerations. Thus in *Greek History* some will be attracted by the problems of the earlier Greek world, others will choose the later period which includes the beginning of the modern world with the reign of Alexander. Either course will introduce him to writers not commonly read in schools, Herodotus in the earlier period, the Orators and Arrian in the later.

In *Roman History* there is a choice between three periods, the first confined to the age of the Republic, the second combining the period of the later Republic and the foundation of the Principate, and the third wholly Imperial, from the death of Julius Caesar to the death of Trajan. The first attracts a few students who are interested in the problems of early Roman history and who wish to study later Greek by reading Polybius. The second has the advantage of combining a study of Senatorial Government with that of the foundation and early years of the Principate. The study of this period brings out the continuity of Roman history, while the third appeals especially to those who are interested in the government of the Empire, and in the monuments and inscriptions of Imperial Rome. No student should take this period unless he is prepared to make a study of inscriptions.

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The *Philosophy* of Greats, from the nature of the subject, is less clearly defined. It consists of a thorough study of two Greek books, one of Plato and one of Aristotle, and of the philosophical questions arising out of them, and also of a general study of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Political Philosophy, including the outlines of Political Economy.

Students will have the opportunity of reading widely and discussing with their tutors as well as hearing lectures on the main questions of ancient and modern philosophy. How much of their time they devote to this part of their course must depend on what aptitude they have for philosophy. It is understood that an adequate performance in Philosophy is in general demanded for a first class from a candidate whose chief strength is in History, and an adequate knowledge of History from one whose chief strength is in Philosophy; but the principle of compensation is applied freely. The general advice to be offered is that the candidate who has no turn for Philosophy should have a thorough knowledge of his philosophical texts and have learnt to appreciate the nature of some of the chief philosophical problems, while the philosopher should master the historical texts that he offers and have at least an outline knowledge of his periods of history.

As the ground to be covered in this School is extensive, it is very important that the student should plan out his work beforehand, dealing with his Greek and Latin texts as early as possible, and leaving the higher problems of logic and metaphysics to his last year, in which he must also find time for the revision of his texts. In History, opinions differ in regard to the distribution of the work. Some tutors recommend the study of Greek and Roman history side by side; others assign Greek history to the first year and Roman history to the second. Each plan has its advantages, and a student may well follow the practice of his college.

In this School perhaps more than any other the faculty of taking good notes of lectures is important. In this every one must find his own method; the only general rule that can be

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given is that they should be written in a form that can be easily read in revision. Both in History and Philosophy a knowledge of the prescribed texts is of vital importance.

FINAL SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

This School will appeal only to students who are strongly interested in Mathematics, though they may get a good deal out of the course without high technical skill.

Part I. The examination consists of two parts. The first part is obligatory for all candidates and consists of six papers of a straightforward character, each of which must contain three questions of an elementary type. The syllabus is set out in great detail in the Examination Statutes and covers both Pure and Applied Mathematics. A candidate who concentrates on this part of the examination would have a wide general knowledge sufficient for most practical purposes and could quickly acquire the technical details of professional work such as that of an actuary.

Part II. All candidates aiming at a first class must also offer the second part of the examination. At least one and not more than two special subjects must be chosen from a given list. The candidate must give notice of the aspects of the subject that he has studied and of his course of study and reading to the Examiners, who will try to give him an opportunity of showing his knowledge and ability on the lines he has chosen. The examination is thus extremely elastic and is intended to favour the student who aims at doing research work.

HONOUR SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCE

The Subjects included in this School are Physics, Chemistry, Animal Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Astronomy, Engineering Science. There are also four subjects that may be taken as supplementary to one of these general subjects, viz. Crystallography, Mineralogy, Anthropology, Bio-Chemistry. It is a principle of this School that a large part of the teaching and examination in it is practical, and all

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students must look forward to spending a good deal of their time on work in the Laboratories.

The majority of candidates will do the main part of their practical work in the laboratories at the University Museum, but the Botany Laboratory is at the Botanic Garden opposite Magdalen College, and the laboratories of Balliol and Trinity and at Jesus are used for Physical Chemistry, and the Chemistry for Engineering students is taught at the Christ Church Laboratory. Engineering Science has its own laboratory in Banbury Road opposite the Parks.

§ Physics

This School will have attractions for students who have an adequate knowledge of Mathematics, in view of the recent developments in the study of electricity, atomic structure, and other related subjects. Some students will come on to it from Mathematical Moderations, others from taking two of the subjects in the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, e.g. Mathematics and Chemistry or Mathematics and Mechanics-and-Physics.

All candidates are expected to know enough Chemistry and Mathematics to study Physics with profit.

The course includes a study of the Properties of Matter, Sound, Heat, Light, and Electricity and Magnetism. These must be taken by all candidates. For the highest honours it is necessary also to take up one of the three subjects—Advanced Electromagnetism, Statistical Physics, Atomic Physics, in all of which, as in the other subjects, the examination is partly practical.

§ Chemistry

This course will naturally attract those students who have made it their special study at school and who wish to pursue scientific studies either as part of their general education or as a preparation for scientific research, whether in connexion or not with chemical manufacture or business, or with a view to practice at the Bar in scientific cases.

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It differs from the other Schools in being divided into two parts.

Part I may be taken, with special leave, at the end of the second year, by candidates who have passed the necessary Preliminary Examinations before residence, but by most candidates it is taken at the end of the third year. In order to be placed in the Class-list a candidate must take Part II in the year following his examination in Part I.

Part I includes the study of Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, and General and Physical Chemistry, with a Practical Examination. In addition to these stated subjects a candidate may take a special subject connected with Chemistry, e.g. Crystallography.

Part II consists of an experimental investigation conducted under the supervision of one of the Professors of Chemistry or some other person approved by the Board of Natural Science. As an alternative to this a student who is qualified by mathematical knowledge and has had adequate experimental training may present for Part II original mathematical work on a chemical subject under the supervision of an approved person.

Candidates for Part II are required to pass a qualifying examination in German.

§ Final Honour School of Animal Physiology

This School is taken for the most part by men who are going on to the studies leading to the Medical profession (see Degrees in Medicine), and who will be passing their medical studies side by side with their study of Physiology. A sound knowledge of Physiology is the indispensable basis of all medical studies.

As they have many examinations in their course, it is important that students should take some of their Preliminary Examinations before they come into residence.

The Physiology School is concerned mainly with the physiology of man and the higher mammals, with some knowledge of the physiology of other types of animals.

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Students have to acquire a detailed knowledge of the structure of animal cells, tissues, and organs, particularly those of mammals, and must be prepared to answer questions on Human Anatomy and Embryology in relation to physiological problems.

The Practical Examination is concerned with the investigation of the minute structure of the animal body, the chemical and physical changes that take place in it, and its tissues, mechanisms, and nervous system.

Zoology §

This School offers an admirable training for students who wish to devote themselves to the comparative study of animal life, whether in the field or in the laboratory, for teaching and for research; and also for those who wish to qualify for posts in Entomology, Marine Zoology, and other branches of Applied Zoology.

The School is based on the principle that the purpose of Zoological Science is 'to give a coherent account of the existing conditions and past history of animal organisms, based upon all available kinds of evidence, both observational and experimental'.

The course includes Comparative Anatomy, Embryology and Cystology, the Distribution of animals in space and time, the Classification of animals, Animal Evolution, Genetics, and Experimental Zoology.

Candidates may offer a Special Subject and may submit evidence of original research in it.

The normal approach to the School is through the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science.

§ Botany

This School offers an interesting course to students who wish to devote themselves to study and research in either pure or economic Botany, or to teaching the subject. They may find in field botany a relief from their work in the lecture-room and laboratory.

The main subjects included in the course are, the com-

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parative morphology of plants both recent and fossil, the physiology of plants, the distribution and ecology of plants, plant genetics and cytology with reference to questions of evolution, and the special study of Fungi (Mycology).

The normal approach to the course is through the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science.

The course, as at present arranged, normally takes three years, not including the time taken for the Preliminary Examination, but can be taken in less time if necessary.

§ Geology

The School provides a training for those who are interested in the study of the structure of the Earth and its successive changes. Its students must devote much attention to the study of specimens in the Museum and of rocks and strata in the field. It provides a good preparation for those who intend to devote themselves to geological research either for mining or for scientific purposes.

The subject of the School is the science of the Earth exclusive of its living inhabitants: the study of the successive morphological states through which the Earth has passed, the character formation and distribution of its constituent rocks, and the study of the causes of the changes in their condition. It also includes Palaeontology or the study of organic remains, on account of the light that this throws on the identification of stratified rocks and their relation in time.

§ Astronomy

This School appeals to trained mathematicians who wish to make a special study of the heavenly bodies and the mathematical theories concerned with their formation and movements.

The examination includes a knowledge of the general history of Astronomy, the study of mathematical theories relating to the heavenly bodies, the use of instruments, the observation of stars, planets, and comets, and the calculations connected with them.

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§ Engineering Science¹

This School affords a scientific training in the principles which form the foundation of Engineering, and is an excellent preparation for various branches of the engineering profession. Arrangements are made whereby men who take this School can acquire some experience during their course of practical work in engineering shops.

Students should if possible take, as their first Public Examination, Mathematical Moderations, or, as an alternative, the subjects Mathematics and Mechanics-and-Physics, and if possible also Chemistry in the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science.

The course for the Schools is designed to occupy two years and the examination includes papers in Applied Mechanics, Theory of Structures, Heat and Heat Engines, Applied Electricity, Applied Chemistry, and Surveying, and, for those who wish to qualify for the Diploma in Coal Mining, Geology. Consideration is paid by the examiners to records of Drawing Office and Laboratory work, done by candidates during their course of study.

THE HONOUR SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE

The Final School of Law is not primarily a professional School, but it affords an admirable foundation and discipline preparatory for both branches of the legal profession. It also provides a good mental training for students who contemplate going into business or into one of the branches of the Civil Service.

The course includes a study of General Jurisprudence and the Theory of Legislation; Roman Law, with a study of some original texts; English Law and its History; International Law; and, as an optional subject, Roman-Dutch Law.

In Jurisprudence there are no prescribed texts, but students are referred to the works of some of the principal writers on

¹ Detailed particulars of the instruction given in Engineering Science are contained in a pamphlet of which copies can be obtained on application to the Professor, Engineering Laboratory, Parks Road.

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the subject and will be guided in their reading by the direction they receive from their lecturers and tutors.

The examination in English Law for the present includes the Law of Contracts, Torts, and the Law of Land, and in Legal History candidates will be expected to know the history of these branches and of Criminal Law.

Roman Law includes a study of selected portions of Gaius, Justinian, and the Digest in the original Latin, with a general knowledge of other portions of Roman Law and its general history.

Roman-Dutch Law may be taken as an alternative to the paper on the Law of Land.

Besides papers on the subjects mentioned, the candidates' knowledge will be tested by an Essay on a legal subject.

Two general pieces of advice may be given to students in this School. (1) They should make a point of reading some of the important writers whose books are mentioned in the lists of works of reference on the different subjects, and should not limit themselves to reading handbooks. (2) They will find it interesting and useful, especially if they look forward to the legal profession, to attend the 'Moots' arranged by Law Tutors for the students of this School.

HONOUR SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

This School has attracted a very large proportion of students for Honours ever since the old School of Law and Modern History was divided. During recent years the new School of Modern Greats has taken from it some of its abler students, but it still attracts a large number of students, who find in its studies the general education they desire.

The plan of the School provides both for those who take it as a part of their general education, and also for those who intend seriously to pursue historical studies hereafter. The latter class can get from it some training in the use of documents and the opportunity of more intensive study of a particular period or subject, while it gives the former an historical

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framework for their future reading and some instruction in estimating the value of historical evidence.

The course for the School combines the study of English History, which includes the history of British India and of the British Colonies and Dependencies, with the study of a period of General History—and of Political Science and Economic History and Theory. But those who do not aim at a first or second class may omit Political Science or Economic History. In addition to these subjects, which are taken by all candidates, candidates for a first or second class must take a Special Subject, selected from a list which gives a wide choice both in respect of period and of the character of the subject. This subject has to be carefully studied with reference to original authorities. In addition to their other work students may offer, with due notice and permission, a Thesis on some question either in English History or in the Special Subject or Period of General History.

The study of English History required is both Constitutional and Political. The Constitutional History covers the history of England to the present day. Part of this period is to be studied with documents, part without them, a choice of periods being given.

The Political History covers the whole history up to 1885. The knowledge expected from candidates is such knowledge of the 'general outlines' as may be gathered from a modern text-book, with the knowledge of geography necessary to make the history intelligible; but candidates must show that they have studied more fully some aspects at least of political history. The papers contain alternative questions which give candidates the opportunity of showing their proficiency in the subjects that they have specially studied.

In General History students are offered a wide range of choice, from the earliest period, 285–604, to the latest, 1789–1878. Thus those who are interested in the earliest growth of the European States may take a period which follows naturally on their study of ancient history at school or in Oxford, while others may choose periods of the Middle Ages,

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the Reformation, the French Revolution, or the Nineteenth Century.

The list of Special Subjects, to be taken by all who aim at a first or second class, again offers a wide choice. Some subjects are connected with special periods of history, such as the Protectorate and Restoration or British India 1773-1805, or the Italian Renaissance, others with more general topics, e.g. Political Economy or Representative Government.

All candidates are expected to have some knowledge of Constitutional Law and of Political and Descriptive Geography. Candidates will find it very useful to be able to draw sketch-maps to illustrate their answers.

In order to encourage facility in the reading of foreign texts a paper is set of unprepared passages for translation from French, German, Italian, and Spanish, and credit is given for accurate translation in one or more of these languages. All students in this School will find a knowledge of French and German for purposes of reading very useful.

In this School, as in Greats and in Modern Greats, much depends on method, and students will do well to plan out their reading beforehand so as to allow time for each part of their work and for revision at the end. In their choice of books for reading they will be guided by the lists given in the Examination Statutes and by the advice of their tutors. It is desirable that they should read at first-hand some of the great writers on History and Political Theory and not confine their reading to handbooks.

HONOUR SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

This School is taken mainly by students who intend to enter the Christian ministry, but it offers a varied and substantial course of study to other students interested in the study of the Bible and of Theology in general. Those who come to it from Classical Moderations will find that the discipline of that School will help them in their New Testament studies and in their writing, but those who take Pass Moderations will have more time for their Final School. A few candidates,

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to their great advantage, take this School as a second School after Greats or Modern Greats or Modern History, but most students cannot afford time for this.

The subjects of the School include a study of the Old and New Testaments with a special study of certain specified portions, which in the New Testament must be studied in Greek; and a study of dogmatic and symbolic theology, in which a choice is given between two alternatives. Besides their necessary subjects most candidates take one or more subjects from a list of alternatives, which include Ecclesiastical History, Old Testament Hebrew, the Philosophy of Religion, Liturgies, Sacred Criticism, and Archaeology of the Old and New Testaments, and a variety of Special Subjects.

A study of the Examination Statutes will show that a student, while he has to devote a good part of his time to the study of the Bible and of New Testament Greek, is able to pursue his own chosen study, whether he be interested in the Hebrew language or in the philosophical, critical, historical, or liturgical side of the subject.

Students of this School not only have access to the lectures of the Theological Professors and College Lecturers, but also have the opportunity, if they choose, of hearing courses of lectures from time to time at Pusey House, Mansfield College, and Manchester College.

HONOUR SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

This School will appeal to those who wish to make a study of one of the great Oriental languages, either as a branch of learning, or in preparation for religious ministry, or for the purpose of educational, missionary, or administrative work in the East. In view of the large interests of England in the East it is very desirable that more students should take this School.

The languages included in the examination are Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Egyptian, Assyrian, &c.

In each the student is required to combine with the study of his main language and the history connected with it the study of another language and of a Special Subject.

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Sanskrit. The student must take Pāli, Zend, or Jaina Prākṛit as his second language, show a knowledge of Indian Literature and Civilization, and must also take a Special Subject, philological or historical.

Arabic. The second language may be either Persian, Hebrew, Aramaic, or Ethiopic. The student must also offer the General History of the Caliphate and growth of Arabian rule, and a Special Subject such as Semitic epigraphy or a literary or historical subject.

Hebrew. The second language may be Arabic, Aramaic, or Assyrian. The student must also offer a period of Jewish history and a Special Subject in Epigraphy or Literature.

Persian. Students must offer as their second language either Arabic, Zend, or Armenian, and also the General History of Persia (a specified period) and a Special Subject either philological or literary.

Egyptian. The second language must be either Coptic (the principal dialects) or Hebrew or Arabic. The student must also offer a period of the History of Egypt, and a Special Subject selected from a varied list, including hieroglyphs, religious and social life, and government.

HONOUR SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

This School, which is well equipped in regard both to teaching and access to libraries, will attract students who wish to devote themselves to English language and literature in the teaching profession, or who look forward to a literary life, and also those who aim at a good general education.

Most students, unless they have Senior Status, will come to it after taking either Pass or Honour Moderations. They will find it a great advantage, if they have the necessary classical training and can afford four years' residence, to take Classical Honour Moderations, which is an invaluable preparation for the study of English Literature.

The School has recently been rearranged so as to give a choice between three Courses. In all the Courses students are expected to have some knowledge of the history of the

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language, and of the historical background, but in Courses I and II stress is laid on the earlier literature, and in Course III on more modern literature.

Course I may be described as a purely medieval course, which does not come down beyond Chaucer. It includes a large philological element, balanced by a knowledge of the earlier literature in the original texts. It offers opportunity to those who wish to study Gothic, Old Saxon, Old or Middle High German, Old Norse or Old French, with the literature of each.

It will appeal to those who wish to devote themselves to medieval English literature and to the study of the earlier stages of English and kindred languages.

Course II is for those who are chiefly interested in the earlier period, but wish to confine themselves to English, or to work at it mainly. The Course includes Shakespeare, Spenser, and Milton as the latest authors for study. Like Course I it includes a large philological element, balanced by a study of early literary texts.

Course III includes a study of the history of the English language from 1400 with a reading knowledge of English in all its periods, including a study of Old and Middle English texts. But the bulk of the work is concerned with the literature from Chaucer to Wordsworth, in its continuous development, with special study of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Donne, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Johnson, and Wordsworth. This Course will probably be taken by the majority of those who enter for the School and will be found a good preparation for those who contemplate a literary life.

HONOUR SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES

This School offers opportunity not only to those who wish to devote themselves ultimately to research or teaching in one of the modern languages, but also to those who contemplate a career in commerce or manufacture, and to candidates for the diplomatic or consular service. Other students will take the School as part of their general education without

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reference to any particular profession. Those who look forward to teaching the language, or wish to prepare for diplomacy or the consular service, will be well advised to take two languages in the examination; research students will probably do better to study one language more intensively.

As a preliminary most students will probably take either Pass Moderations or two of the languages in Group B of the Final Pass School; but a student who has time and the necessary knowledge to take Honour Classical Moderations will find in that course an excellent training for this School.

The School has the great advantage of access to special libraries, both that of the Taylorian Library, the centre of Modern Language teaching, and special libraries which have been collected for the students of each language.

A student may take up for this School either one language or two. In the latter case he takes one as his principal language and the other as subsidiary. The examination in the subsidiary language is less extensive, consisting of unprepared translation into and from the language, together with at least two of the other papers set in the examination for the principal language. The standard in each paper is the same for the subsidiary as for the principal language.

The languages that can be offered are French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and Medieval and Modern Greek.

All candidates have to show a colloquial knowledge of the language or languages that they offer, and if they show proficiency in it are distinguished by a special mark in the Class-list. Practical knowledge is also tested by translation into and from the language and by original composition.

All candidates have also to show knowledge of the history and literature of the language. For the history of the language certain specified texts have to be studied. For the history of the literature a choice is given between three periods (in Medieval and Modern Greek between two), and prescribed texts have to be read, both from the early literature and from modern authors, among which some choice is given.

It is a principle of the School that students must show

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competence in all parts of the examination, but naturally some will be more interested in the linguistic, others in the literary side; both these interests will find their opportunity in the examination.

The study demanded in the School is of an exact and scholarly character, and the student is expected to become familiar with the general atmosphere and conditions of the country and the periods of literature that he is studying. If he can afford it, out of his own means or a travelling scholarship, he will devote part of his time to residence in the country whose language he is studying. Students who obtain honours in the Modern Language School are allowed, with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, to count a term of residence at a foreign University as one of the nine terms required for the B.A. Degree. The student by combining residence abroad in a term and two vacations will thus be enabled to spend seven or eight months in the study of his selected language in its own country. This is a very important concession and will add very much to the attraction of the School, particularly for those candidates contemplating a career in commerce or diplomacy who expect to spend a substantial part of their lives abroad.

HONOUR SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS, AND ECONOMICS (P. P. E. *or* MODERN GREATS)

This School, like Greats, is a composite School, consisting of Philosophy and History, with Economics, but is confined to the study of the modern world. It does not require a knowledge of Greek or Latin, but does require a knowledge, for the purpose of translation, of two of the languages French, German, Italian, and Spanish, one of which must be French or German.

The School provides a valuable course for students who, without classical learning, wish to have the intellectual discipline of Philosophy, and to get the training in History and Economics that will prepare them for business, the Civil Service, or public life. It also provides a course for those

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who wish to become specialists in after life in Philosophy or Economics.

It offers a greater choice of subject than most of the Schools. For the student who wishes to be an Economist, the Philosophy is a background, and vice versa for the Philosopher.

The School is taken now by a large number of students who have not learnt Greek and is found acceptable by some of the best students from overseas as well as from English schools. It has the advantage that its students have access to the lectures and tuition in Philosophy and History of the Professors and Tutors lecturing for Greats and Modern History as well as to the University and College lectures in Economics.

The course for the School consists of the study of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics. Every candidate has to make one of these subjects his main study and show an adequate knowledge of the other two.

The Philosophical part of the School includes the history of Philosophy from Descartes, with a first-hand knowledge of some of the chief philosophical writers: and the study of Moral and Political Philosophy.

The Political part consists of British Political and Constitutional History since 1760, the study of Political Institutions, and of a period *either* of Political *or* of Social and Economic History.

The Economic part consists of the study of Economic Theory and Economic Organization.

In addition to these subjects every student has to choose two further subjects for special study, with prescribed texts, out of a list which offers a wide choice in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics.

Every student has also to show ability to translate two modern languages.

Two general remarks may be made. First, success in this School, as in Greats, depends very largely on a wise distribution of studies over the time available. Every student should frame for himself at the outset, in consultation with his tutor,

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a scheme of work for the whole period of study, allowing proper time for revision at the end. Secondly, it is very important that students should not neglect the modern languages, which form a necessary part of the examination. So much has been written in these languages on subjects included in the School that there is plenty of opportunity for acquiring the required facility in translation without wandering from the main subjects of study, and many will find in reading French or German or Italian or Spanish a refreshing change from the study of English text-books.

FINAL SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY

The Honour School of Geography is designed to provide a course of instruction in Geography, which may afford a preparation for further study and for geographical exploration. The subjects for all candidates are: (1) Cartography and the Elements of Surveying, (2) Physical Geography, Geology, and Biogeography, (3) Geography of Man, (4) Geographical Discovery during a prescribed period, (5) Regional geography of certain prescribed areas, (6) A written Geographical description of a district or area, to be approved by the Board of Studies. In addition candidates *may* offer, after due notice, a special geographical subject. This is compulsory for all who aim at a 1st or 2nd Class.

Candidates will further be allowed to offer a Thesis on some question connected with the work of the School as part of the Examination. The Examination is partly practical, including exercises based on laboratory and field work. All candidates must show (*a*) knowledge of French *or* German sufficient for the work of the School, (*b*) knowledge of Physics of the standard of Physics in subject (5) of the Science Preliminary Examination (but omitting Sound and Electricity and Magnetism), (*c*) knowledge of the Elements of Biology, practical and theoretical.

All candidates must have passed or been exempted from the First Public Examination or have been admitted to the status of Senior Student.

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DEGREES IN MEDICINE

The Degrees in Medicine are open only to those who have taken the B.A. Degree at Oxford. The best Degree course for students of Medicine is that of the Final Honour School of Physiology.

There are two examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine. The First Examination, in subjects preliminary to Medicine, is taken by most men, in whole or in part, while they are still residing at Oxford; the Second Examination, or at least that part of it for which Certificates of Hospital work are required, is taken when men have left Oxford.

The subjects of the First Examination are (1) Organic Chemistry in its special relation to Medicine and Surgery, (2) Human Anatomy, (3) Human Physiology. (2) and (3) must be taken together, unless a man has got a first or second class in Physiology in the Honour School of Natural Science, in which case he is exempted from the Examination in Physiology. Organic Chemistry may be taken separately, or omitted if a man has passed in Part I in the Final Honour School of Chemistry.

Before taking his examination in Human Anatomy and Physiology the student must have passed Preliminary Science Examinations, or their equivalent, in Chemistry, Mechanics and Physics, and Zoology and Botany. He should pass these, so far as possible, before coming into residence.

The Second Examination includes (1) Medicine, (2) Surgery, and (3) Midwifery, on entering for which Certificates of a man's Hospital record must be presented; (4) Forensic Medicine and Public Health; (5) Materia Medica and Pharmacology; (6) Pathology. The last three subjects may be taken separately, the first three must be taken together.

During his residence in Oxford the student will have to find time for his practical work in Anatomy.

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine carries with it the degree of Bachelor of Surgery. For the degree of Master in Surgery it is necessary to pass a written examination in

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General Surgery and write an Essay from a choice of subjects and also pass a practical and viva voce examination, including Clinical Cases, Operative Surgery, and Anatomy and Pathology.

For the degree of Doctor of Medicine a thesis must be written: there is no examination.

DEGREES IN MUSIC¹

The Degree of B.Mus. differs from the B.A. Degree (1) in requiring only six terms of residence, (2) in requiring, besides the examinations, the composition of an Exercise.

There are two examinations. The First includes Harmony and Counterpoint in not more than four parts. In the viva voce examination candidates have to show a general elementary knowledge of Music, including playing at sight from figured Bars.

The Second Examination includes Harmony and Counterpoint in not more than five parts, Original Composition, including Fugue in not more than four parts, Musical History, Playing at sight from full score, Instrumentation, a critical knowledge of the full scores of selected classical compositions.

After passing these two examinations every candidate must submit a Musical Exercise of his own unaided composition.

For the Degree of Doctor of Music candidates must submit an original musical composition or compositions and pass an examination. The examination, to which no candidate is admitted until his Musical Composition has been approved, includes Composition, Orchestration and allied subjects, general musical history, and the detailed analysis of certain compositions.

Note. A candidate may combine the study of Music with study for a B.A. Degree. If he passes the First Public Examination and also passes the Second Examination for

¹ The Regulations are published by the University Press in a separate pamphlet.

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the Degree of Bachelor of Music, he can qualify for the B.A. Degree by passing in one of the language subjects of Group A or B in the Final Pass School and residing three years.

B.C.L. and B.D.

The only Degrees, besides the B.A., B.Mus., and B.M., for which an examination is required from all candidates is the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. For the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity an examination is required from certain candidates.

§ Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law

This examination is open to graduates of Oxford of twelve terms' standing and to students of not less than twenty-one years of age who hold a Degree in Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Law at some other University and who can satisfy the Board of Faculty of Law that they are well qualified to pursue a course of advanced legal study. Such students may be admitted to the examination not earlier than the sixth and not later than the ninth term from their Matriculation.

The examination is taken both by students who intend to practise the legal profession and also by those who intend to devote themselves to legal teaching or research or administrative work.

It is important for students to bear in mind at the outset that they are not admitted to the examination unless they can show that their knowledge of Latin is sufficient to enable them to read the prescribed texts in Roman Law in the original with profit.

The examination includes Jurisprudence and the Theory of Legislation, Roman Law, English Law, and International Law.

The Conflict of Laws may be taken as an alternative to International Law, and Roman-Dutch Law as an alternative to the English Law of Real and Personal Property.

§ The Degree of Bachelor of Divinity

To obtain this Degree a student must present a Thesis which is considered of sufficient merit by the Board of Theology.

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He must also first pass a Qualifying Examination in Christian Theology, unless he has obtained a first class in the Honour School of Theology.

The Degree is open to Oxford M.A.s and also to students who, being at least twenty-one years of age and graduates of some other University, satisfy the Board of the Faculty of Theology that they are well qualified to pursue a course of study in Christian Theology and, being admitted, pursue such a course under the supervision of the Board for at least five terms after the term of their admission. Such students cannot obtain the Degree before they are twenty-six.

The Qualifying Examination includes a study of the Old and New Testaments and Apocrypha, translation from at least two of the languages Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, Church History, Christian Ethics, the Philosophy of Religion and Comparative Religion, and Christian Doctrine.

The writer of a Thesis in Old Testament studies must pass in Hebrew in this examination, and a writer in New Testament studies must pass in Greek unless he has obtained a first or second class in Classical Moderations or Greats or the Honour School of Theology. A student who has passed the Qualifying Examination may afterwards be examined separately in Hebrew only or Greek only.

RESEARCH IN THE HUMANE STUDIES

By F. M. POWICKE

SOME people would say that the title of this chapter is a contradiction in terms. The very word 'research' suggests to them something which kills the spirit, while the word 'humane', recalling as it does that fine old phrase 'the Humanities', spells life. Many of those who use the word 'research' as a convenient and harmless description of what they regard as an essential activity in any University worthy of the name, often wish that they could dispense with it. They prefer to speak of advanced study. My subject is simply advanced study in the humanities, in the broadest sense of the term. We are concerned in this chapter with the provision which is made in the University of Oxford for the encouragement and guidance of young graduates, whether graduates of Oxford or of other Universities, in theology, philosophy, and letters, philology, history, politics, and the social studies.

The prejudice, so far as it exists, against 'research' is now very rarely a prejudice against advanced work as such, and, needless to say, it has never been a prejudice against the advancement of learning. Although it is sometimes wildly expressed, it springs from a real apprehension of the dangers which beset the systematic promotion of advanced study by young men and women. If it does not raise big questions of principle, it does call attention to problems which should not be forgotten. Something will be said about these problems in the later part of this chapter.

The Committee for Advanced Studies, which has the general supervision of the organization of advanced work and admits students who desire to work for the D.Phil. degree,¹ has issued a detailed pamphlet *Facilities for Advanced Study*

¹ Technically an Advanced Student in Oxford is a student admitted to work for the degree of D.Phil. A candidate for the B.Litt. is not an Advanced Student. In this chapter the phrase 'advanced study' is used more generally.

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and Research (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 32 pages). In this pamphlet the regulations are explained, and information is given about the method of entrance to the University, fees, library facilities and so forth. Hence it is not necessary here to give all the technical details. Nor, in view of the very full chapter on Libraries which may be read in the present volume, is it necessary to describe the facilities for study to be found in the Bodleian, the Ashmolean Museum, the Taylorian Institute, and other places in Oxford.

Most of the advanced work at present done in Oxford, at least in the humanities, is done by graduates of the University. When the original statute, establishing the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, was passed (1917), the University was undoubtedly influenced, in some measure, by the desire to meet the case of graduates who come to Oxford as graduates of other Universities, British, imperial, and foreign. The changes which the War seemed to be making in academic relations hastened the development of a movement which had already begun. The organization of advanced study at home and abroad, and especially in the United States, had also influenced opinion in Oxford. The history of the last fifteen years has shown that the anticipations of 1917 were exaggerated. Graduate and advanced studies have grown steadily in the University, but they have engaged the interest of Oxford graduates even more than of graduates from outside. At the same time, the number of students from other Universities is considerable, and it is important at the outset to say something about them. Conditions in Oxford are so different from those to which they have been accustomed that graduates who come from elsewhere are frequently puzzled.

There are no 'graduate schools' in Oxford; that is to say, a man or woman who comes to Oxford to do advanced work does not become a member of a separate society. No doubt, in the scientific departments, with their University laboratories and more concentrated methods of study, social and academic co-operation creates a common life of an informal kind, although there are no scientific 'graduate schools'.

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In all subjects a teacher here and there may form a group of advanced students. But officially every graduate student who comes from outside joins the University in precisely the same way as a boy or girl fresh from school. He or she becomes a member of the University by matriculating and by joining one of the societies, either a college or hall or one of the two societies of non-collegiate students, St. Catherine's (for men), the Society of Oxford Home-Students (for women). Hence the man or woman who wishes to do advanced work must apply (1) for admission to a society, and (2) for the permission of the University authorities to proceed at once with work for an advanced degree, the B.Litt. or the D.Phil. The decision on the first application rests with the society, on the second with the appropriate Board of Faculty and also, in the case of D.Phil. students, with the Committee for Advanced Studies. Applications to the Board and the Committee have to be made through the society of which the student has become a member.

These conditions of entry are not formidable if the applicant knows in good time what he wishes to do. He should apply for entrance to a college in good time because in recent years the number of people who desire to enter the University has become greater than the number of vacancies in the colleges. The authorities of the colleges have to choose from many applicants, and graduates from other Universities cannot be sure of admission.¹ The applicant should also know why he wishes to come to Oxford and in what branch of his subject he would prefer to do advanced work. If he wishes to work under a particular teacher he should get in touch with this teacher as soon as he can, so that both the college authorities and the teacher, who of course need not be, and generally is not a member of the college in question, may be ready to help forward his application to the University. If he has no particular teacher in mind, he would be well advised to

¹ Early application should be made: if possible, six months or a year before residence is to begin. Overseas students may obtain advice and assistance in the choice of a College from H. S. Williamson, M.A., Indian Institute, Oxford.

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consult the professor of the subject. One of the Boards of Faculty, that of *Literae Humaniores*, requires that a candidate shall first be personally interviewed by a professor of the subject to which his branch of study belongs. Some other Boards, e.g. that of the Faculty of Modern History, advise candidates to adopt this course.

There are two research degrees in Oxford open to advanced students in the Faculties of Theology, *Literae Humaniores* (i.e. classics, philosophy, and ancient history), Modern History, English, Modern Languages and the new Faculty of Social Studies which, so far as research is concerned, is more especially concerned with politics and international relations, and economics. These are the degrees of Bachelor of Letters and of Doctor of Philosophy.

The degree of B.Litt. was established in 1895. If the candidate is a graduate of the University, he can obtain this degree in a comparatively short time. He may submit his thesis, unless he is a student of English Literature, at the end of his first academic year of study—according to the regulations, not less than six months after the subject has been approved,—or he may spend nearly three years upon it. If the candidate is not a graduate of the University, the procedure is a little more complicated. He may still present his thesis in a short time and obtain a B.Litt. certificate, but he cannot take his degree until he has satisfied the requirements of residence for six terms as a member of the University. In exceptional cases candidates have presented their B.Litt. thesis early, and obtained the certificate in order to qualify at once as Advanced Students in the technical sense and to begin work for the degree of D.Phil.; but normally the candidate for the B.Litt. is well advised to spend the six terms in preparation for it.

The candidate must first be admitted as a probationer-student. He must make application to the Secretary of Faculties at the University Registry through his Society or prospective Society. (That is to say, he can do this before he actually comes into residence, if he is not already a member

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of the University.) With his application he must send certificates and letters of recommendation from his previous University, and a statement of the branch of study which he wishes to pursue. All these documents should be submitted through his Society or future Society, i.e. college or hall or society of non-collegiate students, which will add its own letter of recommendation. The Secretary of Faculties will then lay the documents before the appropriate Board of Faculty. It is at this stage that the results of preliminary consultation are found to be so important. For it is the duty of the Board to appoint a supervisor. It is true that the student is so far only applying for admission as a probationer, and that his definite reception as a candidate for the B.Litt. has to be considered some weeks later; but in most Faculties the supervisor appointed for the period of probation continues to act later. Moreover, except in the English School, it is not usual to draw a hard and fast line between the preliminary studies required of a candidate and the early stages of work upon the subject chosen for study. The supervisor appointed in the first instance normally directs the work of the candidate throughout his course. As the supervisor is in the position of a tutor, responsible to the University, and the only person in a position to see that the student makes progress and does not lose his way, the task of selecting him is often no easy matter. But if the Board has before it authoritative information and suggestions about the candidate, and especially if it knows that a suitable supervisor has already been approached and is willing to act, it can act with knowledge. It knows that the candidate has had advice, that his subject has not been chosen ignorantly or hastily, and it may know that a particular teacher would be glad to have him as his pupil. Experience has shown that these informal preliminary discussions are necessary if mistakes and delay are to be avoided.

It is hardly necessary to add that these considerations apply to Oxford graduates no less than to graduates who come from elsewhere, and to candidates for the D.Phil., even more than to candidates for the B.Litt. degree.

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The procedure in applications for admission as an Advanced Student in the technical sense, with a view to the degree of D.Phil., is very much the same as that just described. The Committee for Advanced Studies grants admission, sometimes after consultation with a Board of Faculty; but the appropriate Board appoints the supervisor. Here there is no probationary period, for admission to study for the doctorate is given only to students whose capacity for research is believed to be proved. Graduates of other Universities are considered on their merits. A candidate who has already obtained the B.Litt. certificate or has taken first-class honours at Oxford is admitted automatically. The minimum period of work for the degree is six terms, of which three must in any case be spent at Oxford. Recent legislation has made it somewhat easier for students who have previously studied at Oxford to carry on their work for the degree elsewhere after the first year. A Rhodes Scholar, for example, who has already studied for two years in Oxford as an undergraduate, can now be permitted to return home after one more year and finish his work for the doctorate outside Oxford. In many other cases it is advisable to allow a student to spend part of his time elsewhere, especially if he requires to study manuscripts. The thesis need not be presented within the six terms or two academic years, but may be sent in at any time within twelve terms (four academic years) from the date of admission to study for the degree.

The degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Doctor of Philosophy are described in the pamphlet issued by the Committee of Advanced Studies as 'of the same nature'. The standard required for the doctorate is higher, in theory considerably higher, than that required for the degree of B.Litt. The examiners' certificate states that a successful dissertation for the D.Phil. degree is 'an original contribution to knowledge set forth in such a manner as to be fit for publication'; whereas, since the institution of the D.Phil. degree, the examiners' certificate does not describe a successful dissertation for the B.Litt. as an original contribution to knowledge, nor as being

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in a form fit for publication. It is not easy to define the relation between the two degrees more exactly, for, while the standard of the work for the degree of D.Phil. has on the whole been maintained at a high level, the standard of work done for the B.Litt. tends to vary. 'The man', it has been said, 'who gains the B.Litt. is understood to be competent to research; the man who gains the D.Phil. has researched so successfully as to have made contributions to his subject which deserve to be made known to other scholars.' This is certainly the intention. A student of history, for example, can get the B.Litt. by showing that he can handle original authorities competently; whereas, if he is a candidate for the D.Phil., he will be required to go farther—to master the unpublished material within a limited range or to pursue critical investigations which will have value and significance in the eyes of other scholars. But the keen student who can devote eighteen months or two years to a subject and who finds new material or is faced by unexpected problems does not consider minimum requirements. Some exercises for the B.Litt. degree have reached a standard hardly distinguishable from that expected in a doctoral thesis. They were very good indeed and, in one form or another, most of them have been published. The capacity and the desire to pursue original investigation fortunately refuse to adjust themselves to the limits of regulations and the expectations of examiners. The differences in quality between one piece of work and another may cause some perplexity, but nothing could be worse, nothing could do more harm to the spirit of research than a dull and regulated uniformity of achievement. If the performance of the keen student tends to raise the standard, so much the better. It would be fatal if the standard were fixed by the level which the indifferent student can attain.

At the same time the difficulty of fixing a definite relation between two degrees of the same kind has raised the question whether the one should not be made an avenue to the other. The Board of Faculty of English Literature has approached the problem of advanced study with this possibility in mind.

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It has used the powers allowed by the statutes and regulations to make the course for the degree of B.Litt. an obligatory examination, followed by a dissertation. It had no power to compel candidates for the D.Phil. to take this course, but, in the words of the Merton Professor, 'most men find that they had better make sure of the B.Litt. first; and few get beyond it. . . . The course of instruction "preparatory to research" has given a more certain value to the B.Litt. degree; and its effects on the standard of scholarship required for the D.Phil. degree are no less clear.' This interesting development is attractive. It suggests a new way of organizing advanced work, which, in circumstances not hard to imagine, the University might wish to adopt and extend as an alternative to the more general system. On the other hand, the new School of English had to face peculiar difficulties, and it was partly with the intention of meeting these difficulties that compulsory classes were arranged in Elizabethan handwriting, the establishment of texts, bibliography, the history of editing and so on. The course is a formidable barrier against a particular kind of student who, once admitted, is rarely amenable to intellectual discipline. For the present the other Schools prefer their more elastic system, although at least one, the School of Modern History, has begun to appropriate the very important general principle which underlies the English scheme of study. The provision of definite and systematic instruction preparatory to research is not, indeed, a new departure. Teaching in the method of and aids to advanced study has frequently been given in the Schools of Theology and Modern History. It pervades the study of the ancient classics and is presumably the *raison d'être* of the department of classical archaeology. Instruction in palaeography, diplomatic, bibliography and the methods of historical study has been given regularly for some years; in the first two subjects for many years. But now that advanced studies as such have a definite position and are subject to systematic control in the University, the need for more systematic general instruction in the aids to study is increasingly

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realized. So far only the English School has made attendance on instruction of this kind compulsory. Compulsory attendance implies a test or examination if it is to be genuinely effective, and it is open to debate whether suitable tests could be devised for the candidates in other Schools, or, if they could, whether they should be imposed. But it is all to the good that deliberate and systematic provision should be made for such instruction. Every graduate student in medieval history, for example, is encouraged to attend courses in bibliography, palaeography, and diplomatic. Courses are also given on the methods of historical study, the Public Record Office, and from time to time on the bibliography of particular aspects or periods of modern history. In addition to the direct benefits obtainable from this instruction, those who attend are informally brought together. They are surrounded by helpful books and guides in a room which they can regard as their own; and they learn much from incidental talk with each other and with their teachers. They are no longer isolated researchers, whose only connexion with the academic life of the University is a periodic interview with their supervisors. The extension of facilities of this nature would be the best way of combining with the college life of Oxford some of the advantages of the great graduate schools of the American Universities.

A detailed survey of the advanced work now done in Oxford would make this chapter too long. The present writer will be pardoned if, as an illustration, he gives some account of the work done in the School with which he is most familiar, the School of Modern History. The subjects which are comprised in this School include the various aspects of medieval history. At the end of Michaelmas term 1931, 30 post-graduate students in history were working for the B.Litt. degree, 20 for the D.Phil. In addition historical or quasi-historical subjects were being investigated by some of the candidates who had been accepted by the Boards of Theology, English, &c. Eight of the 30 candidates for the B.Litt. were medievalists, of whom all but one had chosen subjects in

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British history. Although the 22 modernists had chosen a variety of subjects, nineteenth-century history or some aspects of economic history were the main fields of study. Of the 20 D.Phil. candidates, 8 were medievalists, 12 modernists. In modern history the chief subjects chosen were in colonial, economic or social, and diplomatic history.

The 50 candidates for the two degrees were divided among 26 supervisors; but 10 supervisors were responsible for 31, and 5 for 21, of the total. One supervisor had 8 pupils, 1 had 4, 3 had 3, 5 had 2, 15 had 1 each. One candidate was working in Paris under a French professor.

Although graduate work in history is distributed over a great variety of subjects and is supervised by a large number of teachers, the figures given above show that there is a definite tendency towards the grouping of subjects and some tendency to the formation of schools or departments of study under particular teachers. The later Middle Ages (especially the ecclesiastical, local and social aspects), the seventeenth century (constitutional, social and colonial), and the nineteenth century (economic, diplomatic and imperial) are the favourite periods. Nearly all the work done, except in nineteenth-century history, is on British, not on foreign history, but specialization is beginning on foreign history in the seventeenth century.

In history, as in other schools, the method of instruction is left to the discretion of the supervisor. Usually he sees his pupils about once a fortnight during term, for the discussion of difficult points, and the criticism of rough drafts of parts of their theses; but these periodical formal interviews should not be, and as a rule are not, the only expression of his interest in them and responsibility for them. His position corresponds to that of a college tutor who studies the idiosyncracies and needs of the undergraduates entrusted to his charge. He finds that, while one man is almost sure to go right and has a *flair* for original work, another, if not carefully directed, is at first sure to lose his way, or to have difficulty in expressing the results of his investigations in lucid and

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orderly English. As we have seen, no specific tests or examinations are required until the thesis has been presented and the examiners have been appointed by the Board of Faculty; but, as we have also seen, some progress has been made in the provision of instruction in method and the helps to advanced study. Leave of absence for the purpose of research in the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and other libraries or archives is readily granted to students, if their supervisors are satisfied that they have reached the stage at which they and their subjects will profit by it. The Committee of Advanced Studies has made arrangements with the Institute of Historical Research in London, whereby six students each year can be admitted free of charge to membership of the Institute, including the use of its library and attendance at seminars. Finally, the Committee is prepared to assist the publication of really good work and has given financial support to a new Oxford Historical Series primarily intended for the publication of theses which advance our knowledge of the structural development, political, ecclesiastical and economic, of British History.

Some reference has been made to the difficulties which beset any attempt to organize 'humane research'. A visitor from Harvard or from the great schools for advanced study in Paris would probably declare that, except in the English school, he could see little, if any, evidence at Oxford of organized research in the humane studies; yet in Oxford itself the gradual developments of recent years have been observed in some quarters with anxiety, in others with impatience. We have our idealists on both flanks as well as in the centre. Some would like to see the establishment of a fully articulated system of graduate instruction, and claim that here the ancient University would find its true vocation and fulfil its highest purpose. Others would like to leave original work to the free impulse of those who have won research fellowships or studentships or who care to devote their scanty leisure to the advancement of learning. 'The wind bloweth where it listeth', and Oxford, it is argued, being by its very

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nature the home of learning and of noble facilities to higher study, will never fail to inspire. Oxford, as usual, has adopted a middle course to which it has already given its own peculiar direction, illogical no doubt, and rather untidy, but capable of very effective results. The humane studies in Oxford, unlike the natural sciences, have never been 'departmentalized'. In their laboratories and University departments the natural sciences have had no difficulty in developing, as the inevitable culmination of their work, strongly organized schools of research. Similar developments may well be expected in the Faculty of Modern Languages, which is in effect a department with a home of its own, as it obtains more freedom of movement and works out a common policy. In the older schools, firmly embedded in the colleges and the tutorial system, facilities for graduate work have been neither natural nor inevitable. The provision of them has involved a conscious effort in which the teachers responsible for instruction in the subjects might or might not take an active part. In these circumstances the idea of a separate organization, of a kind of 'graduate school' for the humanities, has naturally found favour in some minds. Yet a graduate school, which would require a staff and equipment of its own, might, if prematurely founded, find itself isolated from the vigorous traditional system on which it must depend for its success. Hence the idealists of the centre are content to make the best of what they have got, to profit by the stimulus which idealists on the one side can give, and to take heed of the warnings which come from the idealists on the other. But, if the progress already made is to be maintained and extended, their idealism must be genuine and positive, not a mere timid advocacy of research.

Advanced study in Oxford has left far behind it the mixed motives which secured its first recognition as an integral part of the academic system. It has grown because there was a need for it. It is essential to understand as well as to recognize this need. The University does not provide facilities for the young graduates who are idly looking about for something

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to do or who think that a year or two spent in half-hearted research may give them higher credentials; it provides facilities for the keen student who, without too much concern for ultimate values, has a strong desire to read more widely and to do a piece of work of his own. The student of this type is indifferent to the argument that he may be wasting his time. He has gone a little way, he sees that he has hitherto merely scratched the surface of his subject, and he has a genuine craving to go deeper. At the same time he feels the need of guidance. He would prefer, if possible, to do something which will be of value, and he wishes to be brought in touch with those who know what has been done and is being done elsewhere and what needs to be done. He may not be able to devote all his time in the future to study, but, before going down from the University, he wishes to satisfy his desire to work at his subject, and, if he can, to prepare for a modest contribution to learning. So long as there are people of this kind, and there always is a number of people of this kind in a healthy University, it is the duty of the University to give them their opportunity.

The University and the colleges have done much to provide financial opportunities. The University scholarships given by the General Board of the Faculties, the special endowments such as the Bryce and the Amy Mary Preston Read scholarships, the Senior Demyships of Magdalen, the Harmsworth scholarships of Merton, the Senior scholarships offered by Christ Church and other colleges, the exhibitions granted by the Goldsmiths' Company, the continuation of College, School, State and local scholarships or exhibitions for a year or so after graduation, have made it easier for scores of students to do some advanced work. But this sort of opportunity, while essential, is not the chief way of providing facilities. The best and more disinterested 'researchers' are not always those who have secured these emoluments, just as they are not always those who have been placed in the first class in the schools. The opportunity which the University is especially bound to give is direction, the companionship

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and encouragement of older scholars, and some acquaintance with the movements of learning in the world of learning. The scholars who believe in 'humane research' can best help by advising those who really desire to engage in it, by bringing them to the notice of the persons especially responsible for the direction of it, and by acting as supervisors in their own field of learning. The supervisor, indeed, is the pivot of the Oxford system. He can make or mar it. He can not only get the best out of his individual pupils, he can build up a little tradition of his own and form a group about him. The most encouraging development of late years has been the gradual tendency to concentration upon particular fields of study under the direction of particular scholars. This development has done something to check a diffusion of effort in all kinds of study under scattered supervisors who often can only take a perfunctory or external interest in the work of their pupils. College authorities can do much to assist the tendency towards concentration.

Attempts have sometimes been made to define the kind of subject appropriate to a course of advanced study, but conditions vary so much that only a few generalizations can be made with safety. The student should certainly take care to have the advice of experienced people. He should, as a rule, avoid big subjects, especially if he cannot look forward to a long period of uninterrupted study; and he should avoid the investigation of minute detail which does not encourage the wider reading and reflection which are essential to mental progress. His subject, in short, should be definite enough to make him concentrate, and at the same time be so significant that, in order to deal with it, he must deepen and extend his general knowledge. The application of this general rule depends upon the qualities of the student, the extent of his previous reading, the nature of his subject, and the help which his supervisor can give. Nothing, for example, would be more foolish than to suggest, as a general rule, that students should—or should not—edit a text. The nature of the text, the aptitude of the student, and, by no means least, the inten-

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tion of the supervisor in suggesting the text and the stimulus which he can give must be considered before we can judge whether a piece of work of this kind is or is not suitable.

The statutory provision made for advanced study in Oxford, if not very broad, is adequate to enable students to take advantage of the great facilities which Oxford, as Oxford, offers. When all is said, Oxford is a place of learning, and its finest work is done by trained scholars, who have won a scholar's reputation in the world, and who work in one of the great libraries of the world. The best gift which Oxford gives the young scholar is the opportunity to breathe this atmosphere. In it knowledge is pursued for its own sake; in it, the genuine student finds himself and realizes that the degree is not an end in itself, but a certificate of efficiency, a convenient testimony to a period of disciplined effort. It is true that, here also, much remains to be done. The old facilities are not always nicely adjusted to the new needs. Some of the new needs, we are assured, will be met in due course. In the meanwhile, Oxford has made it easier for hundreds of young students to get some experience of the pursuit of advanced learning. This is a positive achievement, far more important than the merits or defects of the academic mechanism. The best way to make sure of wise advance in the future is to use existing opportunities to the full in a spirit of confidence.

LIBRARIES

By G. N. CLARK

ALMOST every society and institution in Oxford has its library, large or small, and every student will naturally pick up in the first few days of his work the necessary information about the libraries which concern him most directly, such, for instance, as the library of his college or that of his laboratory. Thus it would be superfluous, if it were possible, to attempt in this handbook anything like a complete guide to each of the libraries. It would be misleading to give summaries of their contents, because their contents are always growing, or of their regulations, because regulations change. Detailed information about times of opening, admission of readers, conditions of use of the libraries and so forth when they are not given in the current *University Calendar* should be sought at the libraries themselves. Here we give merely a general survey of the library provision available, paying attention chiefly to the libraries which are important for a variety of purposes and assuming that the specialist will have other sources of information about the specialized library.

The present time is not the most convenient for making such a survey because it is a time of unusually rapid growth and reorganization. The many libraries of Oxford grew up independently to satisfy the needs of their separate owners and users, and this free growth without common control had the advantage that each small working unit, whether a college or a research institute or a museum, had at its command the books most obviously needed for its purposes. It meant a great saving of time and machinery. Unfortunately, however, it meant also much waste, overlapping, and loss of opportunity. As the libraries grew in size and their upkeep became more expensive it gradually became impossible for them to go on quite as independently as the libraries of a number of book-collectors who have nothing in common except that they

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happen to live in the same city. In one thing after another the need for co-ordination has become clear. Certain once independent libraries have been absorbed into the organization of the central University library. Others, still independent, are becoming increasingly used to co-operation in one or other respect, whether in buying or cataloguing or otherwise, and it is to be hoped that these businesslike tendencies will continue. Although administratively Oxford is unlikely ever to have a single library system, still there is no reason why she should not have, broadly speaking, one library for each purpose and one purpose for each library. As progress is made in this direction, some of the complications mentioned in the following pages will disappear.

Our survey must begin with the Bodleian group of libraries. This consists of six or seven collections of books in half a dozen different buildings. They are united not only by the fact that they are under the same administrative control (which is a matter of little or no immediate concern to the student) but also by each having its separate function as part of a coherent whole. Together they may be said to form the central University library, or the University's system of libraries except for those which are under separate specialist control. In number of books their total probably rather exceeds that of all the other libraries in Oxford taken together: to give a figure which is necessarily vague, the estimated number of volumes in this group of libraries exceeds a million and a half. As we notice the libraries one by one we shall see how it is that the University has not one central library but a group: some of the libraries of the group are offshoots from the main collection, others formerly independent units which have been brought into the scheme of common management, others neither quite one thing nor quite the other; but the whole group is dominated by the Bodleian, which is the main library, the largest and the most important.

The Bodleian, as everybody knows, is one of the great libraries of the world. It takes its name from its founder Sir Thomas Bodley, who, if this great achievement had not

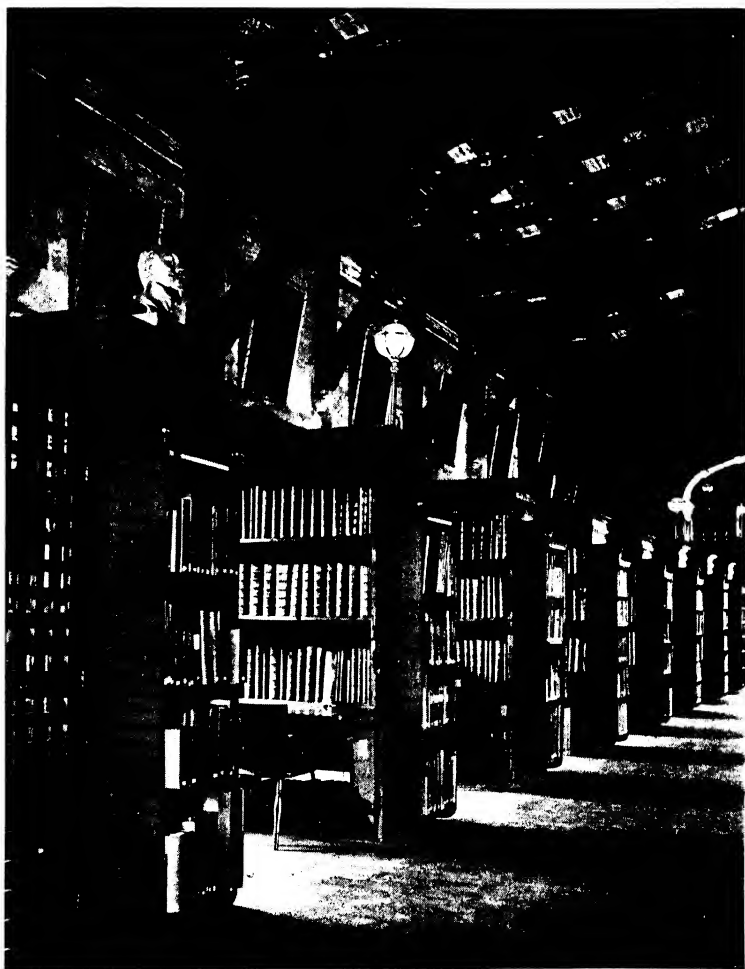
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outshone everything else that he did, would have been remembered as a scholar and diplomatist in the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. The sixteenth century had been a disastrous period for Oxford in many ways, and at the end of the time of religious strife there was nothing left of the University library except an empty room. This great room, now called Duke Humphrey's Library, after Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, a principal benefactor to it in the old medieval days, dates back to the fifteenth century and is the central core of the Bodleian. Sir Thomas Bodley did much more than fill it with books. With remarkable foresight and remarkable attention to detail he planned extensions of the building, provided an endowment, and drew up statutes for the government of the library which gave it a place of its own in history. Although it was the University library, it was to be open to the scholars of the whole world. Thus it has been called the first practically public library the world had seen. A still more remarkable innovation was Bodley's agreement with the Stationers' Company, which then controlled copyright and the right to publish in England. The company made the library a grant of one perfect copy of every book printed by them. This was the beginning of the 'copyright privilege' which, in various forms corresponding to the successive systems of copyright law, the Bodleian has enjoyed from that day to this. It is shared now with several other libraries, but they all received it later, and the acquisitions made by this means in the early days of the privilege contributed many treasures to the Bodleian which could hardly have been acquired afterwards by any means.

In its long history since Bodley's time the library has accumulated not only a great wealth of books and manuscripts, but also furnishings, pictures, and relics of every kind, with all the associations and traditions which cluster about a valued and venerable institution. It is a place of pilgrimage for those who study the history of libraries, the history of learning, the rich continuities of English life. For the moment, however, we are concerned with it merely as an instrument in

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the service of the studies of the University. As such it consists, roughly speaking, of the books in all subjects except modern languages and some branches of archaeology and fine art, though, as we shall see later, there are special buildings or parts of buildings within the Bodleian system for books relating to mathematics, natural science, law, British India, American and imperial history. Only the most advanced graduate students will need more than the Bodleian offers in these subjects. For some there is supplementary material in other Oxford libraries, for others it is necessary, in order to find the more recondite foreign materials, to go to the British Museum reading-room in London. In none of its subjects does the Bodleian willingly fall short of the standard of a really first class university library, and where such a falling short is discovered, efforts are or will be made to rectify it. It does not indeed deal equally completely with all its subjects, but only in the sense that it cannot in all maintain the very special level, far above that of any but the greatest university libraries, which it has in some. These are naturally the subjects most closely related to its special treasures. The manuscript collections number about 40,000 volumes, 8,400 rolls, and 15,300 charters, and there is a full provision of the literature needed for working upon them. In the same way the library is strong in the studies covered by the early works acquired under the copyright system and also by the rich benefactions which have made its printed books rival the manuscripts in rarity and value. This function of the Bodleian as a storehouse of unique and original materials is what makes it famous and what above all attracts scholars to it. Besides the official catalogues there are a number of other books which serve as guides to special portions of it, and as may be seen by a glance through any issue of the *Bodleian Quarterly Record* there is no end to the discoveries of fresh rarities in forgotten or unexplored parts of the old collections. Nor is there any check in a flow of accessions so copious that it is hard for cataloguing to keep pace with it.



20. IN THE BODLEIAN; 'DUKE HUMPHREY', THE OLDEST
PART OF THE LIBRARY

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In a great and ancient depository like this there is hardly any field of human knowledge which is not represented by some greater or smaller body of raw material for research ; but, needless to say, the Bodleian is stronger in some than in others. It does not offer special attractions to the student of contemporary or very recent economic and political affairs. It has not the resources for forming very ambitious collections of the official publications of foreign governments, and even in the ordinary literature of modern studies it is not as strong as might be wished. Even here, however, it has occasionally something to offer: it is strong in continental academic dissertations, and now and again will be found to have something of this sort which is not available elsewhere in England. Its greatest strength, however, lies in earlier centuries. By way of illustration only, we will mention some of the departments in which it has much to offer in the way of material for research. First there are medieval studies generally. The great growth of interest in recent years in the history of medieval learning, thought, and science has caused a revival of interest in many medieval writings which were for long neglected, and the most fruitful method of study has proved to be that which keeps closely in touch with the biographical materials and the records of the institutions, whether universities or religious orders, to which the writers belonged. For such work the great medieval centres of learning are the most favourable places, and not least Oxford, the oldest British university and the home of more than one medieval movement of thought which had a world-wide influence. This, however, is only one of the fields in which medieval work at the Bodleian is active: the vernacular literatures, the arts, economic and legal history are all represented here by stores of precious information. As might be expected British topography and local history take an important place. In its early days the Bodleian acquired the collections of some of the great antiquarians. The manuscripts they rescued and the notes they took from manuscripts now lost are historical sources which cannot be superseded. There are many later

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accessions to supplement them, and the Bodleian is one of the depositories in which, under the national scheme devised by Lord Hanworth as Master of the Rolls, manorial documents, those invaluable sources for social history, may be placed in safe keeping. The Oxford diocesan records are here, still largely unused. From the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there are large and very important classes of manuscripts similar to those in the British Museum which, but for the laxity of the practice of those days, would form part of the national public records. The amount of diplomatic correspondence, for instance, is considerable. Finally in the domain of English literature, from the earliest to the most recent times, besides manuscripts of importance there are printed books which cannot be found elsewhere. It would be easy to fill pages with lists of the surprising possessions of the library: the earliest manuscript of the *Chanson de Roland*, Edward Fitzgerald's own manuscript of *Omar Khayyám* (one item from the collection of Oriental manuscripts which is the largest in Europe), the only known copy of the earliest printed work of Shakespeare. All this, however, would be merely illustrative. For any full idea of the matter it is necessary to turn to the printed catalogues and other guides, which are to be seen in all learned libraries in Europe and America. The student in search of a topic for research will doubtless have made use of these books before deciding to come to Oxford.

The advanced work done in the library is very different in method from the more casual and everyday reading, and we must now explain the arrangements for the different kinds of study. A fuller explanation may be found in the *Manual for Readers*, which contains a plan and all other necessary information. It is handed free of charge to any reader who asks for it at the library, as are the *Cataloguing Rules*. The present Bodleian catalogues of printed books are not easy to understand, and an hour spent over these rules will save the regular reader a good many periods of five minutes. The rules of the Bodleian do not permit lending. If it possesses a book,

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the reader may be sure that that book is in the building. Wherever it may be situated, whoever is using it at the moment, the reader with tact and a little patience can count on seeing it. On the other hand he will not search for it himself: the library is not at present arranged for the direct access of the reader to the shelves where most of the books are stored. Investigations are, however, in progress as to the possibility of increasing the number of books which may be made directly accessible. In order to become a reader the student will present himself, with an application form signed by a Master of Arts or other responsible person, in the main Bodleian building. Here he is at the centre of the Oxford library world. Duke Humphrey's Library is still the place for reading the Bodleian manuscripts, and it is the usual place for working at the great manuscript collections of the Oxford colleges. Six of these (Brasenose, Hertford, Jesus, Lincoln, New College, University) actually store their manuscripts in the Bodleian building. The others have an arrangement by which, on the filling up of a form provided there for the purpose, their manuscripts are sent to the Bodleian to be read or photographed. Beyond Duke Humphrey's Library on the same floor is the seventeenth-century addition known as Selden End, in which are ranged on open shelves a number of books of reference, including those most used by readers of manuscripts. A new reader is recommended to make a general inspection of the reference books on the open shelves, of which there are altogether a large number in the various rooms, but of which the arrangement is at present somewhat dispersed.

Two considerable blocks of them will be found on the story above the old reading-rooms. On that level, on the north and east sides of the quadrangle, is the general Upper Reading Room, a large, light room with 24,000 volumes of books and periodicals, historical, topographical, and philological, about the walls. Here is also the main catalogue. This has two parts, a series of volumes with manuscript entries under the names of the authors for all books printed

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before 1920, and a smaller series with printed entries for later books. It should not be forgotten that there are also subsidiary catalogues. For foreign periodicals it will save much time to use the excellent and handy list of *Current Foreign and Colonial Periodicals in the Bodleian Library and in Other Oxford Libraries*. A subject-catalogue of recent accessions is displayed in the Upper Reading Room. The manuscript catalogues are naturally to be consulted by the entrance to Duke Humphrey's Library: their arrangement is complicated and should be learnt from the special leaflet of *Instructions to Readers* issued free of charge by the Department of Western Manuscripts. One type of catalogue familiar in other countries the Bodleian, like other great English libraries, does not possess: there is no general subject catalogue. The preparation of such a catalogue would be a vast undertaking, and the method of research which has grown up in England has assigned a somewhat more limited sphere to libraries and their catalogues than that undertaken by, say, the Berlin Staatsbibliothek or the Library of Congress. For the purposes of really advanced research it has indeed been necessary always to supplement the great subject-indexes even of those libraries by recourse to the other available lists of authorities and other bibliographical means of reference. To some students from overseas who have been accustomed to rely largely on the subject-catalogues of the libraries where they have worked, the absence of such an aid in the Bodleian is at first embarrassing, but they will find that the gap is partly made good by the hand-lists of books on particular subjects which may be used on application to a member of the staff and give the titles of all books added to the library since 1882.

On the southern side of the quadrangle at the Upper Reading Room level, is the English Reading Room, a similar but smaller room, intended mainly for graduate and undergraduate students of English, and furnished with the texts and books of reference which they most commonly require. One more object among the contents of the old Bodleian

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building should not be overlooked: near the manuscript catalogues is a Suggestion Book, and it is to be hoped that no one will complain of the library for lacking any particular book until he has at least, by entering the title here, given the authorities the chance of making the deficiency good or giving a reason for not doing so.

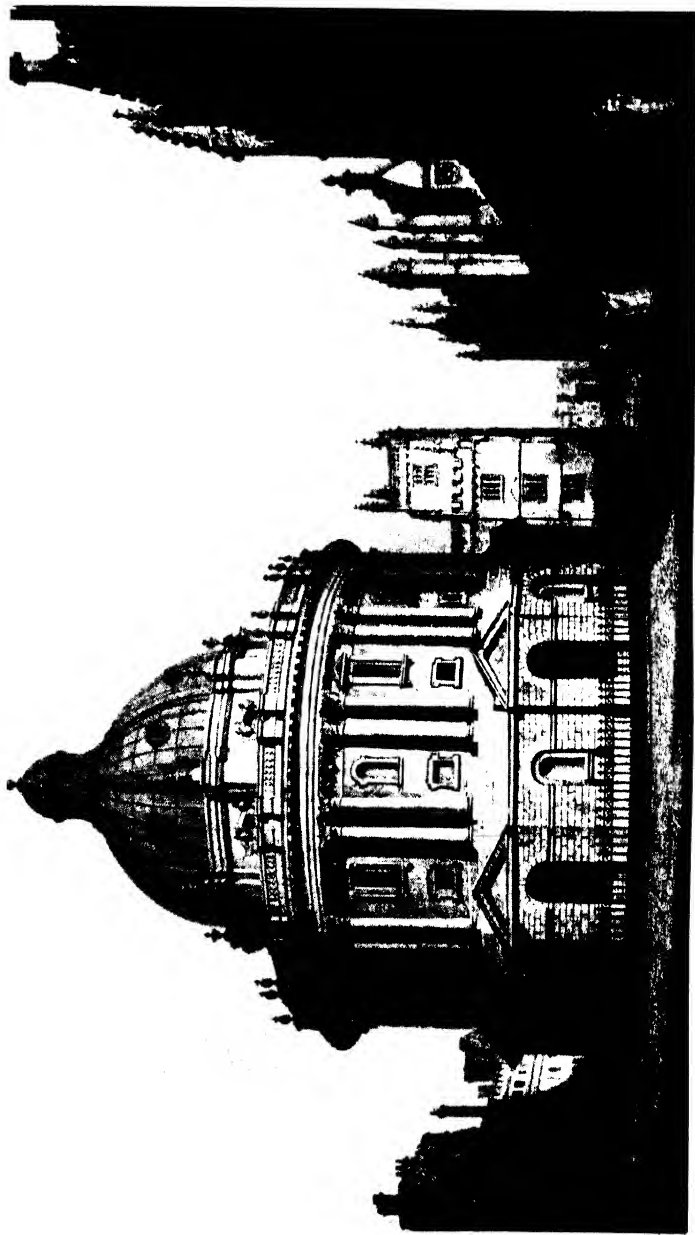
Thirty yards away from the old Bodleian building, to the south of it, but connected with it for purposes only of service by an underground tunnel, rises the great domed bulk of the Radcliffe Camera. Built in the eighteenth century for a different use, this is now a supplementary reading-room for the Bodleian. It contains a second, though in some respects imperfect, copy of the catalogue, and in wall-cases, of which the keys are available to graduates on application to the staff, a considerable select collection of books on the subjects of the honour schools of the University. Although it is the principal undergraduate reading-room of the University, it will be found by no means useless for more advanced students. One attraction is that it is kept open to a late hour at night, another that it is near the main storage place for the most modern books. Thus although books are sent across from the Camera to the Bodleian for the use of readers and, except for rarities, Bodleian books may be sent to the Camera, a number of readers find it more convenient to go to the Camera when they wish to use modern books, at any rate for rapid consultation or for looking up references. Each reader will find his own experience the best guide; but in any case it should be remembered that, even if time can be saved by reading in the one building rather than the other, the service of books is apt to entail delays and no one should put himself in the position of having to sit with nothing before him on the desk vacantly waiting for a book to be delivered. It is always in the reader's power to avoid this, since books may be reserved for future use, or ordered by post or by placing a slip in a box provided for the purpose on the outside of the south gate of the quadrangle.

Next after the Bodleian proper and the Radcliffe Camera in

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importance comes the *Radcliffe Science Library* which, although under the same management, is at a distance from them, close to the Museum and convenient for the science departments. This may be called the scientific section of the University's library. It is a select library containing those of the books published on scientific subjects which are actually needed for University work, the rest remaining in the vicinity of the Bodleian, where they are included in the catalogue. The Radcliffe Library has three floors. The two upper have reading-rooms for the Physical Sciences and for the Biological Sciences and Medicine, with reference-books and periodicals on the walls. Below is the main collection of books, arranged systematically on the shelves to which readers have direct access.

Not far from the Radcliffe Science Library stands the next largest member of the Bodleian group, the *Library of Rhodes House*. This is the section of the Bodleian dealing with the history—social, political, and economic—of the English-speaking British Dominions and Colonies, of the United States, and of Africa. It does not contain the Bodleian books published before 1783. In the same building are housed some small lending libraries connected with the teaching departments of these subjects and comparable with the departmental libraries of the Science Museum, which we have not discussed because they concern only those working in these departments, who will have no difficulty in learning what it is necessary to know about them. The distinctive feature of the Rhodes House Library, the reason for its physical separation from the Bodleian, is that it is housed in the palatial building set up by the Rhodes trustees, along with the other activities, whether academic or merely social, connected with the same historical and geographical sphere. The professors and other teachers concerned with these subjects have their departments here under the same roof, and the active supervision of research can therefore be carried on here more directly in contact with the library than is possible in the Bodleian with its wide range of subjects and huge mass of



21. THE RADCLIFFE CAMERA
From Ingram's MEMORIALS

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books. The Rhodes House Library is still in the early stages of its development, and it is impossible to say exactly what steps will be taken to make it increasingly useful as a centre of advanced study; but progress in various directions may be expected, and not least in the accumulation of materials such as facsimiles of manuscripts and even perhaps original manuscripts relating to its special fields. It may already be said to possess the necessary equipment and personnel for a research institute for Africa, the United States, and the British Commonwealth. The difficulty of drawing an exact border-line round its subjects is softened by the fact that its books may be sent for to be read in the main Bodleian building and Bodleian books may similarly be sent to Rhodes House.

The remaining libraries of the Bodleian group may be passed over more briefly. In the *Indian Institute*, which is across the road from the central Bodleian building, the centre for studies connected with British India, both for University degrees and for the training of Government servants for India, are the Bodleian books on these subjects. This library, until recently independent, was taken into the Bodleian system a few years ago, and now receives the new books on India. The important collections of Indian manuscripts and the older University collection of printed books on India remain, however, in the Bodleian, so that the Indian Institute Library and its reading-room do not form a distinct unit to the same degree as Rhodes House. Finally there are two small outposts of the Bodleian at present housed in the Examination Schools in the High Street. The first, the *Maitland Library*, was built up around a nucleus formed by the library of Professor F. W. Maitland of Cambridge with the addition of the books of Frederick Seebohm. It was used for his seminar by Sir Paul Vinogradoff, and any one acquainted with these names will understand that, although small, it is a remarkable collection on the agrarian and legal studies for which the three men were famous. It is not at present in very active use, and its future is uncertain. The other library at the Schools is the *Law Library*. This is a working collection of books on

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English law suited for the needs of undergraduates and others studying for degrees in law and not adapted for higher study. Readers in the Bodleian who, in the course of other studies, have occasion to refer to legal books will sometimes find that these have to be brought from this library. Those whose main studies are legal will doubtless consult their teachers and supervisors as to when they should use this library and when the *Codrington Library*, with which we deal below.

Such are the libraries of the Bodleian group, a group within which, roughly speaking, the books are all available in the central Bodleian building, most of them in the Camera and, if required, in the more important branches, particularly Rhodes House. They have this also in common, that none of them is a lending library. There is one other great subject or group of subjects for which the University has a large central library, but this is separately administered and has the special characteristic of being a lending library. It is the *Library of the Taylor Institution for Modern Languages*. Housed in a monumental Victorian building with a well-planned modern extension, the Taylorian is a centre for the teaching and study of foreign (other than classical or oriental) languages. Besides its main library it has departmental or seminar libraries under the control of the professors of the several subjects. The main collection is thought to be the most important separate library of modern languages in the British Isles. It comprises something considerably more than 100,000 volumes and, broadly speaking, may be said to be complementary to the Bodleian. A certain number of books much in demand at both places may be found in both libraries, but as time has gone on the tendency has rightly been towards a systematic division of spheres. A reader in the Bodleian who needs a book dealing with some modern European language or literature will therefore often have to seek it in the Taylorian, and, unfortunately, as there is no common catalogue (except that already mentioned for current periodicals) he will have to go to the Taylorian and consult the catalogue there. This is in process of revision,

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and the new part is printed on the same principle as the Bodleian post-1920 catalogue. It should be noted that, as the Taylorian library had a long history of independent growth and its curators and benefactors took a wide view of its function, it contains many books not in the Bodleian which are not strictly literary or linguistic. Considerable batches of older books on the history and topography of European countries will be found there by any one who has leisure for a little exploring in the catalogue or among the shelves. There is a small collection of manuscripts, including one of Dante.

There are several other libraries which belong to the University in the strict sense of the term; but they are so closely attached to special branches of study that their purposes need little explanation, and those who are likely to need them will gravitate to them without special direction. The most important are the various collections in the *Ashmolean Museum*, which are grouped together in pleasant but unfortunately no longer sufficiently ample quarters on the ground floor of the building. The books, with some exceptions, may be borrowed and taken away: they are not merely working collections subordinate to the Museum galleries above and about them, but are open to all members of the University interested in archaeology and the fine arts. A distinct section which deserves special mention is the Haverfield Library on Roman Britain, of which the kernel is formed by the library of the late Professor Haverfield.

Next in size comes the *Library of the English School*, at present kept in an upper room of the Examination Schools. This is definitely intended for students of the English language and literature, and is maintained by the appropriate faculty: its room serves also for certain purposes of informal instruction. On the other hand, it is far from being a mere working collection of cheap modern books. Its rapidly filling shelves contain many books of special value and interest, and a number of facsimiles of manuscripts. Two personal collections embodied in it are those of the late Professors Napier and Raleigh. The whole forms a representative and self-

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contained library in which access to the shelves and borrowing are allowed. A beginning has been made in another part of the same large building with the formation of a library on similar principles for the modern history school, more particularly in connexion with the work for advanced degrees, and this is already provided with the leading works on palaeography, diplomatic and the other 'auxiliary sciences'. It is hoped that it will become a centre of Oxford historical studies. The *School of Geography* has its own lending library and collection of maps. The last of these departmental libraries is the active and valuable *Gerrans Library of Mathematics*, which, though a part of the library of Magdalen College, is open to all members of the University and is regularly resorted to by users of standard mathematical books and periodicals. Thus, in one way or another, the University provides, besides its main libraries, smaller libraries adequate for many ordinary needs, in which books may be obtained more quickly and used with greater freedom than the Bodleian or the Radcliffe Science Library permit.

It would be an exaggeration to say that the college libraries formed a third line in the University's library system. There is not enough co-ordination between them to justify the use of such an expression, and attempts to work them into a single organization have failed in the past and are unlikely to be renewed. At the same time there is far more informal co-operation than might be supposed, and, although in theory they are private libraries for the members of their particular colleges, in practice they do not jealously conceal their contents from the outside world. As we have explained, it is customary for their manuscripts to be sent to the Bodleian for the use of students. The catalogue of these manuscripts by H. O. Coxe is familiar in all great libraries and gives an idea of their contents, but not an absolutely full or exact idea, so that sometimes personal inquiries or the examination of a more recent or corrected catalogue in the college concerned will point to fresh materials. Altogether the colleges have more than four thousand manuscripts, many of them very im-

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portant for research. This does not include the archives of the colleges, the manuscripts which have been accumulated in the course of their history as records of the life of the Colleges themselves or of their affairs as owners of property. In some of the older colleges these collections of muniments are very rich, including, for instance, much that was taken over from monastic foundations whose property passed into the hands of the colleges. Some colleges, for instance Oriel, All Souls, Magdalen, and Christ Church, have done much, with or without the co-operation of the Oxford Historical Society, to make known by means of catalogues or full printed texts the contents of their muniment rooms; but it is not usual for these to be so easily accessible to students as the literary and historical manuscripts kept in the college libraries. The simple and sufficient reason for this is that the colleges hold their muniments as evidences of title or for other practical reasons of business connected with their estates, and must therefore exercise discretion in permitting access to them. It will, however, practically always be found that a serious student desiring to use or publish college records for genuine purposes of research will, if he approach the head of the college, find that his project is welcomed and every possible help is afforded. For the use of similar materials belonging to the University, application should be made to the Keeper of the Archives, whose rooms are in the Bodleian building.

In speaking of the Gerrans Mathematical Library we have mentioned a portion of a college library which regularly serves the whole University. Senior members of the whole University in the same way find at their disposal the pleasant *Bradley Memorial Library of Philosophy* in Merton College, where F. H. Bradley spent his working life. One of the largest of the college libraries, that of All Souls, is open to any male member of the University on introduction by a Fellow of the college or by a tutor in any other college. This library is called the *Codrington* after its principal benefactor General Christopher Codrington, a distinguished member

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of the college more than two hundred years ago, whose statue adorns it. It has been for well over half a century specialized in the subjects of law and history. It is not a select library in the sense of having had all its contents chosen with a view to covering these subjects systematically, since it incorporates the old general college library and has received a number of special bequests and donations which make it unexpectedly strong in certain branches, of which military history and economics should be specially mentioned. Besides the great library of Codrington there is a convenient reading-room with legal books on open shelves, and a further reading-room for economics.

In the remaining college libraries there are a number of special collections and other treasures which, where there are no standing arrangements for their exhibition, may usually be seen by any worker who asks the permission of the college librarian. Without professing to enumerate all of these we will mention some which may be of use especially to those who come to Oxford to carry on original investigations. At Brasenose is the Pelham Collection of Ancient History, at Corpus the Shadworth Hodgson Library, which is primarily philosophical; in the magnificent library of Christ Church, with much else, are notable collections for Hebrew, Icelandic, and music. Exeter has the Edersheim Collection of Jewish and other related works. Jesus, with its special Welsh connexion, is naturally the home of a Celtic collection. New College owns the collection of books on universities made by the late Dr. Rashdall. Oriel, besides interesting works of its own members such as Prynne, Gilbert White, and Newman, has the complete library of an eighteenth-century collector, the last Lord Leigh of the first creation. Pembroke has the Birkbeck Hill Johnsoniana and the Chandler Library of philosophy, especially Aristotelean books. Queen's has the Slavonic books and periodicals of the late W. T. Morfill, and Sir Joseph Williamson's proclamations; University has early Americana; Worcester a wealth of Civil War pamphlets and old plays.

Of these old plays at Worcester there is a catalogue privately

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printed for the Provost and Fellows in 1929, and there are a few other printed catalogues which give useful information about the college libraries. Merton, for instance, printed a general catalogue in 1880, followed by several sets of *Addenda*; but the lack of published catalogues is the chief obstacle to the effective use of the college libraries by students. Most of the colleges have to be content with manuscript catalogues in card or book form, but happily there is a vigorous movement for cataloguing such of their printed books as are earlier than the year 1641. This has already led to the publication of a catalogue by Magdalen, and work is far advanced in some other colleges. The materials accumulated up to date for this work are kept at the Bodleian where they may be used on application to the staff. Independently of the general plan a catalogue of the early printed books at Wadham has been published. Their early books constitute for the student the most important aspect of the college libraries. Until recent times each was an independent general library of learning and literature, with a history going back to the foundation of the college. With the great modern increase in the output of books and the widening scope of University studies their character has necessarily altered, and their accessions now are mainly for the purpose of keeping up special collections and providing the books needed by undergraduates reading for the honour schools. There is much variation in the scale and nature of the provision of reading-space, but as that is a matter affecting only the members of each college it is needless to say anything here except that some colleges have fitted up attractive reading-rooms for as many as can possibly use them, while others prefer to encourage undergraduates to take the books away for reading in their own rooms.

The women's colleges have, in proportion to their size, perhaps the greatest amount of reading-room accommodation, and, besides having each its own library, the four of them in common share with the Home Students the *Nettleship Library*, an undergraduates' working library kept in the building where the Home Students have their head-quarters.

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The list of libraries useful to students in Oxford is still not complete. Without coming down to the quite small or highly specialized libraries, we should mention three more, two of which deal with particular studies. At Pusey House in St. Giles's is a considerable library, mainly theological, which is available for male members of the University, though the books cannot be taken away. There are some foreign theological books and periodicals which are not in the Bodleian. The newer library of Barnett House in Broad Street has to do with economics, sociology, and related subjects. It is not large, but the books, except periodicals and Government publications, may be taken away, and the library is therefore of much use to undergraduates (who are admitted if they belong to subscribing colleges) and to the private subscribers. Finally we should mention what is in its way the most useful library in Oxford, that of the Union Society. The Union is most famous as a debating society, but its large club buildings contain an admirably selected general library of over forty thousand volumes. The main library room with its now scarcely visible decorations played an important part in the history of the pre-Raphaelite movement. The library is a lending library and there is open access to the shelves. Membership of the society is open to all men members of the University, and the members are well served by their library both for pleasure and for some of the purposes of their work.

Such are the libraries of Oxford as they appear on a general survey from the point of view of those who use them day by day. In estimating the library provision which Oxford has to offer, we have to take into account not a single library but somewhere near fifty. This is not, as might appear, a startling example of administrative chaos. Though, as we have admitted, something remains to be done, and ought to be done, to enable the libraries to supplement one another's resources and services more readily and smoothly, their multiplicity is in the main not a weakness but a strength. It means that each group of workers has been able to build up in its own vicinity and in accordance with its proved requirements

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a library of its own which satisfies its needs in the first instance. The larger central collections of the University are thus almost in the nature of a reserve for exceptional or more exalted purposes, and they are the more fully available for these purposes because much of the routine of the service of books is discharged in a more homely way elsewhere. The plurality of libraries in Oxford has another aspect from which, instead of requiring a word of apology or of explanation, it merits nothing but praise. It is not merely the books and manuscripts on their shelves but also the libraries themselves as living and growing organisms which are materials for the historian and the student of civilization. Nowhere in the world is it possible to obtain a better view, a better actual physical view, of the historical development of the library in medieval and modern times, of its internal economy and of its place in the organization of human life.

Before printing was invented, even before Chaucer wrote about his clerk of Oxenford, the library of Merton College was built. It still stands, the oldest library in England, and in it there is an astrolabe which may even be the one which Chaucer described for little Lewis his son. The interior has been somewhat altered, but its general form and the fittings of its western arm (it runs along two sides of a small quadrangle) remain much as they were in the late fourteenth century. The bookcases stand out at right angles from the walls, leaving a gangway down the middle, with benches between the bookcases and sloping counters of thick oak to hold the books as they are read. The lighting is from narrow lancet windows in the bays. The quiet greys and browns of the woodwork and the old bindings, the atmosphere of peace and antiquity make this seem what it is, the best-preserved specimen of a medieval library in England. Some of the books still have their chains. There are other details of medieval fittings which are better represented in other Oxford libraries. The old library at Trinity, for instance, which has associations with the first of English bibliophiles, Richard de Bury, still has its precious panels of painted glass in the

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windows. At All Souls the glass from the older library may be seen in the ante-chapel. Of Duke Humphrey's Library we have already spoken, and there are still other medieval libraries in Oxford. At Balliol the old fifteenth-century library, for long little more than a book-store, has lately been brought into use again as a working-place, and, when the first impression of their primitive simplicity has passed, it will be seen that this is the distinctive purpose of the library buildings of the Middle Ages. They are comparatively small, because they belong to a time when books were few and costly; but the books were there to be read and not merely for show, and the furnishings, simple and practical for all the sober beauty of their design and craftsmanship, were meant for the convenience of the little societies of scholars who worked among the books.

This medieval type of building persisted long after the end of what we usually reckon as the Middle Ages, and in one college after another we can see how gradually they altered in size and arrangement all through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Corpus is a foundation of the early Renaissance days, and Erasmus visited and praised its library when it was still new, but in its general effect it seems to belong to the same age as that of Merton, with which it may even be compared for beauty and charm. Jesus and St. John's, where Archbishop Laud made a large addition to the library building, show further developments of the same type, and to it belongs even the spacious and elegant upper library of Queen's, which was built in the reign of William III. From this library, however, the sloping desks have been taken away, and it requires a little effort to see that the high, wide room with its ornamental plaster ceiling and its great round-headed windows is the direct successor of the timber-roofed Gothic chambers. It is meant not only for work, but also for display, and, if some of its predecessors were also in their very different way meant to be impressive and grand, this was at least a new kind of display, an expression of the new ideals of the age then beginning which was to be called the age of enlightenment.

At about that time the tendencies of the new age brought

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about a change in the buildings of Oxford. The last traditions of the Gothic manner, which had lingered here as a local style, gave way before an open, well-lit and classical dignity. The heads of colleges and the colleges themselves began to put up buildings like the houses of noblemen and gentlemen outside. University buildings began to be modelled on the public buildings of London or the continental capitals. The new libraries were designed at least as much for show as for study. The Codrington Library at All Souls was built as a noble room, with a high gallery and a floor of figured marble some sixty yards in length. The books were in cases flat against the wall, and the few small desks which stood about the sides hardly interfered with the openness of the great perspective. Opposite the Codrington there was built the largest and most imposing of the eighteenth-century libraries of Oxford or of England, the *Radcliffe Camera*. At first it was intended to serve as a medical library, supplementary to the Bodleian, but although it was not built merely for ostentation, to imagine it as it was at first, one must think of it without its crowd of readers and the masses of *matériel* which have been provided for them. The wide floor under the dome, now encumbered by the catalogue and other utilitarian matter, lay empty for the sightseer to select a position from which to contemplate the casts of classical statuary or Dr. John Radcliffe, floridly sculptured in his wig and gown. In its way the Radcliffe is supreme; but there are still other libraries in Oxford which show the meaning and influence of the eighteenth-century pursuit of 'distinction'. There is Christ Church library, with its ambitious pillared façade; there is Worcester, not large but typical of the period; there is Oriel built at the end of the century by Wyatt, the fashionable architect of the time, and built with the largest room that could be put on the site. Each of them makes its own contribution to what we know of the eighteenth century.

The nineteenth brought changes in all the factors which affect library-planning, and it saw the erection of a certain number of new libraries in Oxford, some of which have an

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architectural interest, though it was not until the *Radcliffe Science Library* was built by Sir Thomas Jackson, to be opened in 1901, that any large independent library building was put up. The most recent library building standing by itself is the new war memorial library of Trinity College. For a considerable time past, however, the greatest building activities of the Oxford libraries have been spent in making additions and adaptations rather than entirely new buildings. At Balliol the old college hall became a library-room; Oriel took in the old chapel of St. Mary Hall as an undergraduates' reading-room. All sorts of devices were necessary to cope with the demands in a growing university for more books and for books on more subjects. Thus many of the library buildings have here and there an air of makeshift, or at least bear traces of having been converted from another purpose, just as some of the most remarkable of the earlier library buildings have been converted to other uses, like that of All Souls which is now a lecture-room, a fifteenth-century room with elaborate Elizabethan plaster-work in the ceiling. What strikes every visitor to an Oxford library is something that can scarcely be conveyed by any description, the air of its having grown to be what it is through continual use and habitation. The indescribable accumulation of treasures and curiosities of all kinds is part of this: the Oxford libraries are very human institutions, and are as far as possible from being a mere mechanism for the supply of books. To some they may appear anxious to conceal the degree of modern efficiency which they actually attain. It is symbolic of this decorous modesty that the largest book-store of the Bodleian is hidden underground. The visitor who looks up at the dome of the Radcliffe Camera does not suspect that below the crescent-shaped turf lawn at his feet there are two tiers of steel flooring with rolling book-cases to carry, in the smallest possible space, well over half a million books.

At the time when it was made, which is now twenty years ago, this underground store represented the most advanced technique of library organization, equipment, and design.

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Surprising as it may seem when we are under the impression of their picturesque and time-worn beauty, the same is true of one after another of the older buildings of which we have just mentioned only a few of the more notable. The evolution of the library has been an integral and important part of the whole development of the University, and the librarians of all ages have been amongst the great makers of Oxford. Oxford as it now is has the distinction and the advantage, though it is also in its way a burden and a responsibility, of carrying along with it in the present an enormous heritage from the past, a living inheritance of tradition embodied in a physical inheritance of buildings and books and possessions of many kinds. If we insist on the unique value of all this to the work which the University still carries on, we must not fall into the injustice of supposing that the Oxford librarians are or have been mere custodians. In every age, and in our own as in any other, the best librarianship must be in the closest touch with the best thought. To know what books or manuscripts to acquire, and by what apparatus and organization to make them to the fullest degree available for profitable use, the librarian must command the best knowledge of the world's resources of learning and of its needs and methods in education and research. In a university his work will touch at every point that of his fellow-workers who are not librarians, gaining from it and contributing to it. The last and highest claim that we make for the libraries of Oxford is that they are a great centre of library science in this largest sense. In meeting the great needs of the future the librarians of Oxford, like their predecessors from the craftsmen of Merton library to the engineers of the underground store, will bring to their task the full resources of modern skill. In the current administration of their libraries they maintain a standard which, if we compare their available means with the visible results, need fear no comparison in the world.¹

¹ The writer wishes to acknowledge his obligation to Bodley's Librarian, Dr. H. H. E. Craster, who kindly read the manuscript of this chapter.

TABLE OF LIBRARIES USEFUL FOR DIFFERENT SUBJECTS

GENERAL.	Bodleian, Radcliffe Camera, College Libraries, Union Society, Nettleship (for women only).
HISTORY:	
ANCIENT.	Ashmolean.
MEDIEVAL AND MODERN.	Faculty Library, Codrington Library, All Souls (for men only). Rhodes House.
AMERICA, AFRICA, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.	
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.	Faculty Library.
MODERN LANGUAGES.	Taylorian.
LAW.	Bodleian Law Library, Maitland, Codrington (for men only).
THEOLOGY.	Pusey House.
MEDICINE AND NATURAL SCIENCE.	Radcliffe Science Library.
MATHEMATICS.	Radcliffe Science Library, Gergans (Magdalen).
FINE ARTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY.	Ashmolean.
BRITISH INDIA.	Indian Institute.
GEOGRAPHY.	School of Geography.
SOCIAL STUDIES.	Barnett House.

LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH IN NATURAL SCIENCE

Edited by C. N. HINSHELWOOD

§ Historical

THE history of science in Oxford is marked by illustrious beginnings, followed by a period of almost complete stagnation, and then by a revival, developing slowly during the second part of the nineteenth century, and accelerating rapidly during the last ten or twenty years. At the present time many of the laboratories of Oxford are of the most modern design, while others are only awaiting the endowment and occasion for the expansion which their work and activity render more and more urgent.

The first great name in Oxford science is that of Roger Bacon, 1214-92, who did much to establish the scientific method, and worked on chemistry, medicine, astronomy, and mathematics, discovering, among other things, the properties of lenses. Much of his work was lost, but such as survived was studied in Oxford during the Middle Ages and exerted great influence. During the Middle Ages mathematics, with its practical application to astronomy, surveying, and the construction of almanacs and sundials, played a large part in Oxford teaching. It flourished especially in the fourteenth century, among its most notable exponents being Thomas Branwardine, *c.* 1325.

Robert Recorde (All Souls College, 1531) published the first English Algebra and first made use of signs of multiplication and of equality. Leonard Digges (University College, *c.* 1550) worked on methods of surveying and such problems as almanac calculation. From his works, published posthumously, it appears that he even anticipated Galileo in the construction of telescopes.

Medicine was an important study in Oxford during the Middle Ages though perhaps the methods by which it was prosecuted can hardly be described as scientific. Thomas

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Linacre (All Souls College, 1460–1544) introduced new ideas on the treatment of diseases. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, came to Oxford in 1642, and between then and 1646 carried out experimental researches assisted by George Bathurst and Francis Potter of Trinity College. Among the earlier Oxford astronomers the names of Halley and Bradley (the discoverer of aberration) stand out: to them should be added the name, more famous in other connexions, of Sir Christopher Wren.

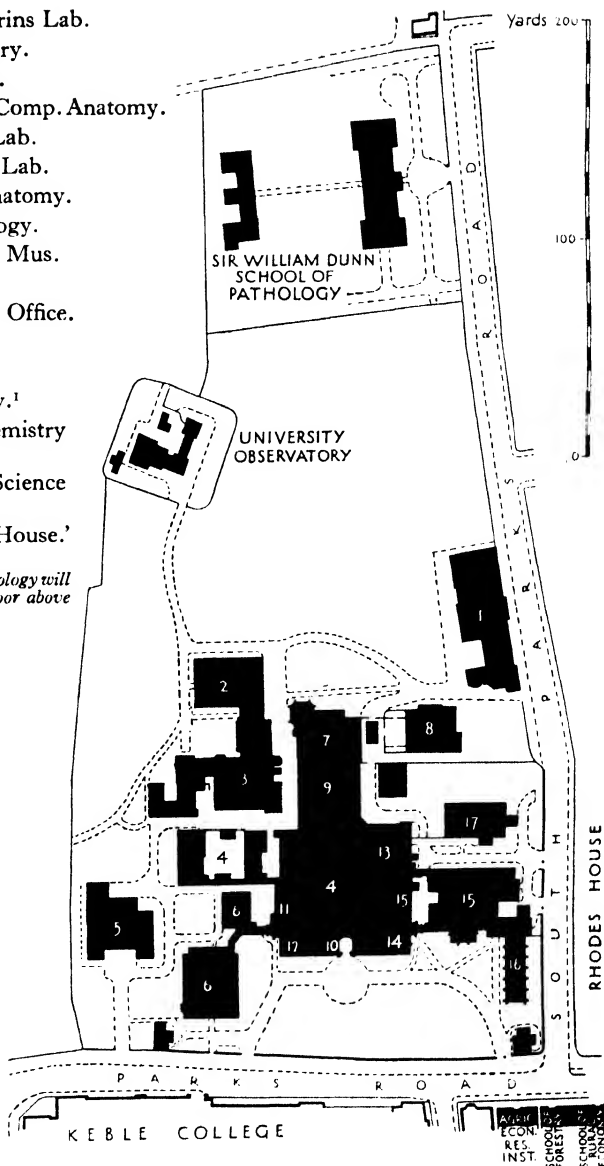
During the Civil War a considerable migration of men of science to Oxford took place. Meetings were held regularly at the lodgings of Dr. Wilkins, Warden of Wadham, and later in the house of the Hon. Robert Boyle, who resided in Oxford from 1654 till 1668. During this time, assisted by Robert Hooke, he worked on the spring of the air, whence arose Boyle's law. Among the other scientists who used to meet in Oxford at this time were Dr. Willis, Wren, Dr. Petty, Seth Ward, and Ralph Bathurst. Boyle brought to Oxford one Peter Sthael, who gave lectures in chemistry which many senior members of the University were wont to attend. Between 1668 and 1675 John Mayow showed that during the process of respiration one constituent only of the atmosphere was used up, and also showed that during calcination in air metals gained in weight. In this he anticipated Lavoisier by more than a century.

In 1683 science in Oxford was much stimulated by the activities of Dr. Robert Plot, who persuaded Elias Ashmole to present to the University a valuable collection of natural rarities, most of which had been collected by the Trades-cants. The Ashmolean Museum was erected to house them in 1683, and in the basement a chemical laboratory was established.

During the whole of the eighteenth century the active prosecution of science in Oxford ceased. In the early part of the nineteenth century various professorships and readerships were re-established, and various small laboratories set up. In 1850 the Honour Schools of Natural Science were

1. Dyson Perrins Lab.
2. Biochemistry.
3. Physiology.
4. Zoology & Comp. Anatomy.
5. Electrical Lab.
6. Clarendon Lab.
7. Human Anatomy.
8. Pharmacology.
9. Pitt-Rivers Mus.
10. Porter.
11. Secretary's Office.
12. Medicine.
13. Geology.
14. Mineralogy.¹
15. Old Chemistry Dept.¹
16. Radcliffe Science Lib.
17. 'Museum House.'

¹ Hope Dept. of Zoology will be found on 1st floor above Nos. 14 and 15.



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founded, and between the years 1855 and 1860 the University Museum was erected. This formed the nucleus of many of the University scientific departments, which in their present form occupy sites adjacent to the Museum, in and adjoining the University Parks.

The foundation of the Museum marked the beginning of the modern period, though it is only in comparatively recent years that the full rate of progress has been attained. The dates of foundation of the various modern departments are usually indicated in the more detailed account of them which follows.

§ Physics

Up till 1900 the only University physics laboratory was the Clarendon Laboratory, which had been built in 1872, and is one of the oldest physical laboratories in England. In 1900 the Wykeham Professorship of Physics was established, and the first accommodation for the new department was provided in the Museum building. In 1910 the present Electrical Laboratory was built by the Drapers' Company. In this new laboratory, just before the War, H. G. J. Moseley carried out his well-known experiments on the X-ray spectra of the elements.

In the *Clarendon Laboratory* there are usually about fifty students working for the Final Honour School of Physics, practical work being carried out mainly on the properties of matter, heat, and light. Space is available for twelve to fifteen research students, and the laboratory is well equipped for work in most branches of physics. Recent work has included researches in cosmic physics, radio-activity, electrical conduction, spectroscopy, X-rays, and the properties of matter at high and low temperatures.

The main work of the *Electrical Laboratory*, in addition to research, is instruction in electricity for undergraduates reading for the Honour School of Physics. There are also classes for Engineering students in general physics. Instruction is also given for the preliminary examination in mechanics

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and physics. There is room for roughly forty to fifty Honours students, twenty to thirty Engineering students, and about a hundred students working for the preliminary examination.

The main research work of the department has been on the conduction of electricity through gases. Up to 1914 the chief experimental investigations related to ionization by collision, diffusion of electrons, and sparking potentials. Of late years the work on diffusion has been extended and many investigations of high-frequency alternating current discharges have been made. Also various problems relating to high frequency oscillations have been studied, including problems connected with the dielectric constants of liquids.

§ Engineering

The Chair of Engineering Science was founded in 1907. The present laboratory was opened in 1914 and a new wing was completed in 1927. A further extension is now under construction.

The prescribed course of study at the Engineering Laboratory is designed to occupy two years and is intended to be followed by an apprenticeship with some engineering firm. The course for the Final Examination of the Honour School is intended to include all subjects which constitute the essential scientific equipment of an engineer, no attempt being made to teach technical handicraft at the Laboratory. The instruction given includes the measurement of physical quantities which underlie the theory of mechanical and electrical engineering, and the testing of materials and complete machines. In the Drawing Office time is spent mainly on graphical methods for solving engineering problems, and on geometrical projection; the elements of machine drawing are also taught, and students are given some practice in the reading of working drawings.

Research is carried out in the department under the direction of the Professor and staff. Facilities are afforded to advanced students and to graduates (or in special cases to

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an undergraduate who has passed the Final Examination at the end of his second year) for undertaking research work.

§ Chemistry

For the purposes of teaching in the University chemistry is divided into the three branches—Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, and Physical Chemistry. Inorganic chemistry is taught at the *Old Chemistry Department*, organic chemistry at the *Dyson Perrins Laboratory*, and physical chemistry by the college laboratories of *Balliol and Trinity Colleges*, and of *Jesus College*. These college laboratories conduct courses by arrangement with the University to which all chemistry students are admitted. The college laboratory of the *Queen's College* also works in co-operation with the *Dyson Perrins Laboratory* and receives students from the University in general for courses in organic chemistry. The *Christ Church Laboratory* conducts on the same principle a course in chemistry for students in engineering.

Research work in chemistry is carried out in all these laboratories. The policy of continuing college laboratories was the subject of discussion some years ago. It will be observed from what is stated above that at present all the existing college laboratories play a part in a definitely organized scheme of University teaching, while remaining centres of independent scientific research.

§ The Old Chemistry Department

The Old Chemistry Department dates from 1860 when the University Museum was built. It then consisted practically of a single room, with a few small offices, for the laboratory work in all branches of chemistry. This room is a replica of the Monks' Kitchen at Glastonbury Abbey—an open octagonal structure, 33 feet across the sides, and over 45 feet high to the apex of eight curved wooden beams, which meet in the centre of the roof below an external lantern. The present main building was added in 1878. It is on two floors, the upper, which is the main teaching laboratory, being

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a single room 120 feet by 24 feet, and the lower comprising six rooms. In 1901, to gain access to the new Radcliffe Library from the Museum Court, the Glastonbury Kitchen was divided into two by the insertion of a new floor on the same level as the upper floor of the main building, and between the two buildings other small rooms on this level were also added. The lower floor of the Kitchen became in time an annexe of the Library.

In 1920 a small workshop was built and soon extended. In 1928 a further extension was made, on the ground level, between the Glastonbury Kitchen and the Library, and an upper floor research laboratory built above it, with places for several research workers. In 1929 the whole of the rest of the department was fundamentally reconstructed, the interior furnishings being entirely renewed, and the whole of the rooms on the upper floor being put *en suite*.

The department now has about eighty working places on the upper floor for undergraduate students doing analytical work, and seven or eight rooms of various sizes for graduate and research work in various branches of the subject. These at present comprise the sorption and reaction of gases, spectroscopy, radiochemistry, and metallography. The Old Chemistry Department furnishes an interesting example of how an old and apparently out-of-date type of building can be successfully adapted to the needs of a modern laboratory.

§ The Dyson Perrins Laboratory

This laboratory was opened in 1916, the funds for its construction having been given by Mr. Dyson Perrins. In 1921 it was very considerably enlarged by the University. It is a large modern laboratory, with accommodation for about sixty Honours students, forty students in medical organic chemistry, and for about fifty research students. Under the late Professor W. H. Perkin the new department rapidly became an important centre of chemical research.

Practical courses are conducted in organic chemistry for

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the Final Examination (Part I) of the Honour School of Chemistry, and in organic chemistry for the First M.B. examination.

The research work of the department is principally in the field of organic chemistry, particularly in connexion with the structure and synthesis of natural products, and with the application of physical methods to the elucidation of problems of organic chemistry.

§ The Balliol College and Trinity College Laboratory

A laboratory for the teaching of chemistry was first opened in Balliol College in 1853. From 1855 to 1857 Dr. Brodie, the University Professor of Chemistry, was allowed to use this laboratory until the chemical department in the Museum, then being built, was ready. Besides the main laboratory, partly in Balliol and partly in Trinity College, there are five other rooms, including a modern research room added by Trinity in 1929.

In conjunction with the laboratory of Jesus College, the Balliol and Trinity Laboratory conducts by arrangement with the University the general course in practical physical chemistry. It also provides normally for, from ten to twenty research workers.

The problems to which attention has been directed of late years are those of physical chemistry, especially those connected with electrochemistry of solutions, calorimetry, photochemistry, and the kinetics of chemical reactions.

§ The Jesus College Laboratory

The Jesus College Laboratory was erected in 1906, and opened in 1907. It includes two rooms for the practical instruction of about thirty students in general and physical chemistry, two rooms of sufficient size for ten research students, two dark rooms for research work in photochemistry, a library, a lecture theatre, a mechanics room, store room, balance room, &c.

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The research work conducted by the staff and advanced students in the Jesus College Laboratory has been chiefly on the problems of physical and inorganic chemistry, especially in connexion with photochemistry.

§ Christ Church Laboratory

The Christ Church Laboratory was erected in 1766, with money left by Dr. Matthew Lee, physician to Frederick Prince of Wales. It was used primarily as an anatomy laboratory and partly as a chemistry laboratory. When the University Museum was founded, the Dr. Lee's Reader in Anatomy migrated there with his collections, leaving the building primarily as a chemistry laboratory. In 1903 the building was extended. In 1930 in connexion with the beautifying of the south front of the college the ugly top story was removed and a lecture room was converted into an up-to-date laboratory for inorganic work. Under the Lee's Readers in Chemistry A. Vernon-Harcourt and H. B. Baker the laboratory was an active centre of research in inorganic chemistry for many years. At the present time investigations in radio-activity, on intermetallic compounds, and on inorganic analytical problems are being carried on. The laboratory has room for eighteen students.

§ The Queen's College Laboratory

The Queen's College Chemical Laboratory was established about the year 1900, and originally accommodated sixteen students. Additions have been made from time to time between 1918 and 1926, and at the present time the Laboratory has room for ten research students in these new additions, as well as the accommodation of the original laboratory. There are also two outside laboratories for work in which injurious gases or vapours are liberated.

The provision for facilities for research has become, in recent years, as important as the provision of routine practical instruction.

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The instruction in the Queen's College Laboratory and the research carried on there is at present exclusively in organic chemistry. Sixteen to twenty students are generally doing routine work in organic preparation, and there are generally about eight to ten engaged upon research work, either for Part 2 in Chemistry, or for the B.Sc. or D.Phil. degrees.

§ The Biochemical Laboratory

The recognition of biochemistry as an independent subject of study and research in the University is a development of the last few years only. In 1920 the Whitley Chair of Biochemistry was founded by the generosity of Mr. Whitley of Trinity College, and in 1924 the erection of the Biochemical Laboratory was begun. The construction of this laboratory was rendered possible by a munificent gift from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The laboratory adjoins the Department of Physiology, with which it works in close co-operation, especially in connexion with the teaching of students in the School of Medicine. The two departments have in common a large lecture room to seat some two hundred students, and also a conjoint library.

The internal construction of the laboratory has been carefully designed to permit of great elasticity in the size of classes, so that if necessary one hundred students at a time can be dealt with. The instructional work comprises classes in physiological chemistry for medical students, in biochemistry for the Honour School of Physiology, in pure biochemistry for students in the Honour School of Chemistry (who may offer biochemistry as a special subject), and in comparative biochemistry for students of zoology.

The laboratory can take about twenty research workers, and is equipped with all modern facilities, including refrigeration, proper quarters for keeping animals, and so on. The research work has been concerned largely with problems of nutrition and the chemistry of the vitamins, with the bio-

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chemistry of micro-organisms, and with the physical chemistry of surfaces in relation to the living cell.

§ Department of Mineralogy and Crystallography

This department occupies the four ground-floor rooms to the south of the main entrance, and two large rooms on the first floor at the north end of the Museum, as well as part of the south section of the Central Court. It was established in 1897 and extended in 1910. The department contains collections of minerals and of specimens and models illustrating the mode of growth, symmetry, geometrical and physical characters, and intimate structure of crystals. (For a description of the collections see the section 'Museums'.)

Students are instructed in mineralogy and crystallography, one of the upper rooms being fitted for this purpose with a fully labelled collection and with goniometers and microscopes. There is a dark room for optical work.

The research laboratories are well equipped with instruments and apparatus for the study of crystals, including apparatus for the examination of crystals by X-rays.

§ Geology

The Chair of Geology was founded in 1818. At that time the subject was without a home. On the completion of the present University Museum in 1860 collections of specimens were transferred from the Ashmolean Museum and formed the nucleus of the present collection, which has become one of the most important in the country. In 1891 a two-storied building was added as an annexe to the Museum, and in 1907 an additional story was added.

The collections in the Museum are described in another place. In the laboratory practical instruction is given to students in the Honour School of Geology, and to students in the schools of Geography, Forestry, and Agriculture.

The department is completely equipped for the prosecution of original research, and possesses machinery for the investigation of fossils by means of serial sections and

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special devices for the investigation of rocks by mechanical analysis.

The original work accomplished during the last thirty years has included the study of the physical constants of rock-forming minerals; the nature and minute structure of numerous species of igneous rocks; the determination of 'zones', based on palaeontological evidence, in mesozoic strata; the description of species of fossil organisms; the study of palaeolithic deposits; the geology of unexplored regions in Peru and Spitzbergen; the flow of glaciers; and the evidence of glaciation in the Thames valley.

§ Department of Botany

The Department of Botany is situated at the bottom of High Street, immediately opposite Magdalen College. It occupies two buildings on either side of the Entrance Gateway (1632) to the Botanic Garden. That on the left of the gateway, at one time the Professor's house, is now occupied by the library and herbarium. That on the right contains the laboratories and lecture rooms.

The Botanic Garden covers five acres at the back of the buildings, to the south. It was enclosed in 1621 and is the oldest 'Physic Garden' in England, intended, like the similar garden at Chelsea, mainly for the growing and study of herbs useful in medicine, though all sorts of other plants were cultivated from the first. The older Botanic Gardens throughout Europe had a similar origin. The garden is still enclosed by the original wall (finished in 1633), except along part of the north side, where the buildings were erected at a much later date. A range of modern plant houses was built in 1894 to the east of the eastern wall of the garden, between it and the Cherwell.

The first gardener, Jacob Bobart, was appointed in 1632, and the first Professor, Dr. Robert Morison, in 1669. In 1728 Dr. Sherard left a benefaction for the Professorship, and since that date the title of 'Sherardian Professor' has been held by the occupant of the Chair of Botany.

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The laboratories and lecture rooms, some of which were originally converted plant houses, have been altered and extended from time to time during the last forty years, and now provide for about seventy elementary and twenty Honours students (the present numbers), and a limited space for research.

The curriculum endeavours to cover most of the topics included in modern botany: plant morphology, plant physiology, ecology, cytology, genetics, and mycology. The curriculum of Honours work has recently been reorganized, and much attention is now paid to physiology, ecology, and mycology.

The training of men for agricultural and forestry work overseas is an increasingly important part of the work of the department, and this training is now as far as possible based on practical physiology in the laboratory as well as field work on the vegetation accessible from Oxford. It is intended to develop research in this direction. The branches of research at present occupying the attention of the department are purely physiological: the role of potassium in metabolism and allied problems, and the transmission and inhibition of stimuli to growth.

§ Zoology

The Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy occupies the north side of the central Museum building, and extends into two additional more modern buildings containing the chief laboratories and research rooms. The department has two lecture rooms, a small library, and a dark room for photography. There are also a constant temperature room and, in the garden, a heated greenhouse with aquaria and an animal-breeding house, all of which may be used for experimental purposes and for the study of Genetics.

The teaching staff consists of the Linacre Professor and several University and Departmental Demonstrators.

The courses of lectures and practical work cover the

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whole field of zoology, including general zoology (elementary and advanced), animal morphology, embryology, cytology, experimental zoology and embryology, genetics and ecology. The laboratories, which are open to undergraduates from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., are fully equipped for these studies and well provided with specimens and preparations.

The Collections exhibited in the Court of the Museum are arranged and labelled so as to illustrate the more important features in the structure of the various groups of the animal kingdom. They contain many rare and valuable specimens, and both recent and extinct forms are represented. There are also special collections of Molluscan shells, Bird-skins, &c., and the departmental stores contain large numbers of specimens of all groups of the animal kingdom available for purposes of research by qualified students.

§ Department of Physiology

The laboratory was founded in 1884, and enlarged in 1908. In 1927 the space available for work in pure physiology was increased by the transference of the classes in physiological chemistry to the new biochemical laboratory.

There is accommodation for the teaching of fifty medical students for the first M.B. examination and for fifty students in the Final Honour School of Physiology. Practical classes are held in human and mammalian physiology, respiration and metabolism, histology, and junior and senior courses held in general experimental physiology. In the practical classes every opportunity is given to the student for gaining knowledge from his own practical experience rather than from set demonstrations by the teacher.

A number of rooms are equipped for the experimental investigation of the activities of the central nervous system and of neuro-muscular co-ordination by combined electrical and mechanical analysis. There is an aseptic operating room and sick bay for animals.

Facilities for all kinds of histological research are available,

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and problems concerning respiration and general metabolism in the human subject can be undertaken.

§ Department of Anatomy

The first building devoted to the teaching of human anatomy was a brick shed erected in 1885 by private subscription. Not long after, it was found necessary to erect an iron building to cope with a rapidly increasing class until 1892, when the students numbered forty-eight. Meanwhile, the University, having recognized the increasing demands of the Medical School, had approved the plans submitted by the Professor, and provided the means for the erection of the existing Department of Human Anatomy, which was completed in 1893.

In 1917 a third story was added to the present building, through the generosity of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, in order to provide a dissecting room and other necessities.

In 1925 a much needed extension was added to provide for the housing of the Craniological Collection, together with class rooms for the instruction of the students taking the Diploma in Anthropology.

The department provides for the instruction necessary for medical students, whilst much material is available for study and research, especially in human embryology. During the Hilary Term classes are also held for the instruction of students taking the Diploma course in Ophthalmology. For students interested in anthropology, ample facilities are provided for the study of Man considered either from the point of view of his origin and his prehistoric associations, or ethnologically in regard to his distribution and racial affinities. The valuable collection of skulls, numbering over 2,000, widely representative of different types of mankind, all catalogued and measured in detail, provides abundant opportunity for the student interested in ethnology and the many problems involved in the study of man's reaction to his environment.

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The department is especially well equipped with means of photographic reproduction, and assistance is afforded to those working there, in the production of photomicrographs, lantern slides, and book illustrations.

§ Department of Pharmacology

In 1912 the University established a Readership in Pharmacology and provided a small laboratory for teaching and research in the subject. The laboratory was situated in the main building of the Museum. Here the room available for research workers was very limited, and the facilities were poor. A course of Experimental Pharmacology for medical students was begun and, partly owing to the relatively small number of students, the course was of a more ambitious character than that attempted in other medical schools of the country.

When the new Institute of Pathology was opened, the old Pathological Laboratory was adapted and equipped for the needs of pharmacology, the necessary reconstruction being completed in 1928.

The present laboratory has well-equipped class rooms for students and provides facilities for research for the Professor, three demonstrators, and six other workers.

The investigations at present being carried on and likely to be continued are connected especially with the pharmacological actions of new synthetic compounds and the relations between these actions and chemical structure. The subject offers a wide and as yet only partially explored field. The material for these investigations is obtained in close collaboration with the neighbouring Department of Organic Chemistry.

§ Department of Pathology

The history of modern pathology in the University began in 1890, but it was not until 1899 that a separate Pathological Department was built. The establishment of a laboratory was due to the generosity of Mr. Ewan Frazer and others. In 1907 a Chair of Pathology was established with the assistance

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of the Rhodes Trustees and of other benefactors. Since that time the work of the department has progressed steadily. The need for further building had become urgent when in 1922 the Trustees of the late Sir William Dunn most generously offered to the University the sum of £100,000 to build, equip, and endow the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology. The University provided an ideal site in the University Parks. The building was completed and opened in 1927.

The Institute consists of two buildings, a three-story main laboratory, and a two-story animal house about 60 yards behind it, the two buildings being connected by a corridor. The main laboratory is rectangular in form, approximately 180 feet by 64 feet, with the central part of each long side recessed 3 feet 9 inches, thus forming two wings 37 feet by 64 feet. The west wing is designed for teaching purposes, while the central part and east wing are devoted entirely to research.

Courses for medical students are given in bacteriology, general pathology, and morbid histology. Post-mortem demonstrations are given at the Radcliffe Infirmary, to which the Professor of Pathology is Honorary Consulting Pathologist.

During the long vacation a course in bacteriology is usually given provided there are a sufficient number of applicants.

There is room for about twenty research workers in the department. The principal researches being carried on at the present time are connected with the biological effects of light; work on experimental tuberculosis; work on various serological and immunological problems.

Space and equipment are, however, available for research on most branches of experimental pathology or bacteriology.

§ Department of Forestry

The Department of Forestry comprises two separate institutions (1) the School of Forestry, and (2) the Imperial Forestry Institute. The former is one of the regular departments of the University and provides a complete general

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training in forestry in all its branches leading to the B.A. degree. The latter provides specialized and advanced training for graduates or for forest officers deputed for 'refresher' courses; it also carries out research into forest problems, and is the main centre for the co-ordination of forest research in the Empire. Both institutions are under the same head, and share the same staff, library, laboratories, and lecture rooms, although for purposes of administration and finance they are separate units.

The *School of Forestry* was founded in 1905 when the forestry branch of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill was transferred to Oxford. The School building in Parks Road was erected in 1907-8 by St. John's College and extended in 1914 with the aid of subscriptions. The *Imperial Forestry Institute* was founded in 1924 as a result of resolutions of the British Empire Forestry Conference held in 1920 and 1923 and by the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1923. It is at present financed by the Colonial Governments and the British Forestry Commission and is a University Institution, the Professor of Forestry being its Director; it is controlled by a Board of Governors, representing the University and the contributing Government Departments.

The department is at present located in three separate buildings within a few minutes walk of each other; the main building of the School of Forestry is in Parks Road, opposite the University Museum, other science departments, and the Radcliffe Science Library, and contains two lecture rooms, one large and two small laboratories, a workshop, store-rooms, photographic room, library, museum, office, and several working rooms for the Staff. Buildings at the disposal of the Imperial Forestry Institute comprise the Herbarium and laboratories for the study of Systematic Forest Botany, and two houses adapted for the use of the entomological, wood structure, and engineering branches.

The School of Forestry provides instruction in the course of study for the B.A. degree in Forestry. This is a Pass

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Degree and the examiners specify in the list of candidates who have passed the examination those candidates who have been adjudged by them worthy of distinction in the examinations. The course of study normally extends over three years and includes practical work in this country and on the Continent. A Diploma is also granted for specialized post-graduation work on some subject bearing on forestry.

The Imperial Forestry Institute also provides courses of advanced study, its educational work comprising (1) post-graduate training of probationers for the forest services and other qualified persons, (2) training of research officers in special subjects, and (3) provision of courses for selected officers already serving. Students of the Institute may, at their own discretion and if possessed of the necessary qualifications, be matriculated as members of the University and are eligible for the Diploma in Forestry.

Bagley Wood, some 600 acres in extent and two miles south-west of the University, is the property of, and is maintained by, St. John's College, and arrangements have long been in existence whereby use is made of the wood as a demonstration area; sample plots of the more common species of trees were laid out in 1907, and experimental plantations, showing methods of treatment, nurseries, &c., are in existence; there is an arboretum containing many of the common hardwoods and conifers within the wood. A large experimental nursery, maintained by Government funds, adjoins the wood.

The Imperial Forestry Institute carries out research work mainly in those branches of forestry which deal with production, as opposed to utilization, that is, silviculture, forest management, diseases of trees, entomology, and economics. A special feature of its work is that dealing with the structural examination of wood and the identification of trees. A complete reference system of past and current literature is maintained and a considerable volume of advisory work is carried out.

The Department issues three regular sets of publications: the 'Oxford Forestry Memoirs', the 'Oxford Manuals of

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Forestry', and the 'Forest Trees and Timbers of the British Empire'.

§ The School of Rural Economy

The School of Rural Economy is situated in Parks Road on land belonging to St. John's College. It represents the development in accordance with modern academic requirements of the Professorship of Rural Economy, founded and endowed by Professor Sibthorp in 1796. Its purpose is to meet the educational requirements of students who as owners, agents, farmers, or administrators will subsequently be in close contact with the management of land at home or abroad.

The present buildings were completed in 1914, and, besides lecture rooms, comprise the laboratories for instruction and research in chemistry, plant anatomy, physiology, and pathology, entomology, and the study of soils, manures, and feeding-stuffs. Behind the School is about half an acre of ground where plants are grown for educational purposes, and also a plant house and insectary.

Part of the equipment of the School consists of a mixed farm of 360 acres, situated about three miles from the city. The farm-house provides for a limited number of students. Experiments and demonstrations are carried out in cropping, feeding, &c. Students also visit Bagley Wood, of 600 acres, within three miles of the city, for forestry instruction.

The Agricultural Economics Research Institute is a Department of the University associated with the Ministry of Agriculture. It is primarily concerned with inquiries of an economic character affecting the agricultural industry, the results of which are published from time to time.

The Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering is concerned with research in the various branches of agricultural engineering and with the testing of agricultural implements and machines.

Apart from the Research Institutes, facilities for research

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work in many aspects of agriculture are available within the School itself. The Advisory Institute is a department of the University associated with the Ministry of Agriculture, and is concerned with the investigation of agricultural problems, especially those connected with local agriculture.

§ Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering.

The Institute was opened in April 1924. In May 1927 an amendment to the Statutes of the University of Oxford, defining more completely the functions and powers of the Committee for Rural Economy, entrusted to that Committee the supervision of the work of the Institute. This work is, in the main, in connexion with developments in agricultural machinery, both practical and advisory. The Institute has its main laboratories at 37a St. Giles, Oxford, but it is hoped that it will shortly be removing to other premises close to the other agricultural departments.

There is a Field Station of some five acres at Hampton Poyle, where experiments are made upon tractors and other machinery, and where a number of specially designed dynamometers are available.

Literature on the subject of agricultural engineering is kept under review, and a summary of information is issued periodically.

So far as possible machines and methods that may be of interest are examined in actual work. For this a special opportunity is afforded in the test of implements, with which the Institute is entrusted by the Machinery Testing Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture. Further opportunity of studying new developments is provided by the arrangement under which all machines entered for the Silver Medal at the annual Shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England are subjected to a preliminary inspection or test by the Institute's staff.

Lectures are given by members of the staff under the Ministry of Agriculture's scheme of Extension Lectures on Agricultural Subjects.

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Further arrangements are being made at the moment for lectures to be given in connexion with the School of Rural Economy.

Facilities are available for post-graduate research in the Institute. In addition to purely engineering problems, the work embraces the borderline subjects of Soil Mechanics and Properties, in co-operation with the Soil Science Research Laboratory.

MUSEUMS

I. ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART

By J. L. MYRES

WITH characteristic foresight, but quite in accord with the spirit of his times, Bodley included in his Library a spacious gallery, and among his gifts objects of antiquity other than books. In 1654 the famous antiquary, John Selden, left to the University his 'ancient marbles'; in 1667 Lord Henry Howard gave the Arundel collection of inscriptions, including the celebrated 'Parian Chronicle'; others were added by Sir George Wheler in 1683; and long afterwards in 1755 the Arundel statues were reunited to the inscriptions by Henrietta Countess of Pomfret. These collections were at first preserved near or within the Bodleian building.

In 1677, when the collections of 'rarities' (principally objects of natural history) which had been formed in South Lambeth by the Tradescants, father and son, were presented by Elias Ashmole to the University, it was natural that the 'Ashmolean Museum', designed by Sir Christopher Wren, should be placed in close proximity to the Selden End of the Bodleian. This building, opened on 21 May 1683, is the oldest museum in Britain, and one of the oldest in Europe. It included besides objects of natural history, antiquity, and ethnography, a chemical laboratory and lecture-room, and its library contained the manuscript collections of Anthony Wood, John Aubrey, and Ashmole himself, with his books. The first Keeper, Robert Plot, was both naturalist and antiquary, as well as chemist, and the Ashmolean, especially after its reorganization by the brothers Duncan, who became keepers in 1824 and 1829, was the centre of the scientific teaching of such men as Kidd, Daubeny, and Buckland, until the foundation of the New University Museum in 1855. Then the natural history collections were transferred thither, the books, manuscripts, and coins to the Bodleian in 1858, and

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other parts of the collection to the Clarendon Building, when this was vacated by the University Press.

Meanwhile, benefactions from the Rev. Dr. Francis Randolph (1796) and Sir Roger Newdigate (1776–1805), for better display of the Arundel and Pomfret marbles, enabled the University to combine with the Taylor Institution which was being planned in 1839–45 for study and teaching of Modern Languages, a ‘Randolph Gallery’, and to house also in 1842 Lady Chantrey’s gift of the plaster models of Sir Francis Chantrey’s sculptures, together with the University’s collection of portraits of various dates. And to these ‘University Galleries’ came in succession the Woodburn-Lawrence collection of Michelangelo and Raphael drawings, presented by a body of subscribers in 1846, the Chambers Hall gift of bronzes, pictures, prints, and drawings (1855), the Ruskin Drawing School with its drawings and water colours (1861), the Douce Collection of engravings (1863), the Castellani Collection of classical antiquities (purchased in 1875), and the casts of sculpture, the library, and other departmental equipment provided since 1884 for the Lincoln and Merton Professor of Art and Archaeology.

The building in which these various collections, together with the Taylor Institution, were installed, was erected on a site acquired from Worcester College, from the design of Charles Robert Cockerell, R.A., and is a notable experiment in that ‘Neo-Greek’ style which was competing in vain with the ‘Gothic Revival’. It owes much to the architect’s study of the temple of Apollo Epikourios at Bassae, of which he was the first to seize the significance. Additional galleries and lecture-rooms, without architectural pretensions, have been erected in rear through the liberality of Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1892–5); various internal changes were made in 1900, 1908, and 1923–8; and a new North Wing for the Taylor Institution has now been added (1932).

Following the acquisition by the Ashmolean Museum of the Douglas collection from Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in 1829, and other Anglo-Saxon antiquities in 1858 and 1865, began

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a long series of contributions, principally of Egyptian antiquities from the Rev. Greville John Chester, who, from 1865 to his death in 1892, had insisted on the importance of the University's archaeological and artistic collections, their close connexion with its historical and literary studies, and the anomalies in their arrangement. From the appointment of Mr. (now Sir) Arthur Evans as Keeper in 1884, and the benefactions of Charles Drury Edward Fortnum between 1887-99, progress was rapid. In 1894 the Ashmolean antiquities were transferred to a new building in rear of the Randolph Gallery, and the Arundel and Pomfret marbles more effectively displayed. From the Keeper's journeys and excavations in Crete, from Sir Flinders Petrie's work in Egypt, and from the Oldfield Collection, came valuable antiquities of various periods; from Mrs. Martha Combe, her English pre-Raphaelite pictures (1893); and from Thomas Humphrey Ward, John D. Chambers (1897), Mr. James Reddie Anderson (1913), and Mrs. Weldon, other valuable paintings. From the Bodleian have been transferred the entire Coin Collection (1921), the Hope Collection of Engraved Portraits and the Douce Engravings (1924).

In 1908 the separate administrations of the Ashmolean Museum and the University Galleries were merged in the Board of Visitors of the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology, with the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum as director, Keepers of the Departments of Antiquities and of Fine Arts, and since 1921 a Deputy Keeper of Coins. The Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art has charge of the collection of casts and of his departmental library, and the Slade Professor of Fine Art has his own lecture-room in the building.

From this sketch of the sources of the collections it will be clear that, while they cover between them wide fields of study, they are far from being complete or systematic, though much has been done since 1908 by interchange and arrangement to enhance the significance of each group. Many original specimens from the *Musaeum Tradescantium*, together with

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the portraits of the Tradescant family, Elias Ashmole, and subsequent benefactors, and the first accession book of the Ashmolean Museum, however, are still exhibited together.

As regards accessions, all objects are welcomed which are fine examples of their kind, and illustrate the history and character of the group to which they belong, in relation to the studies pursued in the University.

The combined departmental libraries, with the Haverfield Library of Ancient History (especially rich in books on Roman Britain and other provinces of the Empire), the Bodleian collection of books on coins, and the library (mainly medieval and topographical) of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, offer ample facilities for advanced study within the general scope of the collections; for the older and the more costly books, however, reference must sometimes be made to the Bodleian, since they may not be borrowed thence, even by another University institution. Books may be borrowed from the Ashmolean library by members of the staff, and by other members of the University who have been registered as readers. The library is open both in term and in vacation, except for short periods.

The studies most directly served by the Ashmolean collections are in Near-Eastern, Classical, and Medieval Archaeology, Medieval and Renaissance Art, Coins and Medals of all periods, and certain aspects of art in the Far East. Without attempting to recapitulate even the *Summary Guides* officially published for the Departments of Antiquities and of Fine Arts, the following notes on the principal treasures of the Ashmolean Museum may be useful.

§ The Department of Antiquities

For Mesopotamia, the Weld-Blundell collection of cuneiform inscriptions (1922) and the University's share of objects found at Kish by the joint expedition of Oxford and the Field Museum, Chicago, are supplemented by antiquities of all periods, Neolithic, Sumerian, Babylonian, and Sassanian, from Ur, Susa, Nineveh, and other principal sites.

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For Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, Cyprus, and other parts of the Nearer East, principal series illustrate excavations near Carchemish, on sites in Cyprus, and in Palestine; and there is a very rich series of engraved sealstones from all parts of Western Asia.

For Egypt and Nubia, most of the series are from the excavations of the Egypt Exploration Society, the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, and Professor Griffith in Nubia, on predynastic, protodynastic, and XIIth and XVIIIth Dynasty sites. They include the type series from Nagada and Ballas, dated tomb-groups from sites in the Fayum, frescoes, foreign imports, and faience from Tell el-Amarna, and accurately dated and classified beads, scarabs, and *ushabti*-figures. Later periods are represented by finds from Naucratis, and from the Oxford excavations in Nubia (from early Dynastic to late Roman); and by Roman and Coptic textiles.

For the Prehistoric Aegean the collections from the Cycladic islands, and from Minoan sites in Crete, are exceptionally rich, thanks to the leading part taken by Sir Arthur Evans, D. G. Hogarth, and other Oxford men in travel and excavation. Of special value for students are the large series of pottery fabrics collected from many sites in the adjacent mainlands, as yet ill explored, and the rare original documents from the Palace of Knossos.

For Prehistoric Ages of western and central Europe, there is the pioneer collection of stone and bronze implements formed by Sir John Evans in the first days of scientific archaeology; and also notable material from southern Spain, the Swiss lake-dwellings, and Scandinavia.

For Prehistoric Britain, the Evans Collection is very rich, and there are the results of many excavations in Oxfordshire and neighbouring counties.

For classical Greece, the collection of painted vases, one of the finest in this country, illustrates all periods and styles. The bronzes, terra-cottas, fibulae and engraved gems include many fine examples: two bronze heads, recently acquired,

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deserve special notice. Special series represent excavations at Sparta, in Cyprus, and near Kertch. To the sculptures of the old Arundel and Pomfret collections important additions have been made recently by gift or purchase; and the collection of casts, covering all periods from archaic to Graeco-Roman, meets all normal needs of the students of ancient sculpture. Among the inscriptions, the famous 'Parian Chronicle' has been already mentioned.

For the Early Iron Age of Europe, and especially of Italy and of Britain, many important objects, collected by Sir John and Sir Arthur Evans, serve to link British with continental development: particularly notable are specimens from the typical site at Hallstatt, and the contents of cremation graves at Aylesford, of La Tène period and unusually continental aspect.

The Roman Empire and the Migration Period are well represented. In the Roman section are interesting local finds: the Anglo-Saxon Collection includes the rich Evans series of fibulae and other objects; in both there is comprehensive material from Continental sites. Late Saxon craftsmanship is illustrated by the splendid Alfred Jewel, presented in 1718, and numerous other important examples of jewellery from the same period.

Medieval Oxford constantly yields up examples of various fabrics of pottery, metal objects of daily use, coins, tokens, and seals, and occasional works of art of greater importance. Of these the Ashmolean collection has secured a valuable and ever-growing series, through friendly relations with the citizens, and especially with builders and cultivators.

The Coin Collections, accumulated by the University since 1636 and transferred from the Bodleian in 1921, are now supplemented by cabinets deposited by Balliol and New College, by the Howell Wills collection of Oriental coins, by the rich Barnard series of tokens and many valuable gifts from the present Deputy Keeper, Dr. J. G. Milne. In this connexion reference should be made to the large

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and interesting coin collection in the Wake Archives at Christ Church.

§ The Department of Fine Art

In the Department of Fine Art, as in that of Antiquities, the collections have been acquired for the most part by gift or bequest, and commemorate the predilections of donors, as well as more general changes of taste. In certain groups they are ample and of high quality.

Italian art, of the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries, is illustrated in all its principal forms of expression by examples unmatched outside the great National Collections, such as Uccello's famous 'Hunt by Night'. With the earlier Italian pictures should be compared the remainder of the Fox Strangways collection in the Library of Christ Church.

The Fortnum sculptures, bronzes, medals, and majolica, collected as they were with an eye both to artistic excellence and to technical skill and the development of processes, are of unusual interest from every point of view. Specially notable are the terra-cotta head of Lorenzo dei Medici, the bronze head of Michelangelo, and the reliefs by della Robbia.

The original drawings include the greatest collection of Michelangelo and Raphael drawings in the world, and some of the finest by Rembrandt and Durer. Every school is represented by examples of the highest quality, and in conjunction with the Christ Church collection, they offer material of supreme importance to students both of Italian and of German achievement. The Douce Collection is very rich in early examples of wood-cutting and various kinds of engraving.

British water-colour art, again, is represented here by works of almost all the more distinguished artists, as well as by groups specially illustrating the technique of some others.

For the English Pre-Raphaelite painters, the collection formed by Thomas Combe, and bequeathed by his widow, has the additional interest of the association of both patron and artists with Oxford.

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The Hope Collection of Engraved Portraits is one of the largest of its kind and includes many rare and interesting prints.

The drawings and prints selected by John Ruskin for the use of the Drawing School, which commemorates his teaching here, include sketches by Turner and by Ruskin himself, as well as isolated examples of other periods and styles. By arrangement with the Ruskin Trustees, sections of this series are exhibited in rotation in the public gallery.

The Museum is open on week-days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. throughout the year and on Sundays from 2 to 4 p.m. during Full Term. Admission is free to members of the University. Admission is also free to members of the general public on all afternoons from 2 to 4, and on Bank Holidays (excepting Boxing Day) from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. At other times a fee of 6*d.* is charged except to parties (not exceeding five persons) accompanied by members of the University in academical dress, and to privileged students.

§ The Ruskin Drawing School

The Ruskin Drawing School, already mentioned, occupies part of the West Wing of the Museum, and is entered through the Randolph Gallery. It was founded by John Ruskin during his tenure of the Slade Professorship of Fine Art (1869-79) to perpetuate his teaching. It is managed by Trustees, and is open, under certain regulations, to the public as well as to members of the University. Students in this School have access for purposes of study to the collections of sculpture and casts, as well as to the valuable drawings and engravings in the school. The Ruskin Master of Drawing is appointed by the Trustees; he has the direction of the School, gives lectures, and conducts classes, admission to which is by fee.

§ The Indian Institute

The Indian Institute was projected in 1875, and founded by public subscription in 1880, and its building in Broad Street, begun in 1883, was completed in 1896.

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It was founded 'to form a centre of teaching, inquiry, and information on all subjects relative to India and its inhabitants; to promote, stimulate, and encourage Indian studies of all kinds; to concentrate and disseminate correct ideas about India by concerted and combined action'. Its originator was Sir M. Monier Williams, K.C.I.E., Boden Professor of Sanskrit, who had the encouragement and support of a number of the Indian Princes, and of Lord Brassey and other statesmen at home. Its present building contains (1) a library of about 30,000 Oriental books, with Indian and other Eastern manuscripts, maps, periodicals, English and vernacular, official publications of the Indian and Provincial Governments; and the Malan collection of books on Egypt; (2) a museum of select specimens of Indian arts and industries designed as a 'concise synopsis of India' for students; (3) lecture rooms, of which the largest holds about 400 persons; (4) the private rooms of the keeper, librarian, and University teachers of Indian languages, history, and law; (5) the office of the Delegacy for Oriental Students in Oxford.

The Institute is administered by a Board of Curators, and directed by the Boden Professor of Sanskrit as keeper *ex officio*. The library is open daily, except during September, to members of the University, and to other qualified persons by permission. All the regular courses of instruction in Indian languages, history, and law are given here, and also occasional public lectures by distinguished orientalists and administrators. Informal instruction and advice are also provided for selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and for Indian students in Oxford.

II. SCIENTIFIC MUSEUMS

By E. J. BOWEN

§ *The Old Ashmolean and the Lewis Evans Collection of Scientific Instruments*

THE history of the Old Ashmolean from its erection in 1683 as the first building in England designed for the teaching and advancement of science has been related above. In 1925, with help from the Goldsmiths' and other City Companies, the upper floor of the building was again opened as a museum to contain the beautiful and unique collection of early scientific instruments presented to the University by Dr. Lewis Evans. This collection, supplemented by gifts and loans from colleges and individuals, is now arranged to illustrate the teaching and methods of early science with contemporary instruments, and where these are unrepresented, or no longer exist, with models, combined with the display of contemporary scientific works and diagrams. The earliest are concerned with the measurement of time and the observation of the heavens, and are represented by a great variety of sundials, perpetual calendars and almanacks, and astrolabes, including the ancient astrolabe of Ahmad, made in A.D. 984, and probably the oldest dated scientific measuring instrument known.

Mathematical instruments include the circular scale of the earliest slide-rule in existence, and a series of calculating devices, counters, and later drawing instruments. The development of the telescope, from the work of Leonard Digges to the instruments of James Bradley and Sir William Herschel, and later, is illustrated with descriptions and exhibits, and the microscope by an extensive series of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century instruments, some of elaborate construction. Surveying is represented by theodolites, sextants, waywisers, and later measuring devices. The development of photography is illustrated by early wet-plate cameras and

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photographs, including some of the first pictures taken by Sir John Herschel, inventor of the method of fixing by 'hypo', and by H. Fox Talbot (1842). Among other early physical apparatus is a model of the air-pump invented by Robert Boyle during his residence in Oxford (1654-68) in Deep Hall. A fine group of instruments as used about 1690-1700, bequeathed by Lord Orrery to Christ Church, is deposited by that college, and Oriel College has loaned a collection of early electrical and pneumatical apparatus used for teaching purposes about a century later. Early chemical exhibits consist of apparatus, distilling vessels, gas-holders and generators, &c., as used in the Ashmolean Laboratory in the basement of the building about 1790-1820. A number of early surgical instruments deposited by the Royal College of Surgeons and the Radcliffe Infirmary are also exhibited. A selection from the zoological specimens of the original Tradescant collection is deposited in the Museum; they are probably the oldest museum specimens of the kind in existence. New College has supplied the very early Clutton collection of *Materia Medica*, of great importance for the identification of older medicinal preparations, and from St. John's College has come the Pointer collection (1720) of local sands and clays arranged in their proper sequence, forming the oldest existing stratigraphical collection. Another early collection of naturalia from Oriel College contains a number of fossils that have the peculiar interest of being type specimens from the long lost collections of the second Keeper of the Ashmolean, Edward Llwyd.

The Museum is open to the public from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays.

§ The University Museum

The foundation stone of the New University Museum in the Parks was laid in 1855, and the building was structurally complete in 1860. Its erection had been vigorously urged for some years by Dr. Henry Acland, afterwards Regius Professor of Medicine, and to him, influenced by John Ruskin, is also

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due the choice of the general plan and style of the building. Acland hoped that work in the scientific departments of the Museum would become a necessary part of the training of all undergraduates; and that scientific specialization would be permitted only after a degree in the humanities had been obtained. These hopes were destroyed by the unexpectedly rapid growth of all branches of science, and a simultaneous increase of standards of the other courses of study.

The design of the New Museum was one of great originality, and if it failed to secure the unqualified approval even of Ruskin, it must be remembered that its sponsors were handicapped by lack of funds. In plan the design consists of a glass-roofed centre court, surrounded on three sides by laboratories and lecture-rooms. The front, facing west, was originally allocated to Medicine (NW.) and to Chemistry (SW.), the chemical laboratories, including the large laboratory recalling the Abbot's Kitchen at Glastonbury, being separated from the main block and connected with it by a passage. On the south side of the quadrangle were the departments of Experimental Philosophy and of Mineralogy and Geology, while the north side was occupied by the Anatomical, Physiological, and Zoological departments. The east side was left for extensions.

With the building of new laboratories in the neighbourhood the allocations of departments to rooms in the Museum have from time to time been altered, and the collections have undergone many rearrangements. Most of the older specimens which survive, as the remaining examples of the original Tradescant specimens (skulls and horns, &c.), a few of the fossils collected by Llwyd about 1690, and the extensive collection of fossils presented by Dr. Buckland, are incorporated in the general arrangements of exhibits, though they are labelled with their origin when this is known.

In the centre court on the south side are cabinets of minerals under the care of the Waynflete Professor of Mineralogy and Crystallography. The collection of minerals comprises some 20,000 specimens, of which about 3,000 are exhibited in

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table cases, while the bulk of the remainder are stored in drawers beneath.

The following special collections are also exhibited: a collection of isolated crystals of minerals; a collection of pseudomorphs, illustrating the alteration of composition which minerals may undergo; a collection of rough and cut gemstones, illustrative of the decorative uses of minerals; and a representative collection of meteorites, illustrating the various types of composition and structure of these bodies. Ranged along the west wall of the court are two flat cases containing a series of specimens arranged to form an introduction to mineralogy, for the use of students, and two vertical cases on the north side of the collection contain a series of specimens and models forming similarly an introduction to the study of crystals and illustrating their mode of growth, symmetry, geometrical and physical characters, and intimate structure. In other cases are placed the marbles of the famous Corsi collection, presented to the University by S. Jarrett in 1828.

The south-eastern part of the court, and the south and east arcades, are occupied by geological collections under the charge of the Professor of Geology. In the upright cases of the lower east and south arcades is a general collection arranged to illustrate the history of life on the earth from its earliest appearance in the Cambrian rocks down to the close of Pliocene times. The exhibition cases at the east end of the central court contain a collection of the fossils characteristic of the stratified rocks of the country around Oxford. In a vertical frame at the east end of the central court is a fine series of photographs of the quarries and other excavations from which the fossils have been obtained, as well as much of the information on which the knowledge of the structure of the country depends. The upright cases on one side of the avenue adjoining the Zoological half of the central court are devoted to the Reptilia, some of local origin, including bones of the *Ceteosaurus Oxoniensis*, one of the largest reptiles in the world. The upper east arcade is chiefly occupied by collections which illustrate the successive stages in the evolution

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of man, and includes the large series of mammalian remains collected by Dr. Buckland from the bone caves of England and the Continent.

The northern half of the centre court contains the Zoological collections under the care of the Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy. The exhibits are arranged to illustrate the various groups of the Animal Kingdom in approximately a natural sequence from the lower forms to the higher. Selections of representative members of the various groups are shown, together with such labelled dissections and preparations of the soft parts or skeleton as are necessary to illustrate the characteristic structure. The groups of invertebrate animals are displayed in the range of sloping cases on the north side of the court, beginning at the west end. The remaining upright cases are devoted to the Vertebrates. On the north wall is an exhibit illustrating the osteology of fossil and modern Man and comparing the structure of Man and Apes. Almost in the centre of the court is a case containing a number of specimens of the 'Stonesfield Jaws', remains of the earliest known mammalia, from the Mesozoic period. Nearby are the unique remains, a head and foot, of the extinct dodo from Mauritius. The complete specimen belonged to the original Tradescant collection (*c.* 1656), and after a century of exhibition in the Old Ashmolean Museum had fallen into a neglected state, and was ordered to be destroyed by the Vice-Chancellor and the Museum Trustees. Fortunately the head with integument and a foot were preserved by the Keeper of the Museum.

In the upper arcade are collections of birds, and in addition a collection of bird skins and extensive collections of osteological and spirit material are preserved in the neighbouring Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

In the upper arcades, on the west and south sides, is the Hope Department of Zoology. A few of the specimens belonging to this department are exhibited in open cases in the south arcade, but the majority are stored in the rooms adjacent, and permission to examine these should be obtained

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from the Professor. The Department originated in 1849, when the Rev. F. W. Hope presented his entomological collections and library to the University. After his death additions were made to the collections and the endowment by his widow, and since that time the department has been enriched by a very great number of valuable accessions too numerous to be described here. Many of the groups have been worked out and arranged, including the Pierinae, Acraeinae, Blattidae, the Oriental Moths, a large part of the Hymenoptera, the Coleoptera Phytophaga, the Lycaenid and Hesperid Butterflies, and the British Insects. Of special value to students, and a distinctive feature of the department, are the series of specimens, chiefly of butterflies, arranged to illustrate the problems of Insect Bionomics in a wide field. These collections include examples of Protective or Procrystic Resemblance; Mimetic Associations; Bred Families of Dimorphic or Polymorphic Mimics and of Seasonal Forms with their Female Parents; evidence of the attacks of birds and lizards on butterflies; examples of butterflies in which scents have been detected; Predacious Insects and their Prey; collections illustrating the problems of distribution and isolation; and illustrations of Insect Migration.

Opening from the eastern lower arcade is the Pitt-Rivers Museum, under the care of the Curator. It was completed in 1885 to contain the very important ethnological and archaeological collections presented to the University by General A. H. L. F. Pitt-Rivers. Around this valuable nucleus the Museum has been greatly developed by accessions. These include a series of objects from the South Seas collected during the voyages of Captain Cook, transferred with other collections from the Ashmolean Museum in 1886, and a very great number of gifts, many of which are of high scientific importance. Accessions by purchase have from time to time been acquired, when the funds have permitted.

The arrangement of the exhibits in synoptic typological groups follows the pioneer system initiated by General Pitt-Rivers; in his own words, "The specimens, Ethnological and

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Prehistoric, are arranged with a view to demonstrate, either actually or hypothetically, the development and continuity of the material arts from the simple to the more complex forms. To show the variations by means of which progress has been effected, and the application of varieties to distinct uses. To assist the question as to the Monogenesis or Polygenesis of certain arts; whether they are exotic or indigenous in the countries in which they are now found. . . . To these ends, objects of the same class from different countries have been brought together, but in each class the varieties from the same localities are usually placed side by side, and the geographical distribution of various arts is shown in distribution maps.' With minor modifications, the many later accessions have been arranged according to this system, and many new series have been added to the original ones.

The University Museum is administered by a Delegacy consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors and Delegates elected by the Congregation of the University. The Secretary's office is to be found in the lower arcade on the north side of the court.

The exhibited collections, including the Pitt-Rivers, are open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. free to members of the University and to other persons accompanied by a Master of Arts, or by a member of the University engaged in work in the Museum or its Departments. Visitors other than the above are admitted from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on payment of a fee of sixpence, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on payment of threepence. On Thursdays and Saturdays admission is free between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m.

SPORTS

By W. T. S. STALLYBRASS

THE twofold system of College and University governs the organization of many sports as it does of many studies in Oxford. For all the major games there are college teams which feed the team that represents the University as a whole; and inter-college rivalry is scarcely less great than the ambition to defeat the sister University of Cambridge. For Oxford does not compete at most games with any other English University. In most sports Oxford and Cambridge have placed themselves upon a pinnacle from which there is at present little prospect that they will have to descend. London and the Modern Universities cannot yet hope to compete with the older Universities on equal terms and, if they play at Oxford at all, probably play against one or other of the colleges.

A man ceases to be eligible to represent the University against Cambridge or his college against another after four years (in the case of the Boat Race, five years) have elapsed from the date of his matriculation.

Men who represent the University against Cambridge in the more important events are said to have obtained their 'blue', that is, the right to wear the dark blue colours as distinct from the light blue which is the Cambridge colour. No one is a 'blue' unless he has actually represented Oxford against Cambridge. If a man has been chosen to play and is then prevented by illness he is not a 'blue'; if a team has been chosen and then the match is not played, the team have not got their 'blues'. A reserve has often got his 'blue' whilst the man for whom he is acting as a substitute has been deprived of it by illness. When the captain 'gives a man his "blue"', it merely means that he has invited him to play against Cambridge; if he for any reason cannot play the gift is null and void.

A 'blue' is not awarded to the representatives of the

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University in all games. In the most important games the representatives obtain a 'full blue', that is, the right to wear the unmixed dark blue colours. In the games which are recognized as important, but of a secondary importance, a 'half-blue' is awarded; that is, the right to wear dark blue and white striped colours. To other games no recognition at all is given.

The decision as to the award of a 'blue' or 'half-blue' rests with a body known as the 'Blues' Committee'. The 'Blues' Committee' consists of the Captain (or President), the Secretary and the Senior Treasurer of the University Boat, Cricket, Rugby Football, Athletic, Association Football, Hockey, and Lawn Tennis Clubs. The President of the University Boat Club is *ex officio* convener and President of the Committee, which in making its decisions is guided by the number of men who play any particular game and the consequent amount of competition there is for a place in a representative team as well as by the intrinsic merits of the game itself.

In the colleges, too, a hierarchy of sport is recognized.

The success of a college in the inter-collegiate cup competition for the 'full blue' events is usually celebrated by the holding of a college supper. The college assembles in force in Hall to do honour to the occasion, and as a general rule the Head of the College presides. These suppers have been the tradition for many years in connexion with success on the river. The Headship of the River in either Eights or Torpids and the making of a number of bumps calculated on a scale carefully graduated in proportion to the importance of the race (e.g. Torpids are less important than Eights, and the second division than the first) have long been recognized as a ground for such a corporate rejoicing. Hence they have obtained the name of 'bump suppers'. But the winning of the Rugby Football Cup, the Association Football Cup, the Athletic Cup, and the Hockey Cup are usually marked by similar manifestations of licensed hilarity, and in modern Oxford the 'cup supper' is as much a recognized event as a 'bump supper'.

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§ College Grounds and Barges

Each college has its own ground, and its own barge. The barges are at the present day stationary in their traditional places on the north bank of the Thames. They were originally craft discarded by the City Companies, but none of the original barges is now left. Until comparatively recent times the barges used to go to Henley for the Regatta if the College boat went there. The barges are fitted up in a comfortable manner for use whilst the rowing men are waiting to go out in the college boats, and for the practice of rowing exercises. The roofs are used for the purpose of watching the races on the river.

The college ground usually finds space for cricket pitches, one or two football, and hockey fields, and a large number of lawn tennis courts. The situation of the grounds is shown on the map opposite.

§ Government

The more important sports are, except for details, governed on a common basis. In general in the University Clubs **there** is a Captain or President, who is an undergraduate, an Honorary Secretary who is also an undergraduate and whose duty it is to do most of the secretarial and administrative work, and a Senior Treasurer, who is an M.A. of the University, responsible for the financial and business side of the club. The Committee consists of these members, with the addition, as a rule, of two more undergraduate members.

The ultimate responsibility for the selection of the teams to meet Cambridge rests with the Captain, who is here unfettered by the views of his Committee. He will no doubt be in frequent consultation with them and listen to their advice, but he is in no way bound to act upon it.

The members of the Committee are elected in most cases by the members of the previous year's team which appeared against Cambridge. The O.U. Boat Club affords a notable exception.

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The officials of the college clubs are a Captain and an Honorary Secretary. They are generally in theory elected by the whole body of members of the Amalgamated Clubs, but where things are running smoothly the actual election usually rests with those members of the college who play the particular game in question, and sometimes with those only who have been in the college first team.

There is a general meeting of the various college secretaries for each game to arrange inter-college matches for the coming term.

Any account of sports in Oxford will naturally begin with an account of the 'full blue' sports. Of these, three excite far more general interest at Oxford than the others—rowing, cricket, and Rugby football.

§ Rowing

The boat-race rowed annually against Cambridge, about the end of March between Putney and Mortlake over a course of four and a quarter miles, is one of the great English national festivals. It is watched by some half million enthusiasts. To have rowed this race is a highly prized distinction; the pleasures of its memory remain throughout life. It is a distinction which has been won by many who never held an oar before they came to Oxford, and an account of the history of such a man during his Oxford rowing career will explain much of the organization of Oxford sports in general.

On his first evening in Oxford the freshman will probably be visited by the Captain and Secretary of his College boat-club, who will exhort him to go down to the river to be 'tubbed', that is, to be taught the elements of rowing in a 'tub pair'. His coaches will consist of members of the eight which represented the college the previous term. After two or three weeks he will be put into a four-oared boat, and at the end of five weeks there may be races between the various four-oared boats. If a man has done well there he will be put into an eight-oared clinker-built boat, sometimes on

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fixed, sometimes on sliding, seats, in which he will practise until the end of the term. In his second term the hard labour will begin, for it is in the fifth week of that term that the 'Torpids' are rowed. The 'Torpids' are bumping races between the colleges in eight-oared clinker-built boats on sliding seats, and no one may row in them who rowed in his college first eight the previous summer or who rowed in the University Trial Eights. Each college starts in the position in which it finished the previous year and attempts to bump the boat in front of it and to elude the pursuit of the boat behind over a course about one and a quarter miles in length. Each college can put on as many boats as it desires, and, for example, Brasenose II will start where Brasenose II left off the previous year. The members of the college eight are helped in the coaching for these and other college races by members of other college eights and old rowing men from their own or other colleges.

Before he can row in Torpids the freshman will have to pass a swimming test and to become a life member of the Oxford University Boat Club, which will cost him £1. After he has proved his worth in Torpids he will be put into a lighter eight for practice for the Summer Term. For in the fourth week of the Trinity Term the 'Summer Eights' are rowed. They also are bumping races, but in this case every member of the college in residence is eligible to row, provided he has not been in residence more than five years since Matriculation. To row in the summer eights is the summit of every rowing man's ambition as a member of the college, and to be Head of the River, that is, to finish the eights in the first place, and to hold the cup to which that position entitles, is probably the proudest achievement in the world of sport for an Oxford college.

Another spur to ambition for success in the Eights is the fact that each of the crew of the three top eights is in ordinary circumstances elected to membership of the famous Leander Club without further test of his oarsmanship or entrance fee. The Leander Club, with its club house at Henley, is

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composed entirely of Oxford and Cambridge men, and those resident undergraduates who have rowed in (1) the University Eight, (2) the Trial Eights, (3) one of the first three Eights in the Summer races, or who have won the Fours, Pairs, or Sculls, or won any challenge cup at Henley Regatta, are admitted on these favourable terms.

The Eights are usually watched by a large crowd who come from all over the country to see the contest between the colleges on the river Thames or Isis at Oxford. When the Eights are over, if the college has done well and is enterprising, the eight will probably enter for one or more of the events at the Henley Royal Regatta, and the freshman who is to become a 'blue' will not cease from his efforts on the river until the first or second week in July.

The oarsman's second year will probably open with training for the Coxswainless Fours. These are time-races rowed in heats, two boats at a time, one starting 60 feet behind the other, in light fours without a cox. To be able to row in a coxswainless four is considered to be the hall-mark of oarsmanship, and the form of the men appearing in these races is carefully watched by the authorities of the University Boat Club. A man who does well in the Coxswainless Fours in the first week of November is immediately put into one of the University Trial Eights, of which there are two or three, which row a race at Henley or Moultsford on the Saturday of the seventh week of the Michaelmas Term. The boats are coached by distinguished old University rowing men.

The men from whom the University boat is to be chosen are usually asked to come back to Oxford about a week before the next term, so that the work of making the University boat may begin. The work falls into three stages for each of which (as a general rule) a separate coach (an old Oxford or Cambridge 'blue') is obtained. The first stage is preparatory and is at Oxford; the second which begins about the sixth week of term synchronizes with the beginning of strict training and is at Henley or Marlow; and the third, the last fortnight, is on the tidal water at Putney, where the finishing



22. EIGHTS WEEK. A SCENE ON THE RIVER BETWEEN RACES, WITH COLLEGE
BARGES IN THE BACKGROUND

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polish is given to the crew in the last week before the great race.

When the race against Cambridge is over, the 'blue' once more becomes a college man. He rows in the Summer Eights and at Henley, and then again in the Coxswainless Fours. He will then once more become primarily a University man. Perhaps he will be elected Secretary or President of the O.U.B.C. (Oxford University Boat Club), or merely be made a member of its committee. If he is secretary he will have to summon men to the river when they are wanted for Trial Eights and the University Eight. If he is President he has a tremendous responsibility, for with him lies the choice of the men to row in Trial Eights and for the University. However much he may consult his coaches, his secretary, and his committee, the ultimate responsibility is his.

The President of the O.U.B.C. is chosen in an unusual way. He is elected by a meeting of the captains of all the college boat clubs. It has sometimes happened that the man whom the members of the University Eight would have chosen as their President has not approved himself to the democratic outside body thus constituted.

The history of this rowing man illustrates the inter-relation between College and University sports, and some, but not all, of the rowing activities at Oxford. In addition there are a cup for sculling, competed for in the Michaelmas Term, and cups for the Pairs, which are rowed for after the Summer Eights, and there are races for clinker-fours in the Michaelmas Term, whilst a Second Eight, representing the Isis Boat Club, is sometimes kept on the river during the Hilary Term, and enters for the Head of the River races at Putney on the day of the Boat Race.

Those who do not shine or who are not filled with the competitive spirit can take out a boat on the Upper River near Port Meadow and many a pleasant trip has been made on the upper reaches of the Thames, whilst the River Cherwell is filled in the Summer Term with punts.

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§ Cricket

The University cricket ground in the Parks is by many thought the finest of England's many fine cricket grounds. In late May and early June the carefully planted trees show a variety of shades of green that cannot be surpassed anywhere. A cricket 'blue' is undoubtedly the most difficult of all to win, for cricket is played at every English school and also at most schools in Scotland and Wales, and in South Africa, Australia, Canada, and the West Indies. No one can hope to represent the University at the game unless he has played before he comes to Oxford, though some develop late and have played for Oxford and even England although they did not get into their school elevens.

The captain of the University XI starts on his work of team-building at the beginning of the Summer Term. Those whom he wishes to consider he brings back to Oxford a few days before term for net-practice, and for a fortnight first-class professionals are engaged in coaching promising players at the nets in the Parks. But the cricket term is short, and during the first week or ten days two trial matches, each of three days, are played, the first for Seniors, that is, for men who have been in residence at least three terms and who have not already secured a 'blue', and the second for Freshmen. In order to play in these matches, or for the University, or at the nets in the Parks, it is necessary to become a member of the University Cricket Club, the subscription to which is £1 10s. a year.

After the Freshmen's match is over, about eight three-day matches are played in the Parks against the first-class counties, touring teams such as the Australians, the South Africans, and the West Indians, and clubs such as the Free Foresters. These matches all count as first-class.

When term is over the team which has by now nearly become fixed goes on tour, and plays four matches away from Oxford, for example, at the Oval, at Eastbourne, and at Lord's. Immediately after the tour, in the first or second

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week of July, the great match is played at Lord's against Cambridge. To it some 30,000 spectators annually make their way. Though less of a social and more of a cricketing function than it used to be, the 'Varsity' match at Lord's is still one of the prettiest and gayest of the events in London's social season.

There are two other University cricket clubs besides the O.U.C.C. (Oxford University Cricket Club). The *Harlequins*' is a much-prized cap, known the world over. Membership of the *Harlequins* is limited to twenty men in residence, including 'blues', though once a *Harlequin* always a *Harlequin*. To be made a *Harlequin* is a consolation prize for those who just fail to get their 'blues'. A freshman, even though a 'blue', must wait a year. The colours are blue, magenta and buff. The other club is the *Authentics*, to which not more than 100 men in residence at any one time are in practice elected; but here again once an *Authentic* always an *Authentic*. This club plays many matches all over the country, and these sometimes provide the University captain with a good opportunity of trying players with a view to inclusion in the University eleven. There is a life subscription of £5. The colours are blue, chocolate and gold. Neither the *Harlequins* nor the *Authentics* have a cricket ground of their own.

The University Cricket Club is not by the terms of its tenancy allowed to take a 'gate' in the Parks, and when the Australians (and sometimes other visitors) play in Oxford, in order that a 'gate' may be taken, the match is played on one of the college grounds. The Christ Church ground is the one usually borrowed, for the O.U.C.C. have their own wicket there, made from the turf taken from the old University ground at Cowley. University matches have also been played on the New College and Magdalen grounds.

The colleges play each other, and the stronger colleges also play matches against the public schools and the leading clubs such as the *Authentics*, the *Free Foresters*, the *Cryptics*, and *I Zingari*. Most of the colleges in addition to a second eleven also have a social club which plays light-hearted cricket

against local teams, e.g. the Christ Church *Warrigals*, the Trinity *Triflers*, the Brasenose *Hornets*, the University *Bees*, and the Oriel *Outcasts*. In addition most of these colleges usually organize a tour when the Summer Term is over.

§ Rugby Football

The University Rugby Football Club (O.U.R.F.C.) own an excellent ground about one mile from the centre of the city on the Ifley Road. The University XV is usually one of the strongest in the country, and many of its members are chosen to play for England, Scotland, Wales, or Ireland, whilst still in residence. Large crowds of four or five thousand watch the matches, and as many as twelve thousand have witnessed a match against the All Blacks from New Zealand.

The club is governed by a committee which includes the Captain, Secretary, Senior Treasurer, the University Representative on the Rugby Union, and not more than two other graduate members, and three other 'blues' from the previous year's fifteen.

The season starts on the first Monday of the Michaelmas Term with a trial match for 'seniors' followed by two matches for freshmen on the first Tuesday. Then matches are played against the strongest teams in the Islands, such as Blackheath, the *Harlequins*, the United Services, Newport, Dublin University, and the *Edinburgh Academicals*, at the rate of about two a week until finally, on the first Tuesday after term is over, Cambridge are met on the English Rugby Football Union's ground at Twickenham before some 40,000 spectators. Before the match the team go away for about four days' sea air, and after the match many reunions of past and present Oxford men are held in London.

A few matches are played in the Hilary Term which enable the new captain to try players with a view to the following season, and in the Easter vacation the Club have a tour on the continent or elsewhere with the same end in view.

But for the most part the Hilary Term is given over to the

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colleges which compete for an inter-collegiate cup, a competition first instituted in 1912.

The Rugby cup-ties excite more interest and enthusiasm than any other college sporting event of the year. The early rounds are played on the grounds of one or other of the competing colleges, but the semi-final and final rounds are played on the University ground at Iffley Road and attract some three or four thousand spectators. No game enjoys a greater prestige at Oxford than Rugby football. The non-existence of professionals in this branch of sport results in the standard of the University XV being as high as any in the country, fed as it is by recruits from the great public schools, from South Africa and Australia, and from the Scottish Universities. But Rugby football is a game that can be taken up with success by men who have not played it at school, and Wykehamists, Old Westminsters, and Americans have been known to win their 'blues'. Such is the enthusiasm for the game that all the colleges have second XV's, and even a third XV is not without precedent. And in these XV's any one who has not played before will get a chance of testing (if he wish it) his aptitude for the game. In one case an English international was playing for his college second XV less than a year before he got his international cap. All the colleges have their own grounds and each of the fifteens plays three or four matches a week against other colleges or against visiting teams such as Army or Hospital sides.

The Rugby football club equivalent to the *Authentic*s at cricket is the Oxford University *Greyhounds*. The membership of this is limited to sixty in residence (including all the 'blues'), but membership is for life. The club plays matches against strong club fifteens, often very little weaker than those met by the O.U.R.F.C., and indeed has an annual match against the University. These matches are of great value as a trial for possible candidates for the University XV, as is the tour which the *Greyhounds* make in Germany in the Easter vacation. The colours of the club are grey and dark blue.

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§ Association Football

Association football is one of the oldest 'full blue' sports. The O.U.A.F.C. (Oxford University Association Football Club) shares a ground on the Iffley Road with the O.U.A.C. (Oxford University Athletic Club). It there meets the strongest amateur sides, such as the *Corinthians*, and a certain number of professional elevens. The match with Cambridge is now usually held on the first Thursday after the Michaelmas Term. This used to be played at Queen's Club, then at the Crystal Palace. Now it is played on the ground of the Chelsea Football Club at Stamford Bridge.

As in the case of Rugby football the Hilary Term is mainly devoted to college football. The College Cup has a long history, having been played for every year (except the war years) since 1883. The final and the semi-finals are played on the University ground. But cup-ties only form a small fraction of the college football played. In the Michaelmas Term there is a League Competition for which some colleges enter their second as well as their first elevens. The League is in four divisions and each team plays every other team in its division once, a win counting two points and a draw one. The two bottom teams in the first division exchange places with the two top teams of the second division the following year. The third division is divided into two, and the top teams from each of the two parts go up into the second division. Members of the College playing for the University at the time are not eligible to play in the League; but fifth-year men are allowed to play.

In addition many 'friendly' matches are played between the colleges and against public schools. It would be idle to conceal the fact that Association football does not hold the place that it used to hold in the public estimation at the University. The high pitch of excellence to which professional players have brought the game makes the standard reached at the Universities appear low compared with that achieved at Rugby football. But a large number of men still

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play the game as is evidenced by the fact that all the colleges place two elevens in the field. Each college has its own ground, but in many cases the same ground is used as for Rugby football, the posts being changed according to the game which is to be played.

The Oxford University *Centaurs* established shortly after the war hold the same relation to the O.U.A.F.C. as the *Greyhounds* do to the O.U.R.F.C. The membership is limited in practice to about 50 or 60 in residence and matches are played against public schools and a few clubs. The club colours are blue, gold, and white.

The O.U.A.F.C. is governed by a committee consisting of the Captain, the Secretary, the Senior Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer. It is elected by the members of the previous year's eleven. But here again the responsibility for the choice of the team to play against Cambridge rests with the Captain.

§ Athletics

Athletics in the narrow sense of the term is another of the oldest 'full blue' events. But it is not all the representatives of the University in athletics who get full 'blues'. That is reserved for men who win their event in the Sports at Oxford, or who win their event against Cambridge. The other representatives merely get a 'half-blue'. Colleges have not got their own athletic ground, and all the running and jumping at the University takes place on the O.U.A.C. track at Iffley Road, which surrounds the ground of the O.U.A.F.C.

There is a coach who assists with advice and with the training of the team. The normal programme for the year is as follows. About the third or fourth week in the Michaelmas Term there are sports for Seniors and Freshmen. In the seventh week of that term the relay races are held against Cambridge alternately each year at Oxford and Cambridge. This is a comparatively new inter-University contest, dating back only to 1920, but now it usually attracts a large crowd of spectators. There are seven events in each of which four men run equal distances: flat races of 400 and 880 yards,

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one mile, two miles, and four miles, and high and low hurdles. During this term the inter-college relays are also held, and there are a few handicap races. In the Hilary Term there is an inter-college competition. As in the relays the colleges race in two divisions. As a result of a preliminary round, four colleges emerge from each division to fight out the finals. The winning college of the first division receives a cup: the two first colleges in the second division are promoted in the following year and take the place of the two bottom first division colleges, which are relegated. The result is decided upon an elaborate system of points.

In the sixth week of Hilary Term the University sports are held, and the team to meet Cambridge is chosen. The teams go to the seaside for a few days before the great day, which is usually in the latter half of March. The Sports now take place at the White City Stadium, head-quarters of the Amateur Athletic Association. There are eleven events. Flat races of 100 yards, quarter-mile, half-mile, mile and three miles; high hurdles (120 yards) and low hurdles (220 yards), high jump, low jump, pole vaults, and putting the weight.

The track is not empty in the summer, for the Amateur Athletic Association now send down a team to run against the University, and in the long vacation Oxford and Cambridge usually compete with Harvard and Yale or Princeton and Cornell or both, either in England or America.

At one time there was a feeling that English public school boys who were distinguished at athletics were deterred from coming to Oxford by the fear of having to compete with the more mature athletes who came from the Dominions and the United States as Rhodes Scholars. Accordingly a rule was passed declaring only persons under 23 eligible to represent the University in athletics. Cambridge did not, however, follow suit, and the rule was revoked in 1930. For events proved that the normal man fresh from school can quite hold his own with over-seas competitors who have probably not become fully acclimatized.

Athletics still keep their hold on Oxford, and the track is

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crowded all the year round with Englishmen, Americans, and men from the Dominions anxious to win the distinction of representing Oxford against Cambridge.

Just as the football clubs formed their *Greyhounds* and their *Centaurs* after the war, the O.U.A.C. created a club known as the *Centipedes*, so-called because the 50 members in residence to which it is limited have 100 feet between them. The *Centipedes* have done a great work in encouraging an enthusiasm for athletic sports by arranging matches against the chief public schools usually on handicap. The club colours are dark blue, light blue, and green.

The cross-country club is a subsidiary branch of the O.U.A.C. There is a college cup which is competed for early in the Michaelmas Term, shortly after Seniors' and Freshmen's Trials. During that term matches are run against the chief clubs and in the second week in December, Cambridge are met over a neutral course at Horton Kirby, provided by the Thames Hare and Hounds, who organize the race and give the teams a dinner afterwards. A few matches, usually for 'A' teams, are also fixed for the Hilary Term.

§ Hockey

After a long struggle hockey was given its full 'blue' in 1926. For many years the number playing hockey in Oxford was large, but it was played at but few of the more important public schools and the standard reached was not high. Now that is all changed, and the standard of University hockey is very different from what it was twenty years ago.

The O.U.H.C. (Oxford University Hockey Club) have a ground in the Parks, and play almost all their home matches there. Matches are played with all the chief clubs, and Cambridge are met at Beckenham in February.

The Oxford University *Occasionals* are similar to the *Authentics* in cricket. Their number is limited to 60 in residence, and they play matches against colleges, clubs, and public schools. Their colours are dark blue with light blue and white stripes.

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Each college has its own hockey ground, and there is an inter-college competition on the 'knock-out' principle held in the Hilary Term after the University match is over. The rules of the Hockey Association do not allow the cup which was presented for the winners of this competition to be held.

Each college runs two hockey elevens, and many men who play one or other code of football play hockey as well. It is a game at which a man may distinguish himself even though he has not played before coming up to the University.

§ Lawn Tennis

Lawn Tennis is the most recent event to secure the coveted 'full blue'. The O.U.L.T.C. has a number of grass and hard courts by the side of the University Athletic Club track. Any member of the University can join the club on payment of a subscription, and get the advantage of some excellent courts. The match against Cambridge is played in June in alternate years at Oxford and Cambridge. The match consists of twelve singles and nine doubles. The result of the match depends upon the total number of victories in the two days. Those who play in both singles and doubles get a full blue, the others a half blue.

The University season opens with a competition for Freshmen and another for Seniors, which start early in the Michaelmas Term on the hard courts. A few matches are played during the two winter terms. After trials at the beginning of the Summer Term, there are two or three matches a week against such clubs as the All England Club, Lancashire, and teams brought down by well-known players. The matches usually consist of six singles in the morning and nine doubles in the afternoon, each of three pairs playing each of three pairs on the opposing side. In addition both a singles and doubles Championship is played for during the term.

Oxford and Cambridge play Harvard and Yale every alternate year, each University contributing three players to a team of six.

The *Penguins* is a club limited to thirty members in

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residence, who are supposed to be the best players outside the University team. They have no courts of their own but play matches against the stronger colleges and clubs such as the London Hospitals and Edgbaston. The club colours are dark blue with narrow green and orange stripes.

Lawn tennis is probably played by more members of the University than any other game, and the colleges all have a large number of grass courts, whilst most of them have a few hard courts as well. There is a cup competition in two divisions, which is held annually on the 'knock-out' system—some colleges entering two teams. The matches consist of twelve singles and nine doubles, each player in the singles playing one match.

The Oxford University Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club is a club for graduates. They have about eight courts in the University Parks, and after the summer term is over play on the University Cricket ground. They also have two hard courts. The club plays matches throughout the summer, and also holds tournaments.

In addition to the strictly University lawn tennis there are a number of hard courts off the Woodstock Road upon which undergraduates can play for a fee, and they can also become members of the Norham Gardens Club.

§ Golf

Although it is played by a very large number of undergraduates golf has not yet been awarded a 'full blue'. The match against Cambridge is played in March on one of the great English links, such as Hoylake, Deal, Sandwich, or Rye. Ten singles are played, and five foursomes, and the result is determined by the aggregated results of the two. The matches are over thirty-six holes, and the contest takes two days. Before the match the reserves meet to decide who shall pay for the dinner held afterwards. The University club (the subscription to which is £4 4s. per annum) has an eighteen-hole course at Southfields near Cowley, which provides a searching test of golf, and affords ample scope for the

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long-hitting which is the undergraduate's main joy. The O.U.G.C. have a strenuous preparation for their final test in March, and play a match (usually away from Oxford) every week during the two winter terms against all the strongest clubs within a seventy-miles radius. In these matches the number of players varies. In addition two or three trials are held, and a certain number of matches for an 'A' team, whilst the *Divots* play on Sundays.

In addition to the O.U.G.C.'s own course at Southfields, there are other courses within easy reach. One of these (North Oxford) is but 3 miles distant, and the lovely sandy links at Frilford Heath, where there is a nine-hole as well as an eighteen-hole course, are only $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, and undergraduates can join as terminal members for £2, whilst Huntercombe with its gorse, its resilient turf, and its fine prospects is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east. There are also Tadmarton Heath to the north (25 miles) and the Temple Golf Club to the south-east (29 miles) quite readily accessible.

There is a cup which is competed for by the colleges during Hilary Term.

§ Boxing

The Oxford University Boxing Club has its premises in Alfred Street. There are Novices' Competitions during the Michaelmas Term, and in the Hilary Term the competition is held which mainly decides who shall represent Oxford against Cambridge. In addition a certain number of matches against such clubs as the Belsize B.C., R.M.A., Woolwich, the Army are arranged every year. The match with Cambridge takes place in alternate years at the Town Hall at Oxford and at Cambridge in Hilary Term. There are seven events: the bantam, feather, light, welter, middle, light-heavy, and heavy weights. A half-blue is awarded.

There is no inter-college boxing competition.

§ Lacrosse

The University Lacrosse Club has a good ground in the University Parks. Cambridge are met in alternate years at

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Oxford and Cambridge; when the match is at Oxford it is played on one of the University football grounds in Iffley Road. In view of the number of Canadians and Americans in Oxford it is not surprising that the Oxford lacrosse team is often the strongest in the British Isles and wins the Senior Flags. None the less it is no uncommon thing for a man who has not played lacrosse at all before coming to the University to win a place in the team that meets Cambridge, and so obtain his half-blue. The club sometimes tours successfully in America.

Lacrosse is not played by a sufficiently large number of men to have yet become a college game. All the lacrosse played by the male members of the University is played under the auspices of the O.U.L.C., who run an auxiliary club called the *Iroquois*, limited to about 15 members, who play a considerable number of matches. The colours of the *Iroquois* are dark blue, light blue, and gold.

§ Tennis, Rackets, Squash Rackets, and Fives

Two of the earliest Oxford *v.* Cambridge events were the matches at Tennis and Rackets, and consequently the representatives of the University at these games who are first-strings are 'full blues', and the second strings 'half-blues', though they are not games which a large number of members of the University can afford to play.

There is a tennis court (one of the comparatively few in England) in Merton Street, and a few matches are played in the course of the year. There is a University competition, and the climax of the season is the meeting with Cambridge at Lord's in July; when the result depends on the aggregate result of one doubles, and two singles matches.

Unfortunately there is no racket court in Oxford, but members of the University can play in the mornings in the court at St. Peter's College, Radley, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, on payment of 10s. a term. Members of the University frequently go away to play matches against the public schools.

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The competitions which decide who shall represent Oxford against Cambridge are held at Queen's Club just before the match against Cambridge which takes place there in Hilary Term or the Easter vacation. It also consists of two singles and one doubles.

Most of the colleges have squash-rackets courts and there is also a court at the Oxford and County Club in Holywell. Cambridge are met in the Christmas vacation, and the game was recognized in 1931 as entitling the Oxford representatives to a 'half-blue'.

There are not many fives courts in Oxford, but both Eton and Rugby fives are played, and Cambridge are met at both forms of the game. There is one court for Eton fives and another for Rugby fives in Merton Street, and Worcester College has a Winchester and Keble a Rugby fives court.

§ Polo

The University Polo Club play on Port Meadow, and there is good stabling for the ponies about half a mile away. A match is played against Cambridge every year in the Long Vacation at Hurlingham.

§ Ice Hockey and Winter Sports

Oxford now has a magnificent skating rink—one of the finest in the country—in the Botley Road, and the O.U.I.H.C. play ice hockey matches there against very strong teams such as Germany, France, and Canada. They enter for the English League, First Division. Except in the case of matches, undergraduates are only allowed to visit the skating-rink on weekdays between 2.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., unless they are members of the Oxford University Ice Hockey Club, the O.U. Skating Club, or the Sunday Skating Club. The colours of the O.U.I.H.C. are blue, white, and orange.

When the weather makes it possible, there is plenty of outdoor skating to be obtained in Oxford.

The ice hockey match with Cambridge used to be held in Switzerland during the Christmas vacation; it is now played

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in England in Hilary Term. Cambridge are also met in a ski-ing contest in Switzerland during the Christmas vacation.

§ Swimming and Water Polo

The O.U. Swimming Club use the baths in Merton Street. They have frequent matches with London and other clubs during the Summer Term, and swim against and have a water polo match with Cambridge in London after the Trinity Term. The Oxford representatives gain a half-blue. There is also an inter-collegiate cup competition. In addition there are open-air bathing places at Parson's Pleasure, the beautiful secluded swimming pool on the Cherwell, and at the Long Bridges on the Thames.

§ Billiards

There is a considerable number of billiard tables in Oxford. The University Club plays its competitions at Messrs. Eyles' saloon in Alfred Street. They are held in Hilary Term at the end of which Cambridge are met in a three a side match at Oxford and Cambridge in alternate years.

§ Chess

The O.U. Chess Club have a room at Mynor Hall where they meet twice a week. They play matches throughout the year, and after a week's tour in London meet Cambridge after Hilary Term in a match by seven boards. Members of the O.U. Chess Club are qualified to play for Oxfordshire and frequently do play in the county matches.

There is an inter-collegiate competition for a shield.

§ Field Sports

To turn from games to sport in the narrow sense; there are two college packs of beagles—Christ Church and New College, Balliol and Magdalen—and enjoyable beagling can be obtained with these packs by members of other colleges. There are also University draghounds. Christ Church, New

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College, and Magdalen hold their own 'grinds'—point to point meetings—usually at Stratton Audley, Oddington, or Middleton Stoney, and there is also a University 'grind'.

Hunting may be obtained with the South Oxfordshire, the Bicester, the Heythrop, the Old Berks, and the Whaddon, all under the United Hunt Subscription, for which a cap of 10s. a time is taken. Shooting and fishing in the near neighbourhood can be found by those who want either.

There is also an O.U. Rifle Club which is open to all members of the University, but members of the O.U.O.T.C. and the O.U. Air Squadron have privileges as members.

There is a small-bore range in Manor Road at the headquarters of the Air Squadron, and in the Trinity Term the O.U. Rifle Club shoot on the open range at Bicester.

At the great meeting at Bisley Oxford contests with Cambridge the right to hold various cups for rifle and revolver shooting for a year. A half-blue is awarded to those shots who are members of the O.T.C.

The O.U. Yacht Club has taken the place of the previous O.U. Sailing and O.U. Cruising Clubs. The club possesses some dinghies at Abingdon where members can sail them, and once a year holds a race against Cambridge at sea at various places round the coast. The Club Burgee is blue, with a white St. George's Cross, and with the University Arms in the centre. There is an inter-college cup on the 'knock-out' system.

§ Motoring and Flying

Motor races on the road are held against Cambridge for cars of different classes.

Flying is allowed if the permission of the College and Proctors is obtained. But most of the flying at Oxford is done by members of the Oxford University Air Squadron, whose head-quarters are at Manor Road. Membership of the

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squadron is a much-prized privilege, and the members receive instruction at Abingdon, and go into camp during the summer vacation.

§ Finance

The financial arrangements both of the University and College sports are largely centralized. The main revenues of the University clubs are derived from the 'gates' of the Rugby Football matches. Few of the other clubs can pay their way, and the Rugby Club generously have contributed their surplus funds to the support of the more important other University games. There is a Central Athletic Committee, on which the Rugby Club has a majority representation, which deals with the allocation of these funds. In so far as the funds at the disposal of the Central Committee are not sufficient to meet all the demands made upon it, the colleges make a grant out of the funds of the College Amalgamated Clubs, each college contributing on the basis of so much for each member of its own amalgamated clubs. This grant is determined upon by the Senior Treasurers of the college clubs at the annual joint meeting.

But in spite of the existence of the Central Athletic Committee each of the University clubs conducts its own finances independently. It is only its surplus funds (if any) which are transferred to the Central Committee. In other respects it manages its own affairs, and it indents on the Central Committee for any deficit. Its subscriptions and the entrance fees to its competitions are paid to the club itself; the Boat Club could not carry on without the receipts from the steamers at the Boat Race or the Cricket Club without a large annual donation from the M.C.C.

In the case of college games the amalgamation is more complete. In almost all colleges, each member of the college *in statu pupillari* contributes a terminal sum, usually about £2, to the College Amalgamated Clubs, and thereby acquires membership of the College Boat, Cricket, Football, Hockey, and Lawn Tennis Clubs, and, in some cases, of the Beagles.

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This carries with it the right to the use of the college barges and grounds without any further subscription, and sometimes even the free use of lawn tennis balls.

The management of the College Amalgamated Clubs finances is in the hands of one of the Fellows of the College, who endeavours to see that there is a fair expenditure as between the different sports. But inevitably the biggest drain upon the funds is the maintenance of the Boat Club and the upkeep of the College grounds.

SPORT FOR WOMEN

FACILITIES for sport in the Women's Colleges in Oxford, as for women in general, have rapidly increased during the last fifty years, and undergraduates coming up to Oxford to-day have a varied choice of athletic activities open to them, in contrast to those original students who went to tennis parties in trailing skirts and in closed cabs, as it was not considered seemly for them to walk through the streets armed with tennis rackets.

The four Women's Colleges and the Society of Home Students all have a system by which every student is enabled to become a member of any club, social or athletic, on payment of an amalgamated subscription which varies from ten shillings to a pound a term, and practically no further expense need be incurred. Each college has its own hockey, lacrosse, tennis, swimming, and boating club, and there are annual hockey, lacrosse, tennis, and swimming inter-collegiate cup matches which arouse great enthusiasm, as well as matches against other colleges and clubs. The University Women's teams are chosen from among the members of the college teams, and annual matches are played against Cambridge and London Universities and other clubs. There is an inter-University cup between Oxford and Cambridge for hockey, lacrosse, tennis, and swimming, and at Oxford the cup is held by the college at which the captain is an undergraduate. All the matches are played alternately at Oxford and Cambridge, except the swimming match, which is usually held in London at the Bath Club.

From time to time other games, such as net-ball and cricket, become sufficiently popular to warrant the establishment of College and even University teams, but they have not secured such a permanent footing as the others.

The acquisition of land in Oxford has always been a difficulty. Only Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville have their own playing fields, but all have their own tennis courts.

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The boating clubs aim rather at providing facilities for sculling, punting, and canoeing than for strenuous rowing, which is, however, indulged in as a form of exercise by some enthusiasts who aim at perfection of style rather than speed. Racing is not encouraged. Each college has its own boats and boathouse on the river, and Freshers are coached in the arts of sculling, punting, and canoeing on the Cherwell, and in rowing on the Upper River. No one is allowed to take out a boat who has not previously passed a swimming test. Oxford does not offer very attractive facilities for swimming. There is, however, an open-air swimming bath for women on the Cherwell, and the Merton Street Baths are reserved for women undergraduates at certain times.

There is also ample opportunity for indulging in such sports as golf, fencing, skating, ju-jutsu, &c., but such clubs are not supported by college funds, and membership entails an individual subscription.

MUSIC IN OXFORD¹

THE official study of music in the University is organized under a Board of Studies with the Heather Professor at its head. Some account of the requirements and regulations laid down for the degrees of Bachelor of Music and Doctor of Music will be found elsewhere in this Handbook.² The main purpose of the present article is to describe the opportunities of making and hearing music in Oxford to-day and to glance briefly at the history of its development.

The Chair of Music was founded in 1626, and the first Professor was Richard Nicholson. In the half-century before its foundation, when Tudor England was the most musical nation in Europe, such famous Elizabethan musicians as Thomas Morley, John Dowland, Giles Farnaby, and Thomas Tomkins had taken their degrees at Oxford, and the foundation of the Chair marked the recognition by the University of the place taken by music in the life of the country in general and of Oxford in particular.

During the greater part of the seventeenth century there was plenty of music at Oxford. It was regularly a part of all big University functions, and the players and singers were known as 'The Music' or 'The University Music'. The Music was under the charge of the Professor, and indeed later, when his original duties of directing practices for part-singing and playing lapsed, the music at the Encaenia became his chief business. There was a great musical festival at the opening of the Sheldonian Theatre in 1669, which lasted four days. Apart from the official performances, there was a good deal of unofficial music, especially chamber music. We read in Anthony Wood of 'weekly music meetings' which took place in Broad Street at the house of William Ellis, organist at St. John's. These meetings were held on Tuesday

¹ This article has been largely compiled from materials supplied by the Heather Professor, Sir Hugh Allen. Acknowledgements are also due to Sir Henry Hadow's article on 'Oxford' in Grove's *Dictionary of Music*.

² See p. 164 and Pt. II, ch. vi.

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evenings, just as the concerts of the University Musical Club are to-day.

From about 1680 the University went to sleep musically for half a century, until in 1733 Handel came and gave five performances in Oxford. Enthusiasm awoke again, and in 1748 the fine music room in Holywell was built, in which most Oxford concerts were performed for the rest of the century. 'This room, in which the University Musical Club and the Ladies' Musical Society still hold their meetings, is the oldest room in Europe built solely for the performance of music. Haydn came to Oxford in 1791 to receive the degree of Doctor of Music, and at that time 'the concerts given at Oxford were probably better than those of any provincial town in England'.¹

In the early years of the nineteenth century there was another period of decline, music in the University languished, and the Holywell room relied solely on eminent visitors from outside to attract an audience. The renaissance of Oxford music began with the appointment of Sir Frederick Ouseley as Professor in 1855, and Sir John Stainer, Sir Walter Parratt, and Sir Hubert Parry maintained and augmented a tradition of distinction and activity which is vigorously alive to-day.

The Music School Library is at the top of the Clarendon Building in Broad Street, and contains a very fine collection of music and books on the theory and history of music. The room in which the library is housed is the centre of musical teaching in the University. Students can read and play, and it is there that the Professor gives lectures and informal instruction, with musical illustrations. The books can be taken out by students.

All the University musical societies that now flourish at Oxford have sprung up during the last hundred years. The *Oxford University Musical Club and Union*, commonly known in Oxford as the Musical Club, is the result of the fusion of two societies. The O.U. Musical Club was founded by

¹ Sir Henry Hadow, s.v. 'Oxford', in Grove's *Dictionary of Music*.

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Charles Lloyd in 1872, and gave a concert of Chamber music, performed by professional players, every Tuesday in term in the Holywell Music room. The O.U. Musical Union, founded by J. H. Mee in 1884, was a performing society, and had for its object the encouragement of ensemble playing, in practice and performance, by its own members. The two societies were united in 1916. The Musical Club now gives the Tuesday concerts, which are of course only open to members and their guests, and also fortnightly Friday concerts, at which the performers are members of the Club. Any male member of the University is eligible for election. The Club's excellent lending library is housed in the Holywell room, and includes a very large number of miniature scores.

The *Oxford Ladies' Musical Society* is a Society of the same kind as the Musical Club and gives concerts of Chamber music to its members and their guests in the Holywell room on alternate Fridays in term.

The *Oxford Bach Choir* was founded in 1896 by Mr. Basil Harwood, and generally gives two concerts a year. These concerts take place on Sunday afternoons in the Sheldonian theatre. Such great works as Bach's *Mass in B minor*, *St. Matthew Passion*, *St. John Passion*, and *Christmas Oratorio*, Beethoven's *Mass in D*, Brahms' *Requiem*, and Mozart's *Requiem* have all been performed, some more than once, since the War. Membership of the choir is open to the University and the City. For the last twenty years and more the Choir has numbered between 300 and 400 members, of whom about nine-tenths are members of the University.

For many years there were several choral societies in Oxford. The Philharmonic Society was founded by Sir John Stainer in 1865 and the Choral Society flourished under Allchin of St. John's, who took over the conductorship in 1869. In addition to these J. V. Roberts of Magdalen founded a Madrigal Society in 1885. In 1890 these societies were amalgamated into the 'Choral and Philharmonic', which later worked side by side in the greatest harmony with the

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newly founded Bach Choir until a second amalgamation took place, and the two institutions were united into the Oxford Bach Choir as it is to-day.

In addition to its regular performances in the Sheldonian, the Bach Choir has taken the leading part in several notable festivals in which the whole musical forces of Oxford have been united. In 1914 there was a three days' Bach Festival, in 1922 a week's festival of miscellaneous music, a Heather Festival in 1926 to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Professorship, another miscellaneous festival in 1930, and a Haydn centenary festival in 1932. These festivals have included, besides the performances of the Choir, orchestral concerts, chamber music, organ recitals in the college chapels, operas, and ballets or displays of folk dancing.

The *Oxford Orchestral Society*, membership of which is also open to University and City alike, may be said to trace its history back to Lloyd, under whom it flourished sixty years ago. By the end of the century it had practically disappeared, but a new orchestra was called into being in 1902 by H. P. (now Sir Hugh) Allen for the special purpose of accompanying Bach's *St. Matthew Passion*, sung by the Bach Choir. This orchestra, at first called by its new founder's name, afterwards revived the name of the Oxford Orchestra, and is now an independent society, giving concerts of its own, though it is still closely connected with the Bach Choir, and always accompanies its performances.

There have been operatic performances by members of the University from time to time in the past. In 1926 was founded the *Oxford University Opera Club*, membership of which is restricted, except under special conditions, to male members of the University. The Club, by its charter, undertakes to perform only those operas which are outside the usual professional repertoire. The members perform one opera every year, in which they are assisted by ladies invited by the Club. Women members of the University are not allowed to take part.

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The societies so far mentioned may be described as the University musical societies. In addition to these there are a number of college societies. The *Balliol Concerts* given by the Balliol College Musical Society occupy a unique and important position in the musical life of the University. These concerts take place on Sunday evenings in term, at 9.15 in Balliol Hall. They are open to all male members of the University in Academic Dress, without invitation or charge, and to others to whom tickets are given by members of the college. The performers are usually professionals from outside, but one concert a term is often provided by members of the University. The series of concerts has been unbroken (save for the War) since its foundation by John Farmer in 1885.

The *Eglesfield Musical Society* at Queen's may be mentioned as an example of the College performing societies. The members form a choir and, with help from outside, a small orchestra, and give an invitation concert in the Hall of Queen's every term. Many other colleges have their own musical societies, usually giving an invitation concert in the summer term during Eights Week.

The *Oxford Harmonic Society* was founded a few years ago, and, though membership is open to University and City, it is mainly a City society, just as the Bach Choir is mainly a University society. The Harmonic gives two or three concerts a year, always during term, and has on more than one occasion joined forces with the Bach Choir for the performance of a big work.

Most of the *College chapels* have their own music, and the three choirs of Christ Church (where the Cathedral is the chapel), New College, and Magdalen are pre-eminent. In these three colleges there are musical services on every weekday as well as on Sundays, and in addition to the regular singing at the services, each choir gives special recitals and concerts from time to time. There are also frequent organ recitals by the College organists.

In addition to the direct influence of their own music the

Music in Oxford

college choirs have indirectly played an extremely important part in the musical life of Oxford. The most ancient of them have a continuous history older than that of the Heather Chair, and their presence in Oxford has meant that there has always been, in their organists, a nucleus of trained musicians ready to initiate or assist in any enterprise.

Apart from the music made or provided by these Oxford institutions and societies a great many public concerts take place, generally in the Town Hall. Among these there have been several distinguished series of *Subscription Concerts*, organized by a private committee of Oxford amateurs of music.

RELIGION

By the REV F. R. BARRY

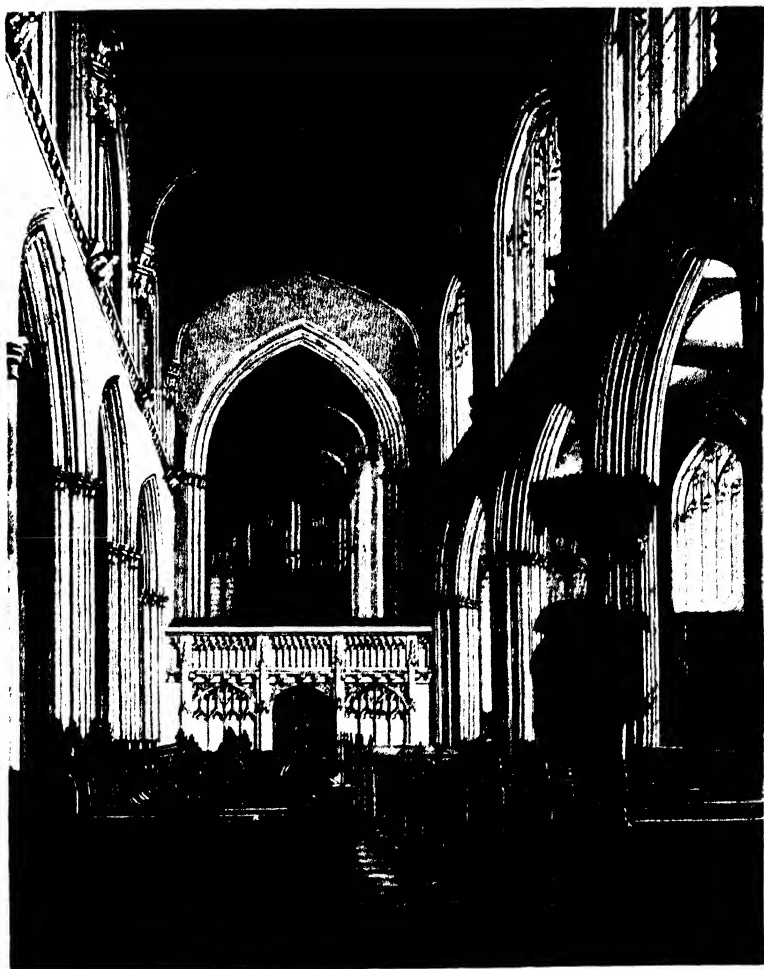
NOBODY can understand Oxford unless he remembers that the University was created by a religious tradition. The medieval schools and the colleges were the creation of the Christian Church. University life in the Middle Ages sprang out of and was fostered and sustained by the grand medieval synthesis in which the whole range of thought and activity centred in a common religious conviction, and all available knowledge was controlled by the master science of Theology. Long before the young University possessed buildings of its own St. Mary's Church was its common meeting-place. Here it assembled not only for worship but for its business and academic exercises: here its Congregations were held, its Chest preserved, and its disputations conducted. The original house of Congregation and the earliest University library are still part of the University Church which has been the centre of University life at least since the end of the twelfth century. Its spire, dominating the silhouette of towers, domes, gables, and pinnacles, and leading them up soaring into the sky, still remains a significant symbol of the University in its historic idea. Moreover the lay-out even of modern colleges still bears witness to the ancient conception. A library, a hall, and a chapel; common study and common life inspired and directed by common faith and worship; such was its controlling conception. To-day in conditions so widely changed from anything known by the pious founders the historic tradition still survives, though necessarily expressing itself in such new forms and ways of activity as are required by the altered circumstances and the new freedoms of the modern world. Religion is still taken for granted in a way which would not be possible or conceivable in universities of more recent foundation, and exercises a potent influence, not less strong because undefinable, on university teaching and life. This

Religion

is something subtle and unanalysable which cannot be expressed in facts or statistics; but the widespread changes of recent years and the pervading atmosphere of modernity have not obscured the ancient tradition.

There is probably no place in the world where such lavish provision is made both officially and unofficially for the teaching and practice of religion. It has been said, and perhaps with some truth, that the provision made is excessive and that the overlapping and multiplicity of religious societies and organizations serves in part to defeat their own object. At least it is true that college authorities regard the moral and spiritual welfare of their undergraduate members as a constant and searching claim upon them. Moreover, the various Christian denominations have eagerly seized the strategic position offered by a University city and most of them maintain their own chaplaincies in addition to the official organizations. If the result of all this activity tends at times to wasteful excess, yet it may be claimed that no undergraduate is left without ample opportunity for religious worship and instruction or for moral and pastoral direction. When we attempt to go into details we are almost necessarily confined to a bare recital of facts which may give a misleading impression; it can hardly suggest warmth or inspiration and can scarcely be more than a table of reference. It does, however, at least bear witness to the thoroughness and variety of religious provision in modern Oxford.

To take first the University Church (St. Mary the Virgin). The official University sermon is preached at 10.30 on Sunday mornings in full term. The procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Doctors preserves some of the ancient ceremonial and symbolizes the religious allegiance of the University in its public capacity. This sermon is chiefly attended by senior members, but undergraduates are allowed in the gallery (academic dress is necessary). In addition there is a special sermon of a less formal and academic kind designed primarily for undergraduates at 8.30 p.m. every Sunday, at which there is always a very large congregation. These un-



23. INTERIOR OF THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH (ST. MARY'S)
From Ingram's MEMORIALS

Religion

official University sermons were started by the present Archbishop of Canterbury during his incumbency of St. Mary's and are now one of the most powerful influences in undergraduate religious life. There is a Celebration of Holy Communion at 8.0 a.m. daily in full term primarily for undergraduates, who are also welcomed at the Morning Service at 11.30 on Sundays.

The Colleges. Every college has its own chapel served by one or more chaplains, who are normally Fellows in Holy Orders, charged with the pastoral care of undergraduates. The hours of services necessarily vary, and it would be useless to tabulate them. But it may be stated that in every college there is a celebration of Holy Communion at 8.0 a.m. or thereabouts on Sundays and in most colleges also on Saints' Days, and an Evening Service on Sundays before Hall. In most colleges sermons are preached at the Evening Service at least on some Sundays. There are College prayers daily before breakfast, and in some colleges also an Evening Service which generally includes music and may be (as at Magdalen, New College, and the Queen's) of a specially musical character. A few colleges also provide a daily Celebration of Holy Communion. In the majority of colleges attendance at chapel is quite voluntary, but in some a prescribed number of chapels is still required from undergraduate members. Of the women's colleges three have their own chapels and in all college prayers are said daily.

Apart from this official provision most of the Christian Churches themselves maintain chaplaincies for the benefit of undergraduate members. The Pusey House, with its chapel and library and its staff of resident priests, provides an effective centre for Anglo-Catholics. The Hostel of Springfield St. Mary discharges the same function for undergraduates in the women's colleges. The Oxford pastorate supports clergy to minister to Evangelicals. There are three Anglican Theological Colleges—Ripon Hall, St. Stephen's House, and Wycliffe Hall—which retain close touch with University life. Undergraduates who are considering ordination

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can obtain guidance and advice from the Principals and Staffs of these colleges, as well as from their own college chaplains.

Roman Catholics. The University Catholic Chaplaincy is at 1 Rose Place, at the point where it joins with St. Aldate's, opposite the War Memorial Garden of Christ Church. The house, known as the Old Palace, is the property of the Newman Trustees (Office at 15 Bolton Street, Piccadilly). The chaplain is appointed by the Universities' Catholic Education Board (Office at 21 Chapel Street, Belgrave Square). At the far end of the building, with separate entrances from Rose Place, are the Newman Society's rooms (ground floor) and the chapel (first floor). Mass is said for members of the University on week-days at 8 a.m., on Sundays at 8.15 and 10.30 a.m. At the late Mass a conference is held each Sunday on some doctrinal or apologetic subject, a condition made by the Holy See when Catholics were first allowed to come into residence. Confessions are heard before Mass and between 6 and 7 p.m. on Saturdays.

By present arrangements, Roman Catholic students at womens' colleges remain under the jurisdiction of the parish (St. Aloysius', Woodstock Road). [See also under Cherwell Edge, p. 444.]

The hours of Service are published in the Catholic Directory (Burns and Oates).

Church of Scotland. The Chaplaincy to Presbyterian members of the University, to which St. Columba's Church, Alfred Street, belongs, maintains Services for members of the Church of Scotland and all other Presbyterian Churches.

Free Churches. Services for Free Church members of the University are held in Mansfield College Chapel on Sunday mornings in term at 11.30, and one member of the Staff of Mansfield serves as Chaplain to Free Church undergraduates. A Service is held at the same hour on Sunday mornings in the Chapel of Manchester College. The Friends' Meeting House is at 115 High Street.

In addition there are numerous guilds and societies main-

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taining various religious interests. In almost every college there will be found one or more of such associations, but these are often rather transitory, and come and go with successive generations. Of the intercollegiate societies some of the most important are the following. The Oxford University Church Union draws its members from men and women of the Anglican Communion; it provides devotional services and instruction, and its members meet in a corporate Communion once a term or more in St. Mary's.

The Student Christian Movement which is at work in all British Universities is the national branch of the World Student Christian Federation. Its membership is open to all students of both sexes who 'desire to understand the Christian faith and to live the Christian life'. It has branches in most colleges in Oxford, and its membership is interdenominational. It organizes study-groups and devotional gatherings, and the Sunday evening sermons in St. Mary's are largely supported by its membership.

The Iona Society (Presbyterian) is open to all undergraduates connected with St. Columba's Church. The Wesley Society, the Livingstone (Congregational), the John Bunyan (Baptist), and the women's Free Church Society provide for their respective denominations.

Mention should also be made of Barnett House (founded in memory of the late Canon Barnett) which offers a valuable centre for social and philanthropic study and enterprise.

Undergraduates coming into residence are likely to be assailed on all sides by requests to join religious organizations, which they often accept from sheer courtesy, only to regret their mistake later. They would probably be better advised to take sufficient time to look round them, to learn something of the aims and standpoints of the various guilds and societies, and to join such as are likely to correspond to their own needs, convictions, and temperament. It should, however, be borne in mind that a man or woman will lose a great deal in religious as in intellectual life by associating only with people like-minded with themselves. One of the most fruitful occasions

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for religious growth and development is in free informal debate with people of other standpoints and convictions. It should also be noted that religion is apt to become strained and self-conscious if divorced from the normal activities of life, and especially from the common life of the College, and if it does not find its expression in practical ways of service and effectiveness.

Most of the colleges support settlements, and more than one has a boys' club in Oxford; the Oxford House in Bethnal Green and the Oxford and Bermondsey Club rely upon Oxford for their support, and the Women's University Settlement in Southwark depends on Oxford, Cambridge, and London. Through agencies such as these and similar openings provided by scouting, Toc H, and so forth, many undergraduates are helped to reach a religious interpretation of life though its theological statement may not appeal to them.

CALLINGS AND CAREERS

By SIR MICHAEL SADLER

THIS chapter is written for men and women undergraduates and for those who think of seeking admission to the University. A list is given, in alphabetical order, of callings and careers which British University graduates have entered during recent years. The aim is to show the range of choice. To each calling is attached a note showing whether special training is required after completion of the degree or diploma course at the University and how much that additional training costs. Further notes show, in respect of each of the callings named, (1) whether any specific degree or diploma course should be taken at the University as a foundation for the special training which must follow; (2) whether that period of special training is shortened for University graduates; (3) whether a premium has usually to be paid for the opportunity of getting the special training; (4) whether, in order to reach more than a subordinate position, investment of capital will be needed; and (5) whether scholarships, exhibitions, bursaries, or other money grants are available towards meeting the cost of the special training which, over and above the preparation given by the degree or diploma course at the University, the particular calling requires.

It should be said at once that the best possible advice in the choice of a career is given to members of the University of Oxford by the Appointments Committee, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford. (There is a separate Committee for women members, who should apply to Mrs. A. L. Poole, St. John's House, St. Giles'.) For an undergraduate, except in special cases, to take a decision as to his or her future life-work without previously consulting an experienced College tutor or the Secretary of the Appointments Committee would be injudicious. In consequence of the uncertainty of the present economic situation (these words are written in August 1932) no figures showing salaries and no forecast of

Callings and Careers

the likelihood of employment are given in the list which follows. But the Secretary of the Appointments Committee will always be able to give applicants the latest information on these points.

In order to abridge the contents of the alphabetical list of callings and careers, some of the information is given by symbols. These symbols are explained in the following key:

(i) Special training required after completion of degree or diploma course.	ST	foundation for subsequent special training.	
at a cost of under £300.	STa	(iii) Period of special trainingshortened for University graduates.	TsG
at a cost of between £300 and £1,000.	STb	(iv) Premium generally required.	P
at a cost of between £1,000 and £2,000.	STc	(v) Investment of Capital often required.	C
in firm at low salary.	STf	(vi) Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., available for assistance towards cost of special training.	SET
(ii) A specific University degree or diploma course virtually required as	UC		

Though in many callings a period of special training is needed after the completion of the degree course, it should be remembered that a large number of business houses (including banks) appoint young University men and women of promise immediately after graduation and pay them a small salary during their probationary year of training under the supervision of the firm (see STf above). This special training, indispensable for efficiency in many callings, is incumbent on all entrants whether graduates or not. But it is found that the intellectual and social experience gained by talented and hardworking students at the University stands them in good stead both at the time of application and, still more, during their subsequent career.

In consequence of the increasing complexity of modern social organization, special training after the degree course is likely to become more general than has been the case in

Callings and Careers

the past. At present we are in a period of overlap between the old order of things and the new. Parents would therefore be well advised to make provision (e.g. by an endowment assurance policy begun when the family is young) for the cost (if any) of maintaining a son or daughter during a year of special training after the degree, and local education authorities have found that an extension of major scholarships to cover this transitional period in the case of specially promising major scholars is advantageous to the public interest. The community gains if young men and women of marked ability are enabled to enter the callings for which their powers and character specially qualify them.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CALLINGS ENTERED BY BRITISH UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN RECENT YEARS

ACCOUNTANCY (Chartered and Incorporated).

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| (a) Private Firms of Accountants. | STa | TsG | P |
| (b) Accountancy posts in public services. | STa | TsG | |
| (c) Permanent Commissions for Accountants in Royal Air Force. | STa | TsG | |

Age limit 22-6.

ACTING. See CINEMA, STAGE.

ACTUARIAL PROFESSION.

UC STf P

[There are also posts in the Government Actuaries' Department].

ADMINISTRATION. See CIVIL SERVICE (HOME, INDIAN, TROPICAL AFRICAN ADMINISTRATION SERVICE), CONSULAR SERVICE, SUDAN.

ADULT EDUCATION.

- (a) Tutorial Classes.
- (b) University Extension teaching.

ADVERTISING.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|--|
| (a) Business of Publicity. | STf | P | |
| (b) Canvassing for. | | | |
| (c) Copywriting for. | STf | | |
- SET in form of remuneration-salary during apprenticeship given by some firms.

Callings and Careers

AGRICULTURE.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----|---|
| (a) Farming on own account. | UC (or advisable) | P | C |
| (b) Land Agency. | STa or b | | |
| (c) Inspectorships under County Agricultural Authorities. | STa or b | | |
| (d) Staff of Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. | UC | ST | |
| (e) Colonial Office Agricultural Appointments including Botany, Mycology, Entomology, Biology, Agricultural Chemistry. | UC | | |

AIR FORCE (Royal).

Permanent Commissions through University. Age limit 20-5.
Preference to graduates in mathematics, science, and engineering.

ANALYST, PUBLIC.	UC (Chemistry)	STa
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ARCHAEOLOGY.

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (a) Technical Assistant in Exploration | UC | STa |
| (b) Secretarial work. | STa | |

ARCHITECTURE.

STb	Oxford degree does not shorten course.	P
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ARMY.

<p>A University candidate for a Commission in the Army (for conditions, see Pt. II, ch. V) is usually promoted lieutenant after approximately 18 months' service and after completing 7 years' service receives a small increment of pay. By this time, a careful man should be able, in an economical regiment, to live on his pay which is just sufficient for absolute necessities. For the first seven years, a small amount of private means is virtually necessary, though many young officers without this advantage have kept themselves in the Army from the beginning of their career.</p>	<p>Information from the Secretary to the Delegacy for Military Instruction, Oxford.</p> <p>Form of Application for Commissions (Army Form, B. 201) and pamphlet 'Supplementary Reserve of Officers, Conditions of Service', from The Officer Commanding, O.U.O.T.C., Manor Rd., Oxford.</p>
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On being commissioned, an officer receives an outfit grant which falls short by at least £10 of the cost of what is in practice needed.

A number of Scholarships (£50 p.a. for 5 years) are awarded every half year to University candidates who have graduated with 1st or 2nd class honours and hold Certificate B.

University men contemplating the Army as a career should remember that a certain number of officers of the Regular Army are seconded for

Callings and Careers

service in the local force of the Colonies and in Mandated Territories, where pay is higher.

Special information can be got from the Delegacy for Military Instruction, Oxford, about the Army Educational Corps, the Royal Army Medical Corps, and the Indian Army.

ART.

- (a) Assistant in Public Gallery¹ STa
- (b) Art Criticism. STa
- (c) Art Teaching. STa
- (d) Industrial Design. STa or b
- (e) Dealing in pictures, antiques, &c. STa or b P For share in business C

¹ [There are posts in National Gallery, Tate Gallery, Victoria and Albert Museum, Wallace Collection, British Museum (Print Room and Oriental Art) as well as in Municipal and other Galleries.]

AUCTIONEERING (See also ESTATE AGENCY). Lands and houses; household effects; live and dead STa or b P farming stocks; or specialized practice in sale of factories and warehouses; licensed premises; works of art and books.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. UC (or recommended ST P Engineering)

AVIATION (Civil).

- (a) Pilots. STa
- (b) Ground Engineers. STa
- (c) Administrative side. STa P C

BANKING AND MONEY MARKET.

Clerkships STf Small salary during initial years. Age limit 21-3 for University candidates.

BAR.

<p>After admission to one of the four Inns of Court (Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn) twelve terms (there are four in each year) must be kept by 'eating dinners'. University students whose names are on their college books qualify by three dinners in each term.</p>	<p>STb</p>	<p>TsG (relief from examination in Roman Law) After Call, Reading in Chambers, as pupil of a barrister practising in the branch of Law which the pupil proposes to adopt, entails further expense.</p>
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Bar Examinations, Part I and Part II, must be passed before Call to the Bar.

Callings and Careers

BIOCHEMISTRY.

Work in research departments.

UC

BOOK-BINDING.

STa

P

C

BOOKSELLING: (a) New, (b) Antiquarian.

- (a) New. In this calling there is a great need, but not yet a demand, for men and women of education, discrimination, and individual intelligence. The problem of the new bookseller to-day is to stimulate a constant succession of personal preferences and to convert indifference into interest. Therefore an uphill fight for a time. C. No special training.

- (b) Antiquarian. Rapidly evolving from a general into a highly specialized activity. Bibliographical interest and flair essential. C.

BRITISH MUSEUM (Bloomsbury).

Assistant Keeperships. STa or b In certain departments UC

Age limits 22-6.

The Departments of the B.M. are: Printed Books, Manuscripts, Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, Prints and Drawings, Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Greek and Roman Antiquities, British and Medieval Antiquities, Ceramics and Ethnography, Coins and Medals, Office of Director and Principal Librarian.

Authority to apply must be obtained from a Principal Trustee of the British Museum. Qualified candidates admitted to Examination on occurrence of vacancy.

BRITISH MUSEUM (Natural History), Cromwell Road.

Assistant Keeperships.

STa

In the several departments.

Departments: Zoology, Ento- UC

mology, Geology, Mineralogy,
Botany.

Age limit 22-6.

For conditions as to leave to apply, and examinations, see BRITISH MUSEUM (Bloomsbury) above.

BROADCASTING.

British Broadcasting Corpora-
tion Departments:

Inquiries as to vacancies on staff
and special qualifications required
should be addressed to B.B.C.

(a) General Talks.

(b) Adult Education.

(c) School Talks.

(d) Music.

(e) Productions.

(f) Editorial.

(g) Engineering.

(h) Announcing.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Head-quarters' staffs.

STa

Callings and Careers

CHAUFFEUR

Foreign tours. Foreign language necessary.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

Post of Research Chemist.	UC (Honour School of Chemistry).
„ „ Works Chemist.	UC „ „ „

CHURCH OF ENGLAND (Holy Orders in).

Work in English Parish, or Continental Chaplaincy, or Overseas.	STa	SET
---	-----	-----

CINEMA.

(a) Directing film production.	STb
(b) Acting for the Screen.	STa or b
(c) Scenario writing.	STa or b
(d) Administrative work in Film Industry, including Publicity and Accountancy sides.	STa P The Film Manufacturers' Group of the Federation of British Industries may engage a few University men and women on a learnership basis.

CIVIL SERVICE. (See also CONSULAR SERVICE, DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, FOREIGN OFFICE, FORESTRY, SUDAN.)

Home Civil Service, Class 1. Open Competition. Age limit 22-4.

Indian Civil Service. Open Competition. Age limit 21-4.

Ceylon Cadetships. Open Competition. Age limit 22-4.

[Regulations and announcement of vacancies from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W.1.]

Board of Education Examinerships. Nomination.

[Write Secretary, Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.1.]

Board of Education Inspectorships. Nomination.

[Write Secretary, Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W. 1.]

Colonial Office. [For information and announcement of vacancies write Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.]

Tropical African Administrative Appointments.¹ Age limit 21½-30 or over. Selection after interview.

¹ On some points not usually mentioned in connexion with self-preparation for work in Tropical Africa, an experienced correspondent writes: 'The cadets ought to know how to keep themselves healthy and comfortable in a house. Camp-life takes care of itself, once they've learnt that. They ought to know how to salt meat, to make good soup, good uncooked salad dressing, and have at least four ideas of what to do with chicken, venison, bully beef, and tinned salmon. It is not good for a young man to come home, after a trying morning in a hot office, to a nasty lunch which he gives to his boy, substituting a long gin-n-y drink for it.

'Bread is *most* important. They can learn to make it well. And scones,

Callings and Careers

Educational appointments. Age limit 21½–35. Appointed after interview.

Legal appointments. Age limit under 40. Barristers or qualified solicitors. Appointed after interview.

Medical appointments. Age under 35. Preference to those who have been house-physician and house-surgeon. Appointed after interview.

Agricultural appointments. Age limit 21½ and upwards. Previous training in Agriculture or in Botany, Biology, Mycology, Entomology, or Agricultural Chemistry. Appointed after interview.

Veterinary appointments. Age limit 21½ and upwards. Diploma of membership of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons required. Appointed after interview.

Legal Assistants (under 35, qualified as barristers or solicitors) in Inland Revenue Department, Ministry of Health, and Customs and Excise Department.

CLUB WORK (Boys or Girls).	STa	A few vacancies for paid workers at small salaries. [Write National Council of Social Service, 44 Russell Square, W.C. 1.]
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COMMERCIAL TRAVELLING. See SALESMANSHIP.

and a foundation batter. The substitution of Eno's Fruit Salts for baking powder they will learn soon enough out there.

'It is important for them to be not at the mercy of chance native-labour for their physical well-being. They should know how to command good, many-tasting food, a clean pleasant house, and to keep themselves cheerful and fit and free from fever. *Savoir-vivre*, and it is more than half the battle.

'As for the other half, I can only echo the groans of the old-stagers, "Why can't they keep accounts?" The first and last job that they will have to do is accounts, sheaves of them and counterfoils and returns and more returns. I believe the difficulty in training them is that no two colonies have the same system. But if the cadets were taught one good method (not double entry) so that they could see how difficult and tiresome and vital it is, it would save them and their seniors bad trouble. In the last analysis the civil servant's job is to collect and spend as wisely as may be the public funds.

'Also I would like them to know that it is a good thing to have a portable bath *with a lid*, to keep blankets dry on tour in the rains; and to know how to grow lettuces, and to prune lemon trees, and to irrigate, and supervise a native elementary school, a dispensary, and seed store. I would like them to know lots of anthropology and history and sociology and rudimentary economics, to keep their heads level when they are stationed in areas like the new copper belt in Northern Rhodesia.'

Callings and Careers

CONSULAR SERVICE.

(a) Far Eastern. Open Competition. Age limit 21-4.

(b) Levant. Open Competition. Age limit 21-4.

(c) General. Open competition. Age limit 21-4.

Examination (with French obligatory to a high standard) same as for Home Civil Service (Class 1).

Successful candidates (a) for Far Eastern Service proceed at once as Student Interpreters to the country for which they have been selected; (b) for Levant Service, take a two years' course at Cambridge before foreign appointment; (c) for General Service go straight to posts abroad, but are on probation for two years.

CORN TRADE.

STf

Firms in the Corn Trade appoint a limited number of men from the University. 'Three years' preliminary training in the business followed by promotion (a) to first assistant salesman, (b) full salesman. Earnings include commission. At about 30 a man would become a partner, or set up for himself. C

DENTAL SURGERY.

STb

UC

There is no Dental School at Oxford. SET (Bursaries offered by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, 44 Hallam Street, London, W. 1.) Regulations as to professional study from Registrar of the General Medical Council, 44 Hallam Street, W. 1.

DEPARTMENTAL STORES AND

STf

Sometimes P

At a later stage C may help advancement.

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES.

Some of the large stores seek recruits through the Oxford University Appointments Committee.

DIETETICS AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Positions in hospitals and schools. STa or b

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

STb

Candidates appear before a Board of Selection which decides whether they possess suitable qualifications to enable them to compete at the examination. Age limit 22-5. Competitive Examinations as for Civil Service Class 1, but French and German obligatory.

Callings and Careers

DIVINITY TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. STa UC

(Diplomas qualifying for)

At Oxford, Honours School of Theology followed by Diploma course in Education is recommended as a suitable course by the Diocesan Council of Education. For those intending to teach Divinity as a subsidiary subject in schools, the course for the Oxford University Diploma in Theology is indicated.

EDUCATION.

- I. *University teaching* (including teaching posts in Training Colleges for Teachers).
 - (a) Great Britain.
 - (b) British Overseas Universities.
 - (c) Universities of U.S.A.
 - (d) Universities of India and Burma.
 - (e) Universities of China and Japan.
- II. *Secondary School teaching* (including co-education).
 - (a) Schools in the Public Schools Conference.
 - (b) Other public and secondary schools.
 - (c) Independent Schools.
 - (i) Preparatory Schools for boys.
 - (ii) Schools for young children.
 - (iii) Schools, co-educational or otherwise, for children from 10-18.
- III. *Primary School teaching*.
 - (a) Public Elementary School (i) provided ; (ii) non-provided.
 - (b) Central Schools.
 - (c) Nursery Schools.
- IV. *Technological teaching*.
 - (a) London Polytechnics.
 - (b) Technical College.
 - (c) Agricultural College.
- V. *Evening Class teaching*.
 - (a) London Literary Institutes.
 - (b) Evening Continuation Classes.

In all subjects linguistic, literary, scientific, commercial, and technical.
- VI. (a) *Coaching* and (b) *private tutorship*.
- VII. *School Bursarships*.
- VIII. Director of Physical Training: Games' master or mistress: eurhythmics.
- IX. *School Inspection*.
 - (a) Board of Education:
 - (i) Secondary Schools.
 - (ii) Public Elementary Schools.

Callings and Careers

(iii) Technological.

(b) Counties and County Boroughs, including London County Council.

X. Educational Administration.

(a) Board of Education Examinerships.

(b) Scottish Education Department.

(c) London County Council.

(d) Other Counties and County Boroughs.

XI. Administrative and other work in connexion with professional organizations of teachers.

XII. Other Educational Societies, Secretarial and organizing work for.

See also ADULT EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, ART, CIVIL SERVICE (BOARD OF EDUCATION INSPECTORSHIPS AND EXAMINERSHIPS, COLONIAL OFFICE EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS), DIETETICS AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE, LECTORSHIPS.

Notes to numbered sections above:

I (a) Some vacancies are advertised. Most are made known privately through academic channels.

I (b) Some vacancies are reported to the Universities Bureau (address: 88a Gower Street, W.C. 1).

I (c) Some vacancies are reported to the American University Union (address: 1 Gordon Square, W.C. 1).

I (d) Vacancies often advertised. Or inquire at India Office, or High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

I (e) Inquire of Committee for Christian Universities of China (address: 2 Eaton Gate, S.W. 1). Temporary appointments in Japanese Universities generally made through academic channels.

II (a) and II (b) have always overlapped and, in regard to professional mobility, are becoming more assimilated. But at their extremities these two categories of schools are not in the same social world.

II (b) has grown fast in educational influence.

Some of the Public Schools still regard diplomas in education with distaste. They attach chief importance to academic distinction of more than one sort, and to qualities and aptitudes which fall outside the specific programme of a brief professional preparation. But if, in future, economic reasons make parents more concerned than they are at present about the mental training of their sons, it is possible that even the more conservative Public Schools in recruiting their staffs will prefer men who have already learnt something about the art of teaching.

Men and women intending to teach in public secondary schools aided or provided by local authorities will find the possession of a University Diploma in Education a help in their work and (though rarely at present) a material factor in securing a headship. The

Callings and Careers

prevailing judgement of those who have themselves taken the course is favourable to it as an introduction to the professional career of a teacher. The Oxford Diploma course has the merit of securing for the candidate practical experience in a school, in or away from Oxford, during the whole of one of the three terms over which the course extends.

- II (c) i. Vacancies are reported privately to Appointments Committees and Educational agencies, or filled after the head master's personal inquiries. The possession of a Diploma in Education is, at present, rarely required as a qualification. The *Preparatory Schools Review* (Warren, Winchester) is the official organ of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools.
- II (c) ii. Among these schools are some of the most interesting in the world. Almost all the teachers are women.
- II (c) iii. This category also includes many schools of great educational interest. Professional training valued.
- III (a), (b), (c). These types of school draw an increasing proportion of their staffs from Universities. But their connexion with Oxford is still numerically slender. Experience in III (a) and III (b) is a valuable preparation for educational administration and for the work of Inspector.
- IV (a) and IV (b) provide increasingly interesting opportunities. Many of these schools enjoy special freedom from purely external examination.
- V (a) and (b). Interesting but laborious and, except in a few cases, not more than a subsidiary element in the teacher's income.
- VI (a). Specialized but rather anxious work.
- VI (b). Temporary and less numerous than they were. Vacancies in holiday and other tutorships are generally reported to the Appointments Committee and the Educational agencies, or are filled by private recommendation from college tutors.
- VII. In boys' and girls' boarding schools, these posts are of rising importance. ST, but not precisely defined. A man or woman, intending to specialize in this branch of work, should first take the Diploma Course; then study accounts, and possibly the domestic and hygienic side of school organization—but the latter only after getting some experience as teacher in the type of school preferred.
- VIII. Already important in English school organization, and likely to become much more so. Information as to course of training recommended from Appointments Committee; from Director of P.T., Aldershot; and from Director of P.T., University of Edinburgh. Eurhythmics should not be forgotten.
- IX (a). See above, CIVIL SERVICE, Board of Education.

Callings and Careers

- IX (b). ST Teaching experience necessary. In London the Chief Inspectorships are highly specialized in subjects. The Inspector is becoming much more a teacher than used to be the case.
- X (a). See above CIVIL SERVICE, Board of Education.
- X (b). Experience of Scottish schools necessary. Apply Secretary, Scottish Education Department, Dover House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
- X (c). Appointments normally after examination. Inquire Chief Education Officer, L.C.C., S.E. 1.
- X (d). Appointments made after interview. Knowledge of schools and a Diploma in Education count. In some cases, the Director of Education will take a promising beginner and start him with varied experience. For such an appointment, there is generally P.
- XI. Interesting work but few vacancies. For list of professional organizations of teachers see Lord E. Percy's *Year Book of Education* (Evans), or pick the addresses out of *Whitaker's Almanack*.
- XII. In the service of a progressive educational society (like the New Education Fellowship with its international affiliations) there are interesting opportunities for wide experience but comparatively slender pecuniary prospects. STa.

ENGINEERING.

- | | |
|---|---|
| | STa or b UC TsG P (also municipal, government, and overseas appointments). |
| (a) Civil | Institution of Civil Engineers. |
| (b) Electrical. ¹ | Institution of Electrical Engineers. |
| (c) Gas and Fuel. | Institution of Gas Engineers. |
| (d) Marine. | Institute of Marine Engineers. |
| (e) Mechanical. | Institution of Mechanical Engineers. |
| (f) Mining (and oil). | Institution of Mining Engineers. |
| (g) Refrigerating. | Institution of Refrigerating Engineers. |
| (h) Structural (steel buildings, cement buildings, silos, reinforced concrete walls, water towers). | STa or b UC TsG. If apprenticed to private firm, generally P. Examination of Institute of Structural Engineers, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W. 1. |

See also AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING.

¹ Many leading firms take University apprentices under a regular training scheme and place them in a selected number of the most important departments. In selecting University men for employment these firms take into account both academic and athletic records and the impression made in personal interview.

Callings and Careers

ESTATE AGENCY, SURVEYING AND VALUATION.

Several branches, of which (a), (b) and (c) sometimes overlap.

- (a) Management and development of urban estates, town planning, road-making, sale and letting of houses and commercial property, assessment of dilapidations, supervision of repairs, sanitation, valuation. STa or b. Three years' professional study. P for articles. Surveyors' Institution examinations. Instruction can be got at The College of Estate Management, 35 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2. SET (two scholarships of £150 offered each year by Surveyors' Institution for tenure at Oxford or Cambridge.
- (b) Management of country estates, knowledge of agriculture, forestry, land drainage, tenant right valuations, legislation bearing on agricultural holdings, &c.
- (c) Advising on building contracts, knowledge of building construction, and preparation of quantities.
- (d) Management, valuation, and development of mineral estates, dealing with question of royalties, subsidence, and boundaries.

See also AGRICULTURE (Land Agency) and AUCTIONEERING.

FARMING. See AGRICULTURE.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE (Money and Bill Clerks).

Some posts for University men beginning at small salary. Prospects for outstanding ability.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Clerkships. Candidates appear before a Board of Selection which decides whether they possess suitable qualifications to enable them to compete at the examination. Age limits 22-5. Competitive examination as for Civil Service Class 1, but French and German obligatory.

FORESTRY.¹

For information apply to Prof. of Forestry, Oxford.

- (a) Appointments in the Forestry Commission. Age limits 21-30. Probationers may be required to take an approved course of study at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford. Salary of probationer (£250 p.a.) to cover cost of this. Three or four District officers have usually been recruited per annum. Inquiries to Secretary, Forestry Commission, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

¹ The Course at the School of Forestry, Oxford, extends over three years, i.e. nine academic terms in Oxford with vacation work in selected forests in Britain and on the Continent. Practical training chiefly in Bagley Wood near Oxford. Travelling expenses on vacation tours estimated at about £75 for whole course.

Callings and Careers

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| <p>(b) Forest services of the Non-self-governing Colonies and Dependencies (East and West Africa, Ceylon, Malaya, British Honduras, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cyprus, &c.).</p> | <p>Usually several vacancies a year. Candidate should be not less than 19 years of age. Inquiries to Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.</p> |
| <p>(c) Indian Forest Service (not including Burma).</p> | <p>Inquiries to Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.</p> |
| <p>(d) Burma Forest Service.</p> | <p>Usually several appointments in each year. Age limits for candidates 17-20. Inquiries to High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.</p> |
| <p>(e) Forest Services of Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.</p> | <p>Candidates as a rule selected in the respective Dominions and not in Great Britain. Inquiries to (1) High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House London; (2) High Commissioner for South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London; (3) High Commissioner for Australia, Australia House, London; (4) High Commissioner for New Zealand, 415 Strand, London.</p> |
| <p>(f) Private employment—e.g., with Timber firms.</p> | |

FRUIT FARMING.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| (a) England. | STa | C |
| (b) South Africa. | | C |

Consult '1820 Settlers Association' which gives careful advice and introductions and secures opportunity for training in South Africa before a farm is purchased.

GARDENING. See HORTICULTURE.

GEOLOGY.

- | | | |
|--|--|----|
| <p>(a) Geological Survey of Great Britain (under control of department of Scientific and Industrial Research) Technical staff.</p> | <p>Entrance by examination, leave to compete in which is granted only after interview with the Director of the Survey. Age limits 21-30.</p> | UC |
|--|--|----|

Callings and Careers

- (b) Indian Geological Survey. Inquiries to India Office,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.
- (c) Geological Surveys in Inquiries to Director of
British Colonies and Recruitment (Colonial Ser-
Protectorates, e.g., vice), Colonial Office,
Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Uganda, Nigeria, Gold
Coast, Sierra Leone,
Federated Malay States.
- (d) Appointment as Mining
Geologist to British and
other companies, work in
the Oil industry, work in
Civil Engineering.
- (e) Teaching posts in Universities.

HORTICULTURE.

- (a) Growing fruit and flowers for sale. STa P C
- (b) Lecturerships in Horticulture for STa UC SET
County Councils, and management
of Horticultural Gardens.
- (c) Gardening posts. STa
- (d) Garden architecture. STa P Probably C
- (a) A man or woman might take a University course for the sake
of the liberal and social education which, under right conditions,
would be advantageous as a foundation for an interesting business career.
The Honours School of Botany would be an appropriate training.
- (b) The special training would add two years to the University course.
- (c) The calling would probably be chosen by reason of special interest
in gardening or for open-air occupation, and the preceding degree course
would be a luxury.
- (d) As the profession has developed in the United States, and hardly
as yet in this country, special training would probably be taken in
America.

HOSPITAL ALMONER. STa Course of training, reduced in length for
graduates, is provided by Institute of
Hospital Almoners, Tavistock House,
W. 1.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT. STb,f Probably P Ultimately C.
Despite licensing regulations and the difficulty of getting good service
at a moderate rate, this is an opening for any one willing to give constant
personal supervision and to attempt the instruction of the travelling
public in the finesse of food.

Callings and Careers

HOUSE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. STa 2 years' course of training after Degree.
(On Octavia Hill's method).

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

Application for leave to compete is made to Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall. Examination held by Civil Service Commissioners. Age limit 19-21.

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The National Institute of Industrial Psychology has a staff which investigates, for large and small firms, industrial conditions in factories, offices, and stores with a view to the suggestions of improvements in the methods of employment, lay-out, organization, and recruitment. The Institute also has a staff of men and women who give advice on the choice of a career after detailed psychological examination including tests of innate abilities and study of temperamental qualities.

Inquiries to the Director, National Institute of Industrial Psychology, Aldwych House, W.C. 2.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE WORK.

The Welfare Supervisor and his or her assistants act as a link between management and workers in large factories in the engagement and well-being of junior staff, keeping medical records and supervising games, sports, clubs, and camps.

Inquiries to Secretary, Industrial Welfare Society, 51 Palace Street, S.W. 5.

INDUSTRIES.

Graduates of British Universities have been appointed during recent years to posts in the following, among other, industries: Artificial Silk, Brewing, Chemicals, Clothing, Coal, Cotton, Dyeing, Food, Furniture, Gas, Glass, Hosiery, Leather, Motors, Oil, Pottery, Printing, Rubber (Chemists and Engineers), Shipping, Tobacco, Wool.

The employment of University men and women in various capacities by industrial firms is increasing. The Appointments Committee is informed of many vacancies.

See also **ENGINEERING, TRANSPORT (Road and Rail).**

INSPECTORSHIPS OF FACTORIES.

Men and Women Inspectors. Knowledge of Industrial law and factory conditions necessary.

Inquiries to Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

See also **CIVIL SERVICE, EDUCATION.**

Callings and Careers

INSURANCE (Office staff and outside representatives).

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|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Accident. (b) Fire. (c) Life. (d) Marine. (e) Social Insurance (State Insurance Scheme). | <p>Appointment of graduates direct from the University is confined to a relatively small number of important posts, chiefly actuarial. Refer to 'Choice of Career Series', No. 13. <i>Insurance</i> (H.M. Stationery Office, 1931).</p> |
|--|---|

Most of the professional examinations connected with commercial insurance are conducted by The Chartered Insurance Institute, 11 Queen Street, London, E.C. 4. Examinations for posts under Approved Societies and Insurance Committees administering medical benefit under National Health Insurance are conducted by The Faculty of Insurance, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.

See also ACTUARY, LLOYDS.

INTERIOR DECORATION.

<p>There has been a great increase in the number of men and women in this artistic calling.</p>	<p>STa For admission to a firm for training, P. Subsequently, C.</p>
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JOURNALISM.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reporting. (b) Leader writing. (c) Free Lance work. (d) Reviewing: Books, Pictures, Music, Films. (e) Sport. (f) Financial. (g) Special correspondent, at home or abroad. (h) Illustration. (i) Management and Publicity. | <p>STa</p> |
|---|------------|

LAUNDRY MANAGEMENT.

Assistant Manager and Manager.	STa	P
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LAW. See BAR, SOLICITOR.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Secretariat. (b) International Labour Office. (c) League of Nations Union. | <p>For information as to vacancies, inquire (a) Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva; (b) International Labour Office, Geneva; (c) League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Gardens, London.</p> |
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Callings and Careers

LEKTORSHIPS (in English, at German and Central European Universities).

In the gift of the Professor of English in the University concerned. The Professor, if satisfied with his Lektor's services, will send to the Professors of English at other German Universities a circular letter of recommendation.

Appointments, which are generally for a short period and are not highly remunerated, are usually made after private inquiry through professors in England, or through the University Appointments Committees.

LIBRARIANSHIP.

STa

University, Municipal, County,
Special, Private.
See also BRITISH MUSEUM.

Inquire of Secretary, Library Association, 26 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

LITERARY WORK (including Dramatic Agent.)

Depends largely on personal qualities and connexions.
Not many openings.

P

LLOYDS

Underwriters and their staffs. For examinations, inquire Corporation of Insurance Brokers, 3 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C. 3.
See also ACTUARY, INSURANCE.

STa

C

MEDICINE.

Private practice:
Physician.
Surgeon.
General Practitioner.
Public Services:
Ministry of Health.
Royal Navy Medical Service.
R.A.M.C.
Royal Air Force Medical Service.
Indian Medical Service.
Colonial Medical Service.
Medical Officers of Health.

ST a or b UC SET In
private practice P
The University of Oxford has published a paper of 'Information concerning the School of Medicine, Medical degrees and Diplomas, and Research in Medical Science.' Apply to The Dean of the School of Medicine, University Museum, Oxford.

Research in Medical Science.
Teaching.

Medical Officers of Schools.

See also DENTAL SURGERY, HOSPITAL ALMONERS, SECRETARYSHIPS (HOSPITAL).

Callings and Careers

MENTAL WELFARE WORK.

Teachers in Special Schools and Supervisors of Occupation Centres. Training at Central Association for Mental Welfare, 24 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.	STa Inquire of Child Guidance Coun- cil, 4 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.
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METALLURGY.

Some posts in works for graduates after special training in methods and technique of metal- lurgical research.	STa UC
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MINISTRY OF THE FREE CHURCHES.

Information as to requirements and theological training from The Secretary, Baptist Union, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1; The Secretary, Congregational Union, 22 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4; The United Methodist Church, particulars from the Rev. Dr. George Packer, 30 Harehill Avenue, Leeds, &c. See also CHURCH OF ENGLAND, PRIESTHOOD (R.C.).	STa SET
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MUSIC.

(a) Composition. (b) Performance. (c) Teaching. (d) Criticism.	For the conditions upon which the Uni- versity of Oxford confers degrees in music see Pt. II, ch. VI.
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PARLIAMENT (Staff of the House of).

Inquire of The Clerk to the House of Commons, Westminster, S.W. 1.

PATENT AGENCY.

Examinations conducted by Chartered Institute of Patent Agents.	STa TsG P
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POLICE.

(a) Metropolitan Area. (b) Other districts. Age limit 25. Chief Officers do their own recruiting. For (a) above: The Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1. For (b) The Chief Constable of the City, Borough, or County. See also INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.	For conditions of appointment to the Force see Police Regulations 'Police, England and Wales Statutory Rates and Orders' (H.M. Stationery Office).
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Callings and Careers

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

Speaking and Secretarial work.

Appointments made privately by the various political bodies.

PRIESTHOOD (R.C.).

Inquiries to the Rev. Father Ronald Knox, Old Palace, St. Aldate's, Oxford.

See also CHURCH OF ENGLAND, MINISTRY OF FREE CHURCHES.

PUBLISHING.

Director of a firm of publishers or head of one of its sections. STf P C

This calling requires a particular adjustment of literary knowledge and interest with a technical trade training in costs and manufacture of books, in sales and publicity, in reading of manuscripts, copy-writing, and cataloguing.

See also SECRETARYSHIPS.

RAILWAY SERVICE. See TRANSPORT.

SALESMANSHIP.

The reports of the Government Committee on Education for Salesmanship (Sir Francis Goodenough, Chairman), have made widely known the opportunities offered by this calling in its protean forms. The aim of the Committee was 'to improve the education and stimulate recruitment of a higher personnel in every branch of business concerned with the selling of goods'. In this, and other connexions, the value of skill in speaking modern languages has been emphasized. Many large firms are disposed to employ in salesmanship suitable University graduates, men and women. The Appointments Committee is informed of many vacancies. ST Sometimes P

SECRETARYSHIPS AND SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

(a) Public Companies.

STa P

The Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London Wall, E.C. 2, places graduates under articles to a member of the Institute for not less than 3 years. Full course of training includes 6 months in general office, 18 months in department dealing with share transfer, 1 year in accounting department, 1 year in assisting the secretary in preparing agenda and minutes of Board meetings. Average premium 100 guineas. Some remuneration generally given during training.

(b) Private.

STa

Very good shorthand and typewriting, and skill in filing papers are usually, for most of the best posts, indispensable qualifications. The Central Employment Bureau for Women and Students' Careers Association

Callings and Careers

(President: The Viscountess Bryce), 54 Russell Square, W.C. 1, has a Students' Training Department. There are also many excellent and well-known Secretarial training colleges for men and women.

(c) Hospital Secretaryships. Examinations STa are conducted by the Incorporated Association of Hospital Secretaries, 12 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1. Their certificate can be supplemented by the Diploma of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries or of the Incorporated Secretaries' Association.

SETTLEMENT WORK AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

For advice as to courses of training and STa opportunities of paid employment consult

(1) Joint University Council for Social Studies, 22 Gordon Square, W.C. 1; (2) National Council of Social Service, 44 Russell Square, W.C. 1; (3) British Association of Residential Settlements, Oxford House, Bethnal Green, E. 2.

[Lists of Voluntary Workers required by various clubs and societies for unpaid services are issued by the National Council of Social Service, Voluntary Service Department, 44 Russell Square, W.C. 1.]

SOLICITOR.

Period of 5 years' service under articles STb TsG P reduced to 3 for University graduates.

B.C.L. or Honours in Final School of Jurisprudence exempts from Law portion of the Intermediate Examination but not from passing in trust accounts and bookkeeping.

For information about examinations apply The Law Society, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

Apart from private practice there are opportunities for employment in the legal department of Government Offices, of Local Authorities, of Colonial Administrations, and of industrial and commercial companies.

STAGE.

Royal Academy of Dramatic Art (62 Gower Street, STa and b W.C. 1) followed by Repertory Company.

STATISTICS.

A very limited but slowly expanding field of employment. STa
Diploma course of Students' Training Department, Central Employment Bureau for Women, 54 Russell Sq., W.C. 1, includes attendance at a class on Elementary Statistics at University College, London.

Callings and Careers

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Training in the Office of a member of the Stock Exchange. STf P C

Members of the Stock Exchange pay a high entrance fee on election, 'Authorized Clerks' half as much.

SUDAN.

(a) Sudan Political Service. Information about vacancies from University Appointments Committee. Also from Sudan Government Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
 Age limit 22-5.
 (b) Sudan Finance Department.
 (c) Sudan legal posts.

SURVEYING.

STa or b P

The course of training at the College of Estate Management (Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2) was founded by the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute and the Surveyors' Institution.
 See ESTATE AGENCY.

TRANSPORT.

(1) Railways.
 (a) British.
 Occasional vacancies for graduates. Inquire at head offices of the companies.
 (b) Indian State Railways. STa
 Inquire of Secty., Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
 Age limit not over 25.
 (2) Road. STa P
 Examinations conducted by Institute of Transport, 15 Savoy Street, Embankment, London, W.C. 2.

VALUATION. See ESTATE AGENCY.

VETERINARY SURGERY.

(a) Private practice. STb UC For
 (b) Colonial Veterinary Scholarships.¹ acquisition of the goodwill of an established private practice P or C SET

¹ These are designed to form a pool of trained men from which most vacancies in Colonial Agricultural Departments can be filled. Forms of application from Director of Recruitments (Colonial Service), Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Callings and Careers

- (c) Indian Veterinary Service.¹
- (d) Research in Veterinary Science.
- (e) Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
- (f) Posts under Ministry of Health.
- (g) Posts under Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- (h) Posts under Local Authorities.

ZOOLOGY.

UC

- (a) Museum Work.
- (b) Teaching.
- (c) Research.
- (d) Appointments under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- (e) Appointments under Local Authorities.
- (f) Colonial Appointments.

SOME USEFUL BOOKS

The following is a short list of books which give current details about various callings and careers.

- (1) *Public Schools Year Book*. Annual. H. F. W. Deane, The Year Book Press, 31 Museum Street, W.C. 1.

Contains more than 200 pages of condensed information about a number of callings. Written to meet the needs of secondary schoolmasters and their older pupils.

- (2) *The Journal of Careers*. Monthly. Truman & Knightly, 61 Conduit Street, W. 1.

Issued annually. The file of this magazine contains a number of practical articles on many callings for men and for women, with suggestions for special training.

- (3) *The New Gateway*. Monthly. Syndicated Journals, Ltd., 18-20 Lower Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Issued annually. Contains from time to time a clear, concise 'Survey of careers' for girls and women, with brief statement of time and cost of training and remarks on qualifications required and standard rates of remuneration.

- (4) *Choice of Career Series*. A number of pamphlets compiled by arrangement between the Incorporated Associations of Head Masters and

¹ This service is now on a provincial basis. The High Commissioner for India (India House, Aldwych, W. 2) undertakes such recruitment as is thought advisable for this country.

Callings and Careers

Head Mistresses of Public Secondary Schools and the Ministry of Labour. H.M. Stationery Office.

The following numbers have been published:

1. Chemistry and Physics	2d.
2. Pharmacy	1d.
3. Veterinary Surgery	2d.
4. Surveying, Land and Estate Agency, and Auction- eering	2d.
4a. House Property Management (Women)	1d.
5. Architecture	2d.
6. Accountancy	2d.
7. Laundry Management (Women)	1d.
8. The Merchant Navy (Navigating Officers)	2d.
9. Domestic Science	2d.
10. Commerce	2d.
11. Librarianship	2d.
12. Banking and the Money Market	2d.
13. Insurance	2d.

The experience of men and women who have obtained appointments underlines four points:

(1) Good handwriting counts for a good deal in most callings, not least at the time of application. In former times, the English higher secondary schools excelled in handwriting. The Wykehamist hand was famous. About eighty years ago the status of the writing master declined in the higher schools. The art was neglected. The level of handwriting sank. There has recently been a revival in which England has led. It is probable that in twenty years' time the art of handwriting will be honoured in the English higher schools. But the present generation, like its immediate predecessors, suffers from long official neglect of this side of a higher education. It is possible, however, now for those who wish their handwriting to be good, to get in England some of the best teaching in the world.

(2) Variety in speech is a characteristic of English life. It is not unconnected with the comparative immunity of the English to mass suggestion. On the other hand, in some commercial and social circles, convention gives marked preference to those who are able to adopt a manner of pronunciation and intonation thought to be distinctive of good breeding. A few lessons from an experienced teacher of voice production will enable almost any one to conform to this conventional standard without losing the essential flavour of his or her native speech.

(3) Exact punctuality in keeping appointments is not only good manners but good business. Hardly less important is wearing the right kind of clothes.

(4) Applicants should be careful to spare themselves no trouble in

Callings and Careers

making sure that they address correctly and in the right form letters about posts for which they wish to be considered. Business letters should, of course, be answered by return of post.

The University Appointments Committee is in a position to give up-to-date information as to the present, and (so far as that is possible) the future, prospects of each calling. If, in addition to the guidance which self-knowledge can give and to what the judgement of parents, advisers, and friends can supply, any reader of these pages wishes, before deciding on his or her career, to receive advice based on a detailed psychological examination, such guidance can be obtained from the National Institute of Industrial Psychology of which Dr. C. S. Myers, F.R.S., is the Principal (address Aldwych House, London, W.C. 2.).

The Annual Report of the Institute (1931) defines 'vocational Guidance, as practised by the Institute, as the giving of advice on the choice of a career, such advice being based on a detailed psychological examination which includes tests of innate abilities and a study of temperamental qualities'. The number of young people advised in 1930 was 501.

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

THE object of the Oxford Preservation Trust is to preserve for the benefit of the public the amenities of the city and of its surroundings and to encourage public co-operation towards this end. The Trust was formed in 1926. It has the disinterestedness of a charitable foundation. Individual profit is excluded. There are twenty-one Trustees. Seven (including the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor) represent the University and Colleges; five (including the Mayor) represent the City; the Chairmen of the Oxfordshire County Council and the Berkshire County Council are Trustees; the others, including (in 1932) Lord Bearsted, Sir Alan Anderson, Lord Zetland, Colonel Buchan, Colonel Ffennell, and Mr. Lionel Curtis represent the large body of Oxford men, resident and non-resident, who feel the importance of retaining the characteristics of Oxford as part of a large plan of new and necessary development. The Trust acts in close co-operation with the local authorities of Oxford and the adjacent counties and with the colleges and with private owners. It acts hand in hand with the National Trust and with the C.P.R.E. It is assisted by a large body of local supervisors, which meets once a term. Its local office (by the kindness of Mr. E. W. Attwood, one of the Trustees) is the Painted Room, 3 Cornmarket Street: its registered office is Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1 (Secretary, E. F. Millar).

The Trust is registered as a company, limited by guarantee. Since 1926 it has acquired in the interests of the public a large property on the eastern slopes of Boars Hill and much land on its crest. It has purchased and preserved from building the upper slope of Shotover Hill, on either side of Johnson's Piece, thus securing one of the most beautiful midland views in the country. It has acquired South Park, Headington, the large sloping meadow which lies on the right-hand side of the Wycombe road as one comes out of St. Clement's. It has also become possessed of a number of

The Oxford Preservation Trust

meadows on the banks of the Cherwell in order to preserve the beauty of the stream. It has removed disfigurements at Godstow Bridge. It has taken steps to insure the dignity and beauty of the great new road which is being made as a by-pass from Cutteslowe to Headington. These acquisitions have been made possible by the liberality of a large number of subscribers, especially Sir Arthur Evans, Colonel Fennell, the Pilgrim Trust, the Rhodes Trustees, and several anonymous benefactors. The sum raised to 31 May 1932 (including promises) is £64,070. Out of this the estate agency and legal expenses have also been defrayed. The Trust needs another £100,000 in order to secure property which is vital to the future beauty and amenity of the City and University. Subscriptions may be paid to the account of the Oxford Preservation Trust, Barclays Bank, High Street, Oxford. Small donations and subscriptions are welcomed. There is a Garden Party in one of the Oxford college gardens each year and a visit to the properties of the Trust, to which all subscribers are invited. A copy of the annual Report can be obtained from the Secretary, 17 Waterloo Place, S.W. 1. The Trust has published three series of illustrated postcards which can be bought at the stationers in Oxford, single cards 2d., packets of eight cards 1s.

It is hoped that all who care for Oxford will help the Trust during these critical years of rapid change in the city and neighbourhood. The beauty of Oxford and of its surroundings is one of the treasures of the world. The problem is how to preserve the essentials of this beauty with due regard to the need for better housing and the claims of industrial employment. The beauty of Oxford lies partly in her ancient buildings but hardly less in the green belt of meadow which still surrounds her. It is only by energetic and far-seeing co-operation on the part of the local authorities, the owners of property, and the public that the beauty of Oxford and its surroundings can be preserved. The chief work of the Oxford Preservation Trust is to form a centre for such co-operation.

THE OXFORD SOCIETY

THE Oxford Society was inaugurated in June 1932 by the Chancellor, Lord Grey of Fallodon, and is open to all members past and present of the University.

The object of the Society is to strengthen the ties between Oxford and its old members and to enable Oxford men and women to keep in touch with one another and with the University. As the Society develops it is hoped to make it a clearing-house of information about the University and a means of co-ordinating and strengthening College Societies. The Society proposes to issue gratis to its members an annual University Report with a supplement containing news of the Society, its activities, and its Members. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has consented to be Visitor, and the Society is in process of formation by an executive committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke. There is no annual subscription, but a life-subscription of £3, payable, if desired, in six yearly instalments of 10s. each. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Oxford Society, Marcon's Hall, Oxford.

PART II

I

GENERAL INFORMATION

ADMISSION

ADMISSION to the University ('matriculation') is without respect of sex, age, nationality, or creed, but no one can be matriculated as a member of the University unless he or she has previously been accepted for admission by one of the colleges or halls or other societies.¹ These are independent bodies, with their own buildings, rules, and regulations, and their own arrangements for the boarding, lodging, and teaching of students. A person, therefore, who wishes to be matriculated by the University must apply through the authorities of the college or other society which has accepted him, and not direct to any University official. Applicants must pass before matriculation the University entrance examination, called Responsions, or be qualified to claim exemption from it. Names of candidates for this examination must be entered through the college or other society to which they intend to belong, and not direct by candidates themselves. Similarly, a claim for exemption from the examination must be made through the candidate's college.

The varying conditions under which admission can be obtained to the several societies within the University are stated in detail in Chapter VIII. Admission is generally obtained after an entrance examination, but scholars or exhibitioners have not to undergo any further college entrance examination. A list of the scholarships (at Merton College, postmasterships; at Magdalen College, demysships) and exhibitions offered by the various societies is given in Chapter VIII. Those who desire to be admitted as Commoners must apply to the Head of a college or hall or other society for leave

¹ Any Body which has the power of receiving undergraduates is a *Society* and the word is used in the following pages to include a college or hall, as well as a society where members are not under one common roof.

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to become candidates for admission; the application may be made by the intending candidate, or by a parent or guardian, the Head of a school, or a tutor. The particulars which are required are usually as follows: (1) names and exact age of the candidate, (2) name and address of parent or guardian, (3) place of education, (4) particulars of any certificates qualifying for exemption from Responsions, (5) date at which it is desired to begin residence. A testimonial of good character must also be produced. The notices in Chapter VIII under the head of the different societies give the regulations of each in regard to admission, entrance examination, expenses, scholarships and exhibitions.

A person who desires to become a member of the University must therefore

- (1) make a choice of a college or hall or other society and apply to it for admission;
- (2) satisfy the examination and other requirements of the society chosen;
- (3) enter his or her name for the University entrance examination, or claim exemption from it, through the authorities of the society;
- (4) apply through the authorities of the society for admission to the University ('matriculation').

Overseas Students.

Applicants for admission from abroad (other than Oriental Students) may consult the Adviser to Overseas Students, Indian Institute, Oxford. If a candidate has testimonials which refer to a particular college he should apply direct to that college; otherwise, the Adviser is prepared to help if the applicant will give all details. Most colleges choose overseas students in February and March; some choose in April when the ordinary college entrance examination is held; any few vacancies that are left are filled up in the middle of the Summer term. A candidate has the best chance if he applies

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before the end of January; practically none at all if he applies later than the end of May, except possibly as a student of St. Catherine's Society. Candidates are recommended to leave it to the Adviser's discretion to accept on their behalf admission to any college; and they should state precisely whether, in default of admission to a college, they desire admission to St. Catherine's Society. If they do give a list of preferences, they should make it quite clear whether that means they do not desire admission to any other society.

It is possible that a candidate who has applied direct to a particular college may not obtain admission; if he wishes in the alternative to be admitted to another society, he should ask the college to send his application and testimonials to the Adviser to be dealt with. Testimonials to character and ability and an official record of the applicant's previous University career, degrees, and length of residence, should be submitted with any application. The Adviser will send a form of application on request, but the candidate may be required, in addition, to fill up the form used by the society to which application is being made.

Students from the United States of America may refer to the *Guide-book for American Students in the British Isles*, published by the Institute of International Education. American women graduates should apply to the Secretary of the American Association of University Women, Washington, where a Committee of Selection makes recommendations to the Principals of the Women's Societies at Oxford.

Oriental students should apply first to the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students, Indian Institute, Oxford.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Open scholarships—at Merton, postmasterships, at Magdalen, demysships—are awarded by the various men's societies after a competitive examination, and for the great majority of them candidates must not be over nineteen years of age on the day of election. The scholarships are

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tenable for two years, but may be renewed for a further period not exceeding two years if the conduct and diligence of the scholar have been satisfactory. Their annual value is £30 but the scholar is entitled to apply after his election for an additional grant not exceeding £70 a year if he can satisfy the college that he is in need of pecuniary assistance. Exhibitions are also offered by colleges. These differ from scholarships partly in that the limit of age is often extended, and partly in that they are frequently confined to persons who can prove that they need assistance. The maximum value of an exhibition is usually less than that of a scholarship. Announcements of scholarship examinations are made some months beforehand in the *Oxford University Gazette*. Copies of the notices are distributed among the Public Schools and may be obtained on application to the proper officer by any one who desires to offer himself as a candidate. A single examination is often held for scholarships at several colleges. A candidate who offers himself at more than one college is required to state, on entering his name, the order of his preference should more than one college be willing to elect him. The examination papers are not published officially, but copies can sometimes be obtained on application to the society concerned.

Close scholarships and exhibitions are limited to certain classes of candidates; generally either to persons born or educated in certain parts of the country, or to persons educated at certain schools. Some are wholly limited—that is, they cannot be awarded unless candidates of sufficient merit from the particular district or school are found; others may, in default of duly qualified candidates from the favoured districts of schools, be thrown open *pro hac vice*.

Scholarships and exhibitions are also offered for competition by the Women's Societies.

EXPENSES

It is only possible to make a very general estimate of the cost of a University course. Undergraduates of different means

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and tastes spend different amounts. The following items, however, are common to all:

1. Payments on beginning residence

University.

Matriculation fee; £5, payable to the University either through the college or at the time of presentation to the Vice-Chancellor.

College.

- (1) Admission fee; usually about £5, but at some colleges more.
- (2) Caution money (returnable when the name is removed from the books and often in part when the B.A. or M.A. degree is taken); varies for Commoners from £10 to £30, and occasionally more for overseas students. At some colleges it is not required from scholars.

2. Payments during residence

University.

- (1) University dues; £4 10s. per annum, paid terminally through the college.
- (2) Examination fees; about £9 in all for the B.A. degree course, exclusive of Responsions.
- (3) B.A. degree fee; £7 10s., additional to the examination fees under (2).

College.

The expenses at most societies (details of which are given in Chapter VIII) are represented mainly by the battels, i.e. the weekly and terminal bills. These generally include:

- (1) Tuition fee; varies from £24 to £33 per annum.
- (2) Room rent; varies considerably according to the advantages of the room. An average rental would be £21 to £24 per annum.
- (3) Hire of furniture; say £6 per annum.
- (4) College dues and establishment charges, and servants' wages. An average would be £30-£36 per annum.

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(5) Kitchen and buttery bills; these depend very largely upon the individual, but undue extravagance is not permitted.

(6) Fuel, laundry, lighting, &c.

(7) Subscriptions to clubs; say £6 per annum.

Except expenditure on books, clothes, and travelling, the only absolutely necessary expenses outside battels are examination and degree fees and a terminal gratuity to a servant.

The Colleges and other societies also charge fees in connexion with degrees taken by their members; these vary between £1 and £5.

RESIDENCE AND STANDING

There are three terms in the year, Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity. Michaelmas Term, the first of the academic year, begins on the first of October and ends on the 17th of December; Hilary Term begins on the 10th of January and ends on the day before Palm Sunday; Trinity Term begins on the Wednesday after Easter Day and ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July. But these terms relate only to certain University purposes, and Full Term (by which is meant the period during which lectures are given and throughout which undergraduates are required to be in residence, unless they have previously obtained leave of absence) begins on a day fixed beforehand by the Hebdomadal Council of the University, and lasts for eight weeks. The days usually fixed for beginning Full Term are:

In Michaelmas Term: the first Sunday after 9 October;

In Hilary Term: the first Sunday after 14 January;

In Trinity Term: the last or last but one Sunday in April, according as Easter falls late or early.

Undergraduates in fact begin residence two or three days earlier, as may be determined by the societies of which they are members; and all societies provide instruction for their undergraduate members during at least twenty-four weeks in the academic year.

A certain number of Terms of Residence, usually nine and

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never less than six, is a condition of admission to any degree. These terms (each of which must consist of at least forty-two days) must be kept by residence within the walls of a college or hall or in licensed lodgings, unless owing to special circumstances leave to reside in a house which has not been licensed has been obtained.

Terms of residence need not be consecutive; they may, so far as the University is concerned, be distributed over any number of years. Sometimes a break in the regular sequence of terms of residence is caused by illness; and sometimes also students from one cause or another are only able to reside for one or two terms in the course of a year. As the same total number of terms of residence is required from all alike, to spread them over several years merely postpones the obtaining of a degree; and this may be borne in mind as a possible alternative by those who find continuous residence impossible. But certain degrees and privileges, including the M.A., are open only to those who, whether in residence or not, have kept their names on the books of the University for a specified number of Terms of Standing. To keep a term of standing all that is necessary is to keep one's name on the books of a college, hall, or other society, and to pay University dues.

DISCIPLINE

University.

The discipline which is exercised by the University over its junior members has varied with the changes both in the average age of graduation and in the general habits of society. When the University admitted boys at an age when they are now at school, the Statutes contained an elaborate series of minute prohibitory enactments which had become practically obsolete long before they were formally repealed, and of which few traces remain. The present statutory code of behaviour is to be found in Statt. Tit. XV (*De moribus conformandis*) of the University Statutes; from time to time additional rules have been established by the custom of the

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University or by the authority of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors. The purpose of all these rules is to prevent public disorder and annoyance to the citizens of Oxford; to discourage undergraduates from making undesirable acquaintances and from frequenting resorts where such acquaintances are likely to be made; and generally to forbid conduct unworthy of members of the University. The Proctors are responsible for maintaining the observance of these regulations and have wide powers of authority over members of the University *in statu pupillari*. The chief rules in force are:

- (1) Junior members of the University are required to abstain from visiting any hotel, restaurant, or public-house, except for the purpose of taking a meal.
- (2) They are not allowed to keep a motor-car or motor-cycle without a licence from the Junior Proctor, or to learn or practise aviation without a similar licence, which is only granted at the written request of a parent or guardian, countersigned by the College Dean.
- (3) They are not allowed (a) to give dances, or to attend public subscription dances, during term; (b) to attend private dances given in public rooms during term without the leave of the Proctors.

The punishments inflicted for breaches of these rules, or for other offences which fall under the cognizance of the Proctors consist of (1) pecuniary fines; (2) gating, i.e. confinement within the walls of the offender's college, hall, or lodgings, after a certain hour; (3) rustication, i.e. banishment from the University for a definite period; (4) expulsion from the University.

A fuller statement of the disciplinary rules to which junior members of the University are subject is contained in a memorandum, a copy of which is presented to every undergraduate on matriculation.

College.

The discipline of a college or hall or other society is supplementary to that of the University. Every society has its

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own special rules, and its own special method of administering them. Certain general regulations, however, with slight variations in detail, are universal.

- (1) All undergraduates are required to begin their residence each term on a certain day, to reside during the prescribed length of time (usually eight weeks) and not to leave Oxford either for the day or for the night without having obtained permission. Permission must be obtained for residence in vacation.
- (2) Undergraduates are usually expected to attend either college chapel or morning roll-call for a prescribed number of mornings each term.
- (3) The gates of colleges and halls are usually closed at 9.15 p.m.; after that hour undergraduates are not allowed, without special permission, to leave their college. Lodging-house keepers are required to close their doors at 10 p.m. and to keep a list of all undergraduate lodgers who go out or come into their houses after that hour. No undergraduate is allowed to remain out of either college or lodgings after midnight without special permission; and any undergraduate who without leave passes a night away from college or lodgings is liable to severe penalty.
- (4) The University makes the passing of certain examinations one of the conditions of the attainment of the B.A. degree: but it does not impose any limit of time within which Pass examinations may be taken. All the societies, however, require their members to pass these examinations within what may be considered reasonable time.

Academic dress.

Academic dress consists of cap and gown and is worn

- (a) in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Registrar, or other officer of the University;
- (b) at University ceremonies, including University sermons;

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- (c) in the Office of the University Chest, in the Bodleian Library, in the Examination Schools, and at lectures;
- (d) at official interviews with College authorities;
- (e) out of college after 9 p.m.

At University examinations and at presentation for a degree a male undergraduate must wear academic dress with either a black coat, a dark waistcoat and dark trousers, or a dark blue, grey, or brown suit, and a white tie, collar and shirt black shoes or boots and dark socks. A woman should wear academic dress with a white blouse, a black tie, a dark skirt, a dark coat (if desired), and black shoes or boots and black stockings.

DEGREES

The degrees conferred by the University are Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor of Letters, Bachelor and Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy; and Bachelor and Doctor in Music and in the three superior faculties of Medicine, Civil Law, and Divinity. In Surgery, which is included within the faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Master are conferred.

Degrees are sometimes granted, out of the ordinary course, by Decree, or by Diploma, to persons who have not, as well as to persons who have, been previously members of the University; they can also be given *honoris causa* without the full rights which ordinarily belong to them.

The conditions required for degrees in the ordinary course are residence, time (or standing, as it is commonly called), examinations or exercises, and the payment of fees, besides the Grace (or consent) of the candidate's society and of Congregation. Women members of the University are admitted to all degrees (except B.D. and D.D.), under the same conditions as men. The conditions required for the B.A. degree are given in Chapter II; those for the degree of M.A. and for Research and Superior degrees in Chapter VI.

All graduates of the University (except Honorary graduates) are now registered as Parliamentary Electors, provided that they are British subjects and not under any legal incapacity.

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LODGINGS

Men Undergraduates.

Subject to the consent of the Delegates of Lodgings and with the permission of his college, hall, or society, an undergraduate is allowed to reside and keep term in lodgings situated within two miles and a half of Carfax, and licensed by the Delegates. In special circumstances (e.g. where he is 25 years of age, married, or living with parents or guardian), he may reside in an unlicensed house.

Lists of Licensed Lodgings, with the prices of the several sets of rooms, are published at the beginning of each term, or at more frequent intervals. Members of the University can obtain copies of the list on application at the office of the Delegates of Lodgings, No. 40 Broad Street, where also information as to rooms actually vacant at the moment of inquiry, or for the ensuing term, can be obtained.

The prices of lodgings vary very considerably, those nearest to the colleges or halls being the most expensive. A licensed lodging-house keeper is required to enter into a written memorandum of agreement with each undergraduate lodger on a form approved and provided by the Delegates. In this memorandum the price of the rooms, together with the prices of any extras which may be charged for, and the length of the period (one, two, or three terms) for which the rooms are taken, must be entered, these matters having been previously agreed upon between the undergraduate and the lodging-house keeper. The agreement also provides that if any dispute, difference, or question arises between the undergraduate and the lodging-house keeper, it may be referred to the Delegates of Lodgings, whose decision shall be accepted as binding on both the parties concerned.

Women Undergraduates.

Subject to the consent of the Delegates of Lodgings and with the permission of the college, hall, or society concerned, women undergraduates are allowed to reside and keep term in houses situated within two miles and a half of Carfax,

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and 'approved' by the Delegates. In special circumstances (e.g. where an undergraduate is 25 years of age, married, or living with parents or guardian), she may reside in a house other than an 'approved' house.

A woman undergraduate can obtain a list of houses in which she will be permitted to reside from the authorities of the Society to which she belongs, who will also furnish her with any other necessary information or advice. Women undergraduates may not enter into direct communication with the Delegates of Lodgings on the subject, and failure to observe this rule will only result in unnecessary delay.

II

THE BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE COURSE

CANDIDATES for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pass three examinations:

- (1) Responsions.¹
- (2) The First Public Examination.¹
- (3) The Second Public Examination.

and to keep nine ¹ terms (three academic years) by residence.

RESPONSIONS

This examination is held four times a year, once at the end of each term, and once near the end of the Long Vacation. The subjects of examination are arranged in three groups, as follows:

- I. (a) Latin, (b) Greek.
- II. (a) Holy Scripture, (b) English, (c) French, (d) German, (e) Italian, (f) Spanish.
- III. (a) Mathematics, (b) Natural Science.

In order to pass Responsions candidates are required to satisfy the examiners *either* in at least one subject from each group and in four subjects in all, *or* in both subjects of Group I and in both subjects of Group III. All candidates must satisfy the examiners in two of the languages Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish (of which one must be either Latin or Greek), and must pass *either* in all four subjects at one examination, *or* in three subjects at one examination and in the fourth subject at a subsequent examination. Natives of Asia, Egypt, the Sudan, and certain other parts of Africa, who are not of European or American parentage, may obtain leave to offer in lieu of a subject from Group I, *either* French from Group II *or* Sanskrit or Persian or Arabic or Pāli or Classical Hebrew or Classical Chinese.

The fee payable on entering a name for Responsions is £3 if three or four subjects are offered, and £1 10s. if only one subject is offered.

¹ Unless exempted (see pp. 330-31).

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FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION

This examination consists of one of the following:

- (a) Honour Classical Moderations, *or*
- (b) Honour Mathematical Moderations, *or*
- (c) Pass Moderations (an examination in two of the languages Latin, Greek, French, German, Old English, one of which must be Latin or Greek; and in two other subjects, one of which may be a third language), *or*
- (d) Law Moderations, *or*
- (e) The Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, *or*
- (f) The Preliminary Examination in Agriculture and Geography, *or*
- (g) The Preliminary Examination in Forestry.

Candidates for Honour Classical Moderations, Honour Mathematical Moderations, or Law Moderations may take these examinations at any time not earlier than their third term from matriculation; they cannot obtain Honours, however, in Honour Classical Moderations, or in Honour Mathematical Moderations if they offer themselves for examination after having exceeded their sixth term from matriculation.

Persons who are not yet members of the University are permitted to enter through their prospective college, hall, or society for the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science provided that they have passed, or are qualified to claim exemption from, Responsions. Otherwise, candidates for any part of the First Public Examination must be members of the University who have passed, or have been exempted from, Responsions.

Any Candidate who has passed the First Public Examination is qualified for admission to the Pass School of the Second Public Examination, and also, if of sufficient standing (see p. 330), to any part of the Honour School. Candidates may, if they so desire, substitute for one of the examinations constituting the First Public Examination, two of the subjects French, German, Italian, and Spanish of the Final Pass

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School and this is often done by candidates for the Honour School of Modern Languages. Group A (1) of the Final Pass School may also be taken in lieu of the First Public Examination.

SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION

The Second Public Examination consists of a Pass School and a number of Honour Schools. The Pass School contains a large variety of subjects classed in groups, and candidates taking it are required to pass in three of these, of which one must be a language-group other than English. There is also a homogeneous course in *either* Agriculture *or* Forestry. The following is a list of the Honour Schools:

1. Literae Humaniores, i.e. the Final Classical School.
2. Mathematics.
3. Natural Science, including
 - (1) Physics
 - (2) Chemistry
 - (3) Physiology
 - (4) Zoology
 - (5) Botany
 - (6) Geology
 - (7) Astronomy
 - (8) Engineering Science.
4. Jurisprudence.
5. Modern History.
6. Theology.
7. Oriental Studies, including
 - (1) Sanskrit
 - (2) Arabic
 - (3) Hebrew
 - (4) Persian
 - (5) Egyptian
8. English Language and Literature.
9. Modern Languages, including
 - (1) French
 - (2) German

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- (3) Italian
- (4) Spanish
- (5) Russian
- (6) Mediaeval and Modern Greek.
- 10. Philosophy, Politics, and Economics.
- 11. Geography.

Except in certain cases, for details of which the *Examination Statutes* should be consulted, (1) candidates are not admitted to examination in a Final Honour School until they have entered upon the eighth term of standing from their matriculation; and (2) they cannot obtain Honours if they offer themselves for examination after having exceeded twelve terms of standing from matriculation.

EXEMPTIONS

Responsions.

(a) A number of examinations are accepted under certain conditions as qualifying for exemption from Responsions. Among them are the various School Certificates which give exemption, provided that the candidate has 'passed with credit' in four major subjects, including two of the languages Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, one of which must be either Latin or Greek.

(b) Candidates holding the status of Service Student, Affiliated, Colonial, Indian, or Foreign Senior or Junior Student, or Imperial Forest Service Student (see pp. 333 ff.) are exempted from Responsions.

(c) A candidate who has obtained a 'School Certificate', and has passed with credit in three of the required subjects, may complete his qualification for exemption by passing Responsions in the fourth subject only. For example, a candidate whose School Certificate showed that he had passed with credit in French, English History, and Mathematics, or in French, English History, and Holy Scripture, could complete his qualification for exemption by passing in Latin at Responsions. Also, a candidate who has obtained a Higher Certificate or a Higher School Certificate but has

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only passed in one of the required languages may complete his qualification for exemption by passing in the second language only at Responsions. Such candidates must send their certificates with the entry of their names for a single subject at Responsions.

(d) An Oriental candidate, holding a School Certificate granted by the Delegates for Local Examinations or by the Delegates for the Inspection and Examination of Schools, may count a credit in one of the languages Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Pāli, Classical Chinese, or Classical Hebrew in lieu of either Latin or Greek.

First Public Examination

Senior Students and Service Students (see pp. 333 ff.) are exempted from the whole of the First Public Examination provided that they take Honours in the Second Public Examination. They are also permitted to offer themselves for examination in the Final Schools of Agriculture or Forestry, provided that they have passed the Preliminary Examination in Agriculture and Geography or in Forestry.

Second Public Examination

Exemption from two groups of the Pass School can be claimed, under certain conditions, by candidates who have passed the Second Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Music or who hold one of the following Diplomas:

1. Diploma in Anthropology.
2. Diploma in Classical Archaeology.
3. Diploma in Economics and Political Science.
4. Diploma in Education.
5. Diploma in Geography.

Candidates who have passed the First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Music or who have obtained one or more of the following certificates may claim exemption from one Group of the Pass School:

1. Certificate in Physical Anthropology.
2. Certificate in Cultural Anthropology.

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3. Certificate in General and Regional Geography.
4. Certificate in Surveying.

Full details of Responsions and of the First and Second Public Examinations, together with the dates of examination during the current academic year, will be found in the *Examination Statutes*, published each year early in September by the Clarendon Press, price 3s. 6d. net. The Regulations for Responsions alone, with the dates of examination and a complete list of the examinations accepted as equivalent thereto, are also published annually by the Clarendon Press, price 6d. net.

III

PRIVILEGED STUDENTS AND INCORPORATION

SPECIAL STUDENTS

ANY person of twenty-five years of age and upwards who is or has been a member of the staff, teaching or administrative, of any other University, or an officer of His Majesty's Forces, or a member of the Public Services, may apply, through the Society to which he belongs or intends to belong, to the Hebdomadal Council for admission to the status and privileges of a special student. If the application is granted the student must become (if not already so) a member of some college or hall or other Society and matriculate as a member of the University. He will then enjoy all the privileges of a Bachelor of Arts, except that he will not be permitted to offer himself as a candidate in any part of the First or Second Public Examination, or for the examinations for the degrees of B.C.L., B.M., or B.Mus., or for any University Scholarship or Prize, or to supplicate for any degree in the University. These provisions are intended to meet the case of persons desirous of spending a limited time at the University for the purpose of special study or research. The privileges cease on the first day of October next but one following the date of admission; but persons may be re-admitted to the status of a special student for a further period.

SERVICE STUDENTS

Any person who is not under the age of twenty-one years, and who has held for not less than three years a Commission in His Majesty's Forces, and has been seconded, or has been specially relieved from active duty, for an academic course of not less than two years by the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry, or the India Office, may apply to the Delegacy for Military Instruction for admission

Privileged Students and Incorporation

to the status and privileges of a Service Student. A person whose application has been granted is admitted as a Service Student as soon as he has paid the statutable fee, but no person can be so admitted unless he is a member of a college or hall or society and has been matriculated as a member of the University. The privileges attaching to the status are the grant of three terms of standing, the exemption from certain examinations, and the right to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts after keeping statutable residence for six terms, provided the student has either (1) obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination, or (2) passed both the Preliminary and the Final Examinations in the School of Agriculture or of Forestry, or (3) obtained Honours in the First Public Examination and passed the Second Public Examination.

IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE STUDENTS

Any Probationer for a Forest Service in the British Empire who has obtained a degree at another University, both degree and University being approved by the Hebdomadal Council, may be admitted to the status and privileges of an Imperial Forest Service Student, provided that he has pursued at that University (or, if the Hebdomadal Council in any case approve, at more than one University) a course of study extending over at least three years. An Imperial Forest Service Student is exempted from passing Responsions and is permitted after six terms' residence to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, provided that he has passed the Preliminary Examination in Forestry and the Final Examination in the School of Forestry. Application for the grant of the status of Imperial Forest Service Student must be made through an officer of a college or hall or society. A fee of £5 is payable within fourteen days of the grant of the application, or, if at the time when the application is granted the applicant has not been matriculated, within fourteen days of the date of matriculation.

Privileged Students and Incorporation

AFFILIATED JUNIOR STUDENTS

Any college or institution within the British Empire which has been incorporated by Royal Charter or is otherwise established and governed on a permanent and efficient footing, and the majority of whose students are at least seventeen years of age, may be admitted by vote of Congregation to the privileges of an Affiliated College. Any member of an Affiliated College who has fulfilled certain conditions of study and residence thereat may be admitted to the status and privileges of an Affiliated Junior Student. The effect of these privileges is to reduce the period of residence for the B.A. degree from three to two years (i.e. the first term would count for all purposes as the fourth) and to exempt the student from passing Responsions. The institutions at present admitted to these privileges are—St. David's College, Lampeter; University College, Nottingham; The University of Reading; University College, Southampton; Exeter Diocesan Training College; University College, Exeter.

JUNIOR STUDENTS

Any student of a University situated within the United Kingdom, or of a Colonial or Foreign University, who has pursued at that University a course of study extending over two years, may be admitted to the privileges and status of a Junior Student, provided that his course of study and the standard attained have been approved by the Hebdomadal Council. No course will be approved which does not include the study of two of the languages Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, one of them being either Latin or Greek. Any student of an Indian University who has pursued at that University a course of study extending over at least two years and has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science at that University, may be admitted to the privileges and status of a Junior Student, provided that his degree and University has been approved by the Hebdomadal Council. No degree will be approved the course for which did not include the study of two of the

Privileged Students and Incorporation

following languages : Latin, Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pāli, Classical Chinese, of which two either Latin or Greek or French or German must be one. A Junior Student is not required to pass Responsions, and can supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts after keeping statutory residence for six terms (i.e. his first term being reckoned for all purposes as his fourth) and passing certain examinations. Applications for the status of Junior Student must be made through the authorities of a college, hall, or society. For full particulars of the privileges attached to the status reference should be made to the *Examination Statutes*.

SENIOR STUDENTS

Any person who has pursued a course of study extending over three years and has obtained a degree at a University situated within the United Kingdom, or at a Colonial or Foreign University, may be admitted to the privileges and status of a Senior Student, provided that the University and the degree have been approved by the Hebdomadal Council. Any student of an Indian University who has pursued at that University a course of study extending over three years and has obtained a degree at that University may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Senior Student provided that the University and the degree¹ have been approved by the Hebdomadal Council. Senior Status may also be claimed, under certain conditions, by a medical student of an approved Imperial (other than Indian) University, although he has not actually obtained a degree. A Senior Student is not required to pass Responsions or the First Public Examination and can supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts after keeping statutory residence for six terms (i.e. his first term being reckoned for all purposes as his fourth) and passing certain examinations. Applications for Senior Status must be made

¹ No degree will be approved for this purpose unless the course of study leading to it has extended to three years subsequent to the intermediate examination. In most cases a first class is required either in B.A. honours or B.Sc. honours or M.A. or M.Sc.

Privileged Students and Incorporation

through the Authorities of a college, hall, or society. For full particulars of the privileges attached to the Status, reference should be made to the *Examination Statutes*.

INCORPORATION

Undergraduates, Bachelors of Arts, Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Divinity, Doctors of Divinity, and Doctors of Science of the University of Cambridge or the University of Dublin, Bachelors of Law, Doctors of Law, Doctors of Letters and Doctors of Philosophy of the University of Cambridge, and Doctors of Literature of the University of Dublin may incorporate, that is, be admitted to the same degree or position in Oxford, as that to which they attained in their former University. A graduate desiring to incorporate must satisfy the Hebdomadal Council that there are adequate reasons for permitting him to supplicate for incorporation, and must have obtained this permission. He must also have kept by residence at Cambridge or Dublin the same number of terms he would have been required to keep by residence at Oxford, before admission to the corresponding degree. No person can supplicate in Congregation for incorporation unless he has been matriculated as a member of the University of Oxford, and paid the prescribed fees. Application to the Hebdomadal Council for permission to incorporate must be made through the Head or Vice-gerent of a college, hall, or society. If the candidate has been matriculated the application must be sent in within twenty-one days from the date of matriculation. Bachelors of Law and Doctors of Law of the University of Cambridge are incorporated in Oxford as Bachelors of Civil Law and Doctors of Civil Law respectively, and Doctors of Literature of the University of Dublin are incorporated in Oxford as Doctors of Letters.

IV

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

UNIVERSITY scholarships are not, like college scholarships, awarded to persons proposing to become members of the University, but are given after examinations or competitions usually open only to members of the University of specified standing. Scholarships are awarded according to the results of an examination; prizes are sometimes awarded after an examination, but are more usually given to the author of the best composition upon a subject proposed some time beforehand. The names and conditions of a few only of such scholarships and prizes can be given here; for a complete list see *Fellowships, Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes, open to Undergraduate and Graduate Members of the University* (Clarendon Press, 1s. net). Subjects of the prizes as well as the dates for sending in compositions may be found in the current edition of the *Examination Statutes*. Candidates for University scholarships and prizes are not eligible unless their names are on the books of a college or hall or other society, i.e. unless they are actually paying college and University dues.

THEOLOGY

Junior Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarship.

Tenable for one year; stipend £60. The election takes place on the results of an examination held in Hilary term. Candidates must have passed the examinations necessary for the B.A. degree and not have exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation.

Junior Greek Testament Prize.

Value £40. The prize is awarded on the results of an examination held each year in Hilary Term, in the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, in respect of translation, criticism,

University Scholarships and Prizes

and interpretation. Candidates must not be of more than fourteen terms' standing.

Junior Septuagint Prize.

Value £30. The prize is awarded on the results of an examination, held each year in Hilary Term, in such book or books of the LXX version of the Old Testament as the Trustees may appoint. Candidates must not be of more than fourteen terms' standing.

LAW

Winter Williams Law Scholarships.

Tenable for two years; annual stipend £80. One scholar is elected annually after an examination held in Michaelmas Term. Candidates must be British subjects born in Great Britain or Ireland, or British subjects born abroad whose fathers were at their birth domiciled in Great Britain. They must be undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded five terms from matriculation, and are studying for the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence. A scholar who has taken, ceased to study for, or become ineligible for, Honours in the Final School of Jurisprudence, ceases to hold the scholarship. The total annual emoluments received by the scholar from scholarships and exhibitions may not exceed £160.

Winter Williams Law Scholarships for Women.

Tenable for two years; annual stipend £80. One scholar is elected annually after an examination held in Michaelmas Term. Candidates must be undergraduate women members of the University who have not exceeded eleven terms from matriculation and who are studying for the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence. They must be British subjects. A scholar ceases to hold her scholarship after she has taken, ceased to study for, or become ineligible for, Honours in the Final School of Jurisprudence. The total annual emoluments received by the scholar from scholarships and exhibitions may not exceed £160.

University Scholarships and Prizes

MEDICINE

Gotch Memorial Prize.

The prize consists of a bronze medal (engraved with a profile head of Professor Gotch) together with a sum of £5 and is awarded annually, after examination, to a member of the University who has worked in the Physiological Laboratory for at least three terms. Candidates must not have exceeded fifteen terms from matriculation. The arrangements for the award of the prize are in the hands of the Waynflete Professor of Physiology.

Welsh Memorial Prize.

The prize is of the value of about £3 10s. and is awarded annually by Dr. Lee's Professor of Anatomy for the best set of drawings illustrative of human anatomy. Candidates must be members of the University who have been engaged in the study of the subject in the Anatomical Laboratory of the University during not less than one term prior to that in which the award is made. No one is eligible who has passed the First Examination for the degree of B.M. or an examination in Anatomy necessary for registration as a qualified medical practitioner. The prize may not be awarded twice to the same person. Further particulars can be obtained from Dr. Lee's Professor of Anatomy.

CLASSICAL LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

Passmore Edwards Scholarship.

Tenable for one year; stipend about £30. The scholarship is awarded, after an examination held in Hilary Term, for proficiency in the comparative study of the literatures of Greece, Rome, and England. Candidates must have completed the ninth and not exceeded the twenty-first term from matriculation.

Hertford and De Paravicini Scholarships.

These two scholarships are awarded on the results of the same examination held in Trinity Term. The candidate

University Scholarships and Prizes

placed highest is elected to the Hertford Scholarship, tenable for one year, stipend about £45. The next candidate is elected to the De Paravicini Scholarship (stipend about £37) provided that he has not already held it, or the Hertford. Both scholarships exist for the study of Latin.

Chancellor's Prizes.

These two prizes for Latin Verse and Latin Prose are of the value of £20 each and are open to members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in compositions, have not exceed four years from matriculation. Any metre suitable to the subject may be used in the composition for the Latin Verse Prize.

Conington Prize.

This prize is of the value of about £200 and is offered once in every three years for a dissertation, in English or Latin, at the writer's option, on some subject appertaining to classical learning. It is open to all members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in dissertations, have passed all the examinations for the degree of B.A., and have completed not less than six, nor more than fifteen, years from matriculation. The prize may not be awarded twice to the same person. At the beginning of each triennial period competitors are invited to offer dissertations, published or unpublished, on subjects chosen by themselves under such conditions as the Trustees think expedient to prescribe.

Gaisford Prizes.

These two prizes for Greek Verse and Greek Prose are each of the value of about £21 and are open to undergraduates who, on the day appointed for the receipt of compositions, have not completed thirteen terms from matriculation. The Verse Prize is awarded for a translation into any of the metres commonly used in dialogue by the Tragic or Comic poets, or for a copy of verses, original or translated, in heroic or elegiac metre; the Prose Prize is given for either an original composition or for a translation.

University Scholarships and Prizes

Charles Oldham Prize.

The prize, value about £60, is awarded annually in Trinity Term for a dissertation or an essay on a subject, approved by the Professors of Greek and Latin, connected with Greek or Latin literature or with both of these. It is open to members of the University who have not exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation.

Craven Fellowships.

Tenable for two years; annual stipend £200. One Fellow is elected annually in Trinity or in Michaelmas Term by the Craven Committee. A Craven Fellow is required to spend at least eight months, of each year of his tenure of the Fellowship, in residence abroad at some place or places approved by the Committee. The Fellowships were founded for the promotion of classical learning and taste. Candidates must have kept three years' full residence and not have exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation.

Derby Scholarship.

Tenable for one year; stipend £200. The Scholarship is awarded annually in Michaelmas Term, without examination. The scholar is required to undertake a course of research in some subject connected with classical antiquity which he must submit to the Craven Committee when offering himself as a candidate. The scholar must also, unless exempted, spend at least eight months, out of the two years immediately following his election, in residence abroad at a place or places sanctioned by the Committee. Candidates must have passed all the examinations required for the degree of B.A. and not have exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation.

Ireland and Craven Scholarships.

These scholarships exist for the promotion of classical learning and taste and are awarded on the results of the same examination held in Michaelmas Term. They are open to members of the University who have not exceeded the twelfth term from their matriculation. Dean Ireland's

University Scholarships and Prizes

Scholarship is of the annual value of £50 and is tenable for four years; the Craven Scholarships (three in number) are each of the annual value of £40 and are tenable for two years. The person elected to the Ireland Scholarship, if not already a Craven Scholar, is elected at the same time to one of the Craven Scholarships.

HISTORY

Gibbs Scholarships.

Tenable for three years; annual stipend £40. One scholar is elected annually after an examination held in Michaelmas term. Candidates must be undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded the ninth term from matriculation. A scholar is required to keep academical residence and to read for Honours in the Final School of Modern History. The Scholarship ceases when the holder is admitted to any degree in the University.

Arnold Historical Essay.

An essay on a subject of ancient or modern history in alternate years. The prize, value about £60, is awarded every Hilary Term and is open to graduates who, on the day appointed for sending in the competitions, have not exceeded twelve years from matriculation. Two years' notice is given of the subject, and the prize may be divided between two candidates whose essays are of equal merit. The Trustees have power to contribute towards the expense of printing the whole or part of an essay, and also to make presents of books to meritorious though unsuccessful candidates.

Beit Prize.

The prize is of the value of £50, and is awarded annually for an essay on some subject connected with colonial history, or with the advantages of imperial citizenship. It is open to members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in essays, have not exceeded twelve years from matriculation.

University Scholarships and Prizes

Gladstone Memorial Prize.

The prize is offered for an essay on some subject connected with ecclesiastical history after A.D. 461, or the political and constitutional history of the British Isles, or political theory. It consists of books of the value of £20, is awarded every year in Trinity Term, and is open to members of the University who have not exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation. It may not be awarded twice to the same person. The prize essay is read publicly at a time and place appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Robert Herbert Memorial Prize.

The prize is of the value of £15, and is awarded by the examiners on the results of the examination for the Beit Prize (q.v.). It is open only to candidates for that prize and it may be awarded to the candidate who obtains the Beit Prize, or to any other candidate in the same examination whose work appears to the examiners to be worthy of special recognition. The prize may not be awarded twice to the same person.

Marquis of Lothian's Historical Prize Essay.

An essay on some subject of foreign history, secular or ecclesiastical, in the period between the dethronement of Romulus Augustulus and the death of Frederick the Great. The prize, value £40, is awarded annually and is open to members of the University who, at the time for submitting compositions, have not exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation. The Judges may, at their discretion, award the prize in money or in books.

Stanhope Historical Essay.

An essay on some subject of modern history, foreign or English, within the period 1300–1878. The prize, value £20 in books, is awarded every year in Trinity Term, and is open to undergraduates who, in the term of award, have not exceeded twelve terms from matriculation. In making the

University Scholarships and Prizes

award the Judges consider the merit of the style no less than the clearness of the reasoning and the accuracy of the facts.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Charles Oldham Scholarship.

Tenable for one year; stipend £60. The award is made annually in Michaelmas Term, after an examination in knowledge of Shakespeare. Candidates must be members of the University who have entered on the fourth but not exceeded the fifteenth term from matriculation.

Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize.

The prize, value nearly £30, is awarded annually in Hilary Term for an essay upon some subject connected with English literature. It is open to members of the University who have proceeded to the degree of B.A., and have not exceeded seven years from matriculation. It may not be awarded twice to the same person.

Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay.

The prize is of the value of £20, and is open to members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in compositions, have not exceeded four years from matriculation.

English Poem on a Sacred Subject.

The prize is of the value of about £150, and is awarded once in every three years for an English poem on a sacred subject (from 60 to 300 lines) in decasyllabic verse, rhymed in couplets or stanzas; or in blank verse. Dramatic form is not permissible. The prize, which may not be awarded twice to the same person, is open to members of the University who, at the time the subject is announced, have passed the examinations for the degree of B.A. The author of the successful poem is required to send printed copies to the Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges and Halls, the Proctors, the Judges of the compositions, the Professors, and the Bodleian Library.

University Scholarships and Prizes

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.

The prize (for English Verse) is of the value of £21, and is open to undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded four years from matriculation. The length of the poem must not extend beyond 300 lines. The metre is not restricted to heroic couplets, but dramatic form of composition is not permitted.

MODERN LANGUAGES

de Arteaga Prize.

This prize, founded to promote the study of Spanish, is offered every second year in Trinity Term for an essay on a subject determined by the Judge. It is open to members of the University who, on the date appointed for sending in the essays, have not exceeded twelve terms from matriculation. The value of the prize (about £25) is fixed by the Trustees and announced at the same time as the subject of the essay. The successful candidate, during the twelve months following the award of the prize, must spend some time travelling in Spain, unless excused by the Trustees. The prize may not be awarded twice to the same person, nor to any one whose vernacular language is Spanish.

de Osma Studentship.

Tenable for one year, with possible extension to three; value about £80. The student, who is appointed in Michaelmas Term by the Vice-Chancellor, must undertake to study, for not less than six weeks, in connexion with the Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan, Madrid, the history of Spanish art in the medieval and modern periods.

Gerrans Scholarship for German.

Tenable for two years, and renewable for a third year; annual stipend £60. The scholarship is generally offered for competition every second year, and the scholar is required to pursue the study of German and to read for the Final Honour School in the Language. Only natural-born British

University Scholarships and Prizes

subjects are eligible. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age and, if members of the University, must not have exceeded one year from matriculation.

Heath Harrison Travelling Scholarships.

Tenable for one year; value £75. About twelve scholars are elected annually after an examination held in Hilary Term. The scholarships (which are restricted to men) are to be held by natural-born British subjects (being the sons of natural-born British subjects) while studying French or some other modern European language abroad. Preference is given to candidates who intend to enter the diplomatic and consular services or the Foreign Office, or to become teachers of modern languages. A scholarship cannot be awarded twice to the same person in the same language. Each scholar is required to spend at least twelve weeks abroad for the purpose of studying the language in which he obtained a scholarship. Candidates must not have exceeded two years from the date of their matriculation at the time of the examination, but this period may be extended to three years for candidates who have obtained Honours in the First Public Examination or who have obtained a Heath Harrison Scholarship in another language at a previous examination. Birth certificates of candidates and of their parents must be submitted at the time fixed for the entry of names.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

Boden Sanskrit Scholarships.

Tenable for four years; annual stipend £50. One scholar is elected every year on the results of an examination held in Trinity Term. Candidates must be members of the University who, on the day fixed for the examination, have not exceeded their twenty-fifth year of age. No person is eligible whose vernacular language is any Indian language.

Davis Chinese Scholarship.

Tenable for two years; annual stipend £100. The scholar who is elected on the result of an examination (which, when

University Scholarships and Prizes

held, takes place usually in Trinity Term) must pursue his studies in Chinese under the supervision of the Professor, and must reside in Oxford for at least seven weeks in each term. Candidates must not have exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation and no person is eligible whose vernacular language is Chinese or Japanese.

Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships.

Tenable for three years; annual stipend £40. One scholar is elected annually in Michaelmas Term. A scholar is required to reside seven weeks in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms of each year and seven weeks in the Trinity Term of one of the three years; during residence he must attend the lectures and work under the direction of the Professor of Hebrew. Candidates must not have exceeded eleven terms from matriculation nor be over twenty-five years of age.

James Mew Rabbinical Hebrew Scholarship.

Tenable for one year; value about £150. A scholar is elected every second year in Trinity Term. Candidates must have passed all the examinations for the degree of B.A., and not be over twenty-six years of age.

James Mew Arabic Scholarship.

Tenable for one year; value about £150. A scholar is elected every second year in Trinity Term. Candidates must have passed all the examinations for the degree of B.A., and not be over twenty-six years of age; no one is eligible whose vernacular language is Arabic.

Nubar Pasha Armenian Scholarship.

Tenable for three years; annual stipend £100. The scholarship, founded for the encouragement of the study of Armenian history and literature, is awarded every third year and is open to all members of the University other than those whose vernacular language is Armenian; it may not be awarded twice to the same person.

University Scholarships and Prizes

NATURAL SCIENCE

Junior Mathematical Scholarships.

Tenable for two years; annual stipend £30. One Junior Scholar is elected, after examination, every Hilary Term. Candidates must not have exceeded six terms from matriculation.

Mathematical Exhibition.

Tenable for one year; value £15. One exhibitor is elected, after examination, every Hilary Term. Candidates must not have exceeded six terms from matriculation.

Scott Scholarships.

Tenable for not more than two years; annual stipend about £95. One scholarship is awarded by the Wykeham Professor of Physics, and one by Dr. Lee's Professor of Experimental Philosophy. Candidates must be members of the University who have passed all the examinations necessary for the degree of B.A. The scholar, during the tenure of the scholarship, must pursue a course of special study, or engage in research, in some branch of Physics approved by the Professor, upon whose nomination he was elected.

Gibbs Scholarships.

Tenable for three years; annual stipend £40. One scholar is elected annually after an examination held in Michaelmas Term. Candidates must be undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded the ninth term from matriculation. A scholar is required to keep academical residence and to read for Honours in Chemistry in the Final School of Natural Science. The scholarship ceases when the holder is admitted to any degree in the University.

Edgell Sheppee Scholarship in Engineering Science.

Tenable for one year; annual stipend about £100. The scholarship is awarded annually by a Board of Management on the report and recommendation of the Professor of

University Scholarships and Prizes

Engineering Science; it is open to any member of the University who is in residence and has passed all the examinations required for a degree. The scholar must continue residence for the purpose of prosecuting research under the direction of the Professor. In the award of the scholarship regard is paid to the financial circumstances of candidates.

Johnson Memorial Prize.

This prize (a gold medal, together with the surplus dividends of the Fund) is offered for competition once in every four years for an essay on some astronomical or meteorological subject, either fixed by the Trustees or chosen by the candidates as the Trustees determine; if the former alternative is adopted, not less than two years' notice of the subject is given. It is open to all members of the University, but may not be awarded twice to the same person.

Naples Biological Scholarship.

Tenable for one year; stipend £100. One scholar is elected annually in Trinity Term by the Board of the Faculty of Biological Sciences. The scholar is required to spend at least twenty-six weeks at the Zoological Institute, Naples, the rent of a table being paid by the University; he must also, on the completion of his work at Naples, submit a report to the Board, and later, it is desirable that he should supply a detailed account of the work and the results in a form suitable for publication. Candidates must be graduates of the University, or have passed all the examinations for the degree of B.A., or be qualified for the degree of B.Sc.

Christopher Welch Scholarships.

Tenable for four years; normal annual stipend £100, but the Trustees have power at their discretion to increase this amount. One scholar is elected annually after an examination, generally held in March. The scholarships were founded for the promotion of the study of Biology. Candidates must be male undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded the twelfth term from matriculation; they may offer

University Scholarships and Prizes

at the examination any one of the subjects, Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology; and they may, with permission, submit any previous original work. Testimony as to the capacity for research work must be produced. A scholar is required to reside in Oxford (unless dispensation is obtained) for six weeks in each term and to keep his name on the books of his college. The Trustees have power to suspend, for a period not exceeding three years, a scholarship held by a scholar who leaves Oxford to undertake a course of clinical training, and to revive it should the scholar resume his biological studies.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

George Webb Medley Scholarships.

Junior and Senior Scholarships, tenable for not more than two years on election; but this period may be extended for a further term or terms, not exceeding three years at a time, if in the opinion of the Committee for Economics and Political Science (having regard to the work done by the scholar during the preceding tenure of the scholarship) such extension is calculated to advance materially the science of political economy. Annual stipend not less than £80 or more than £300. The scholarships are tenable by undergraduate and graduate members of the University under such conditions as to eligibility and tenure as the Committee may think fit.

GENERAL

Abbott Scholarships.

Tenable for three years; annual stipend £125. The examination is held annually in Trinity Term. The scholarships are limited to sons of clergymen of the Church of England who need assistance towards the cost of a University education. Candidates, if matriculated, must not have exceeded three terms of residence. *Ceteris paribus* natives of the West Riding have the preference.

Squire Scholarships.

Tenable for three years; stipend £80. One or more scholarships are awarded annually in Trinity Term. A scholar

University Scholarships and Prizes

must enter for the Final Honour School of Theology, and intend to seek ordination in the Church of England. Founder's kin, and persons born in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, receive preference, under certain conditions, in the award of these Scholarships. Candidates must be under twenty-one years of age on 10 October next after the election, and no one is eligible whose income from other scholarships amounts to £200.

University Senior Studentships.

Tenable for two years; annual stipend in accordance with the needs of the Student but not exceeding £250. The General Board awards two or more Studentships annually in Trinity Term to persons who have obtained a First or Second Class in a Final Honour School of the University, or in the examination for the degree of B.C.L., and have not exceeded six terms since obtaining it. The Studentships are awarded to carry out specific pieces of research, not necessarily in Oxford. No examination is held. Details of the method of application are published annually in the *University Gazette*.

Goldsmiths' Company's Exhibitions.

Tenable until the end of the normal degree course; annual value not less than £20. The Company offers five or more Exhibitions each year to undergraduates who are in need of assistance to complete their degree courses at Oxford. Candidates must be British subjects, and the amount of the Exhibition in each case is fixed after consideration of the candidate's place in a special examination, and of the candidate's means. No Exhibition may be retained if the income of the holder (including the exhibition) for the academic year exceeds £250. The Exhibitions are awarded after an examination in one of the following subjects: Classics, Mathematics, Science, Modern History, or Modern Languages. For the examination of Science two subjects, such as Chemistry and Physics, or Chemistry and Biology, must be offered; and the examination in Modern Languages com-

University Scholarships and Prizes

prises French and one of the following: Russian, German, Italian, or Spanish. No special books are set, and it is not possible to obtain copies of previous examination papers. Candidates must have been in residence at Oxford for at least one term at the date of the examination, and graduates of other Universities, or students who have been at other universities, are not eligible. Forms of application may be obtained from the Clerk of the Company, Goldsmiths' Hall, London, E.C. 2, after 1 November, and must be returned, completed, not later than the last day of the following January.

V

DELEGACIES AND COMMITTEES

THE UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

THE Committee for Appointments was constituted as a University department with the object of assisting members of the University by supplying information as to vacancies in schools and other educational institutions and in the public services and other employment, and maintaining communication with persons and bodies outside the University with reference to such vacancies and employment. Owing to the many changes that have taken place in recent years, 'other employment' now occupies a greater share of the Committee's time, and a second Secretary has been appointed who deals chiefly with educational appointments, while the Secretary is concerned with appointments in business generally, and in Government services, and with the general supervision of the Committee's work. In the matter of engineering appointments he is assisted by one of the University Readers in Engineering Science. The Vice-Chancellor is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee, which elects its own Vice-Chairman. The Committee consists chiefly of resident members of the University, Heads of Colleges, Professors and others interested in the objects of the Committee, and also of co-opted members. The co-opted members are for the most part leaders in finance and commerce. Attached to this Committee is also a Consultative Committee of which a representative of each college is a member, and through them the Committee is in close contact with the various colleges. There are also outside advisers, and the Committee is always glad to hear from old members of the University who may be interested in and prepared to assist them in their work. For finance the Committee is almost entirely dependent on grants from the University and colleges. Members of the University admitted while in residence by the Committee to place their names on the

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books are charged a fee of 10s., which covers a period from the date of registration to the end of the second term after they take their Final Schools. Members no longer in residence pay a compounded fee of £1. No other fees are charged under the existing regulations. All letters or inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford.

The reader is also directed to the chapter on 'Callings and Careers' in Part I of this Handbook.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

A DELEGACY for the Training of Teachers was established by the University in 1919, a step which revised the former facilities available in this connexion.

I. A Diploma in Education is granted under conditions which will be found on p. 394 of Part II of this Handbook.

II. *Course of Study for the Diploma.*

The ordinary course for the Diploma covers one academic year and commences in October. It is planned in the first instance to meet the requirements of students intending to teach in Secondary Schools, but is suitable also as a preparation for teaching in any school with pupils of 11 years of age and over, and as a general introduction to modern educational theory and practice.

The course of study deals with the Theory, History, and Practice of Education, and follows in the main the lines laid down in the syllabus for the Examination (of which details are given below). Instruction is partly by means of lectures and tutorials, partly by means of demonstration and criticism lessons and continuous periods of teaching practice under supervision. For experienced teachers, or others who for various reasons may not be able to complete the regular course, arrangements can be made whereby they may study particular aspects of the English educational system, or some educational problem in which they may be specially interested.

Diploma students may attend the lectures of the University Reader in Education, who is also a member of the Tutorial Staff of the Department.

III. *The Examination in the Theory, History, and Practice of Education.*

This is usually held once a year in June, and is by means of written papers. The subjects are:

1. The Theory of Education and of Educational Method with special reference to
 - (a) The development of the individual.
 - (b) The social aspects of education.

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2. The History of Education, including
 - (a) Educational Thought and Practice from 1760 to 1918.
 - (b) A special subject selected from a list prescribed by the regulations.
3. The Practice of Education, including
 - (a) School organization, discipline, and management.
 - (b) The methods of teaching the various subjects of instruction in Secondary Schools.
4. The Methods of teaching *one* of the principal subjects included in the curriculum of English Secondary Schools. A list of subjects is given in the regulations.

Every candidate is required to submit to the Examiners a scheme of work and notes of lessons suitable for a school class of specified age in accordance with conditions prescribed from time to time.

IV. Practical Work in Schools.

All students following the regular course for the Diploma are required to attend demonstration and criticism lessons in Oxford schools, and to complete a continuous period of teaching practice in a school selected by the Delegacy. Oxford graduates normally spend the whole of the Spring Term in a school away from Oxford, while graduates of other universities spend either the Michaelmas or Hilary Term in a school in or near Oxford. If this is not possible, the student is required to complete not less than 60 days' teaching (not necessarily continuous) in several schools, but for teachers of experience this amount may be reduced at the discretion of the Delegates.

Under certain conditions Oxford graduates may spend two terms (Michaelmas and Hilary Terms) in a school away from Oxford, in which case they are required to reside for two terms in Oxford—a six weeks' Vacation Term in the Long Vacation (prior to their period of school practice), and Trinity Term.

Students who have taken Honours in the Final Honour

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School of Modern Languages may, with the permission of the Delegacy and under conditions approved by them, spend one or two terms away from Oxford in the study of the Theory and Practice of Education at a European university. Such students are required also to complete a probationary period as a teacher under supervision in a school approved by the Delegacy.

V. Conditions of Admission to the Diploma Course.

- I. The following are eligible for admission to the Diploma Course and Examination:
 - (a) Graduates of any university in the United Kingdom.
 - (b) Graduates of other universities holding degrees which have been approved by Oxford University as qualifying the holder to apply for recognition as a Senior Student.
 - (c) Members of Oxford University who have passed the First Public Examination (or some other Examination which is accepted as equivalent to it) and who will by the time of admission to the Diploma Examination have entered upon the sixth term from Matriculation.
2. The following special conditions apply to graduates of universities other than Oxford:
 - (a) They must reside in Oxford during all three terms of the Diploma Course.
 - (b) Women graduates of other universities must reside in the Training Hostel for Women Students, or, if this is not possible, in a house or lodging approved by the Delegacy for the Training of Teachers.
 - (c) Men students who are not Honours Graduates of a university in the United Kingdom must become matriculated members of Oxford University.

THE VACATION COURSE

A Vacation Course in Education is held in alternate years, usually in August, and includes a continuous series of lectures

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throughout the month on aims, methods, and principles in Education; shorter courses on the History of Education and on the teaching of special subjects; lectures and discussions on new ideas and experiments in Education; occasional lectures and, if possible, other instruction on selected topics. The instruction is partly by the regular Staff of the Department and partly by outside lecturers.

The whole or part of the Vacation Course is open to all students, men or women, without restriction. University graduates with not less than seven years full-time experience as teachers in schools approved by the Delegation may, under certain conditions, take the Examination for the Diploma after attending the full Vacation Course of four weeks. Military Service may be counted as the equivalent of School teaching up to a limit of three years.

The Examination for the Diploma is held annually in June, but for the convenience of Vacation Course candidates an additional Examination is held in December when necessary.

GRANTS FROM THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Grants from the Board of Education are available through the Department for graduate students taking the One-Year Course for the Diploma, and also for what is known as the Four-Year Course, the first three years of which are devoted wholly to study in preparation for a degree and the fourth wholly to professional training. The number of such grants available in any one year is strictly limited.

All grant students, whether One-Year or Four-Year, must be British subjects ordinarily resident in England or Wales, and must satisfy the Department of their health and physique and of their suitability for the teaching profession. They are required also to sign a declaration that they intend to complete the course of training, and to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in an approved school.

Applicants for admission as Four-Year Students must be fully qualified to enter upon a course of study for a Univer-

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sity Degree, must be over 17 years of age on the first day of the academic year in which they commence such a course, and must make their own arrangements for admission as undergraduate members of the University.

Fuller details of these grants and of the conditions under which they are payable are given in the Prospectus of the Department, and in the current Regulations for the Training of Teachers issued by the Board of Education.

FEEES FOR THE DIPLOMA COURSE

	£	s.	d.
For the full course of three terms	24	0	0
(For students in respect of whom grants are paid by the Board of Education this fee is reduced to £15 for One-Year Students, and £12 for Four-Year Students.)			
For each term, if the full course of three terms is not taken .	10	10	0
For a Vacation Term of six weeks	10	10	0
For a Vacation Course of four weeks	7	10	0
For Registration as a Diploma Student (payable only by students who are not members of Oxford University) .	1	1	0
For Admission to the Examination	2	10	0
On applying for the issue of the Diploma	2	2	0

For further information application should be made to the Director of Training, Department for the Training of Teachers, 15 Norham Gardens, Oxford.

THE DELEGACY OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION

THE Delegates for Military Instruction are responsible, with the Officers' Training Corps, for the provision of instruction in Military subjects at the University. The Delegates also act as a Selection Board for Candidates for commissions in His Majesty's Regular Army, Royal Air Force, and Indian Army, and have power to nominate those candidates, whom they consider in every way suitable, to a commission in His Majesty's Forces. The Army Council, the Air Ministry, and the India Office, however, retain a power of veto.

A candidate for a commission in His Majesty's Forces should register himself with the Secretary to the Delegates as early as possible in his University career. The fee for registration is £2 10s.

The Secretary will be glad to give advice and help in the selection of a regiment, &c. Candidates for the Royal Air Force should visit the Chief Instructor of the Oxford University Air Squadron, from whom full particulars with regard to the R.A.F. may be obtained.

The following general conditions must be complied with by candidates for any branch of the Services:

General.

- (1) they must have attained the age of 21 years and not have attained the age of 24 years on the 1st January for gazettement in February, or on the 1st July for gazettement in September.
- (2) be unmarried. They must also be British subjects and the sons of British subjects. In the case of candidates for the British service, they must be of pure European descent. In doubtful cases the burden of proof of nationality rests upon the candidates.
- (3) be, in the opinion of the Army Council, in all respects suitable to hold commissions in the regular army.
- (4) produce certificates of good conduct and character

The Delegacy of Military Instruction

from a competent authority of the University, or a college thereof, at which they have resided.

- (5) have resided for three Academic years at the University.

Academic.

Candidates are required to graduate with at least a Pass Degree.

Military.

- (1) Candidates must be attached to a Regular Unit and obtain satisfactory reports. The duration of this attachment is six weeks in the case of candidates who have two years' efficient service in the O.U.O.T.C., or as officers in either the Territorial Army or Supplementary reserves. (*Candidates should not take any steps to obtain commissions in the Supplementary Reserve or Territorial Army after once having registered as Army Candidates.*)
- (2) Candidates are expected to become efficient members of the Officers' Training Corps Contingent of the University and to obtain Certificate 'B'.

Candidates for certain branches of the British Regular Army, namely, the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Corps of Signals, Royal Army Service Corps, and Army Educational Corps, must comply with special conditions upon which information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Delegates.

Candidates desirous of appointment to the Indian Army, before undergoing the required attachment to a British Service unit in this country, should apply in person to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London, S.W. 1, for advice regarding their future prospects and career.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

THE Oxford University Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps was formed in 1908. It succeeded the First Oxford (University) Rifle Volunteers, the change being part of the Haldane reforms whereby the British Armed Forces were constituted in their present form.

The primary object of the Contingent is to provide members of the University with a standardized measure of elementary Military Training, with the object of fitting them to serve as Officers in His Majesty's Territorial Army, the Supplementary Reserve, or, in the event of a great national emergency, to serve their country as Officers.

The Contingent provides the undergraduate with an opportunity to prepare himself, in the simplest and most practical way, to do his duty as a citizen in time of war.

The course of training at the University is designed to act as a supplement to the training given at the Public School. At the same time, special courses of instruction are provided for those who have had no previous training. Most of the available time is devoted to tactical training, and drill and kindred subjects are reduced to the minimum necessary for Certificates of Efficiency.

The Head-quarters is at Manor Road, near New College Playing Field.

The Contingent is organized into four units, viz.

- 1 Squadron Cavalry,
- 1 Battery Royal Artillery,
- 1 Sec. Field Company, Royal Engineers,
- 3 Platoons Infantry,
- 1 Machine Gun Platoon.

There is a Regular N.C.O. Instructor to each unit, while the Contingent is commanded by a Regular Officer with a Regular Adjutant to assist him.

Conditions of Enrolment.

Every member must be a British subject and of pure European descent. No oath of allegiance is taken, and a

Oxford University Officers' Training Corps

member simply serves under contract in which he undertakes, (a) to serve for one year in the case of dismounted units and two in the case of mounted units, (b) to make himself efficient every year he is a member, (c) to pay certain subscriptions towards the funds of the Corps.

Training (General).

The training during term is divided into two periods, the Winter Period (Michaelmas and Hilary Terms), devoted to the training of Recruits and to the training of old members to pass the written portions of their examinations for Certificates of Proficiency, and the Summer Period (Trinity Term), during which members are trained to take their place in their Unit, and to enable them to pass the practical portion of their examinations for Certificates in Camp.

There is certain voluntary training which is open to all members who wish to take it up.

Riding. Voluntary riding takes place on four afternoons each week for a fee of 3s. 6d. a ride.

Shooting. The Miniature Range at Manor Road is open every Saturday morning from 10 to 12 noon. There is no charge for ammunition.

All parades during term-time are done in mufti and last about forty-five minutes. Riding and other special parades are done before breakfast, and lectures are given in the evening.

Cavalry Squadron. Unless in exceptional circumstances no member is admitted to the Cavalry Squadron who has not first obtained Certificate 'A'. This may be obtained in a year in the Infantry Unit, when a member is allowed to transfer.

The Training in the Squadron consists of Riding, Drill, and Troop Drill and Training. Lectures are given in the winter by a Regular Cavalry Officer.

Royal Artillery Battery. The qualifications are the same as in the case of the Cavalry Squadron. Riding Drill and Battery Manœuvres are taught out of doors, while lectures,

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instruction round the gun, and miniature range work form the subjects of indoor training.

Royal Engineers. The training in the R.E. Unit consists of lectures on the elements of field engineering, including demolitions, earthworks, the use of spars, and bridging.

Infantry and Machine-Gun. In these units prominence is given to Minor Tactics, consisting of lectures combined with demonstrations on the Sand Model.

Instruction in Weapon Training and shooting on the Miniature Range take place during term, whilst at the Camp all members shoot on the long range.

Members in possession of Certificate 'A' may join the Machine-Gun Platoon and are taught the mechanism of the gun, tactical handling, and range work.

Efficiency.

(a) Parades.

- (1) Recruits who have had no service in the Junior O.T.C. must, on joining the Oxford University O.T.C., do 30 parades in their first year, whatever unit they may join. In the case of the Cavalry and Royal Artillery their 30 parades must include 14 parades in riding instruction.
- (2) Members who have had previous service in the Junior O.T.C. must, on joining a mounted unit, do 24 parades in their first year.
- (3) Members who have had previous service in the Junior O.T.C. must, on joining a dismounted unit, do 15 parades in their first year.
- (4) Trained members must do 15 parades annually.

(b) Musketry. Members of the Cavalry and Infantry Units must undergo the prescribed training in Musketry.

(c) Camp. All members must attend camp for a minimum period of 10 days unless leave of absence in writing is granted by the War Office on the recommendation of the Commanding Officer. Exemptions from camp can

Oxford University Officers' Training Corps

only be obtained on certain specified grounds which include those of illness, bereavement, or attendance at University examinations.

Certificates of Proficiency.

Two Certificates may be obtained, 'A' and 'B'. Certificate 'B' entitles its holder to an immediate commission in time of war, whereas Certificate 'A' only entitles him to a commission after further training.

From the civilian point of view the possession of Certificate 'B' is taken into account in the selection of candidates for many appointments under Government, and for various other civil appointments.

Examinations for Certificates 'A' and 'B' are held twice a year, in March and November. The practical part of the November examination is normally held in Camp during the previous summer.

The training is so arranged that all members can obtain Certificate 'B' whilst at Oxford.

For fuller information as to the syllabus governing the examinations for either Certificate application should be made to the Adjutant, O.U.O.T.C., Manor Road, Oxford.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AIR SQUADRON

THE Oxford University Air Squadron was formed in 1925, and the membership is at present limited to seventy-five. In 1927 the University Air Flight was formed, and flying, in addition to ground instruction, is carried out at the Royal Air Force Station at Abingdon.

The Air Squadron was formed to stimulate interest at the University in air subjects and the R.A.F., especially with reference to technical and research problems, and to encourage a flow of candidates for commissions in the R.A.F., the Air Force Reserve, and the Auxiliary Air Force.

The command and administration of the Squadron is entrusted to the Chief Instructor, who is a Wing Commander of the Regular Air Force.

The University Flight is equipped with 6 Lynx Avro *ab initio* training aeroplanes, 2 Atlas advanced training machines, and a Reserve of 2 Lynx Avros and 1 Atlas aeroplane.

Membership is limited to undergraduate members and to a very small number of senior members of the University, and all members are expected to remain in the Squadron at least until they have obtained the Air Ministry Certificate of Proficiency unless compelled to resign earlier owing to unforeseen circumstances.

Candidates for membership are required to sign an agreement by which they undertake, (1) to fly only at the times and places authorized, (2) to undergo ground training in essential subjects, (3) to comply with regulations and orders of the Air Ministry in so far as they affect members, (4) to do their best to ensure that their interests in the Squadron do not cause them to neglect their University studies, and (5) to undergo a period of training at a Royal Air Force Station of 10 to 14 days in the Long Vacation following each year or part of a year of membership. For undergraduates, the sanction of the candidates' parents or guardians and the permission of the Head of the College must be obtained before they can be accepted.

Oxford University Air Squadron

Particulars relating to the qualifications and training for the Air Ministry Certificate may be obtained from the Chief Instructor, O.U.A.S., Manor Road, Oxford. Facilities for flying are available at Abingdon every afternoon (except on Saturdays and Sundays) during Full Term and during the weeks immediately preceding and following Full Term. Each member is allotted a minimum of one flying period of 35 minutes each week. The system of instruction is identical with that employed in the R.A.F. Flying Training Schools.

During the Long Vacation and immediately after the Trinity Term the Squadron is attached for a period of six weeks to a Royal Air Force Station. Evening lectures are given during the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms by the Staff at Squadron Head-quarters, and at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms examinations are held for the Proficiency Certificate.

The Air Council offers a limited number of permanent commissions in the R.A.F. every year to candidates from the Universities, and applications for Short Service Commissions are received by the Chief Instructor and forwarded by him to the Air Ministry. About two-thirds of the direct entry into the flying categories of the Reserve of Air Force Officers come from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

An endeavour is made to place any member of the University who desires to take up some form of aeronautics professionally in touch with aeronautical firms, Imperial Airways, The Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, or with any organization that may be helpful to them. Furthermore, the Squadron endeavours to co-operate with members of the University who are undertaking any form of Research in which air tests can be of assistance.

There is a Club at Squadron Head-quarters, and its library is well stocked with aeronautical literature.

The annual cost of instruction is £3 a year, which includes membership of the Club.

TROPICAL AFRICAN SERVICES COURSE

THIS course was instituted in October 1926 and provides training at Oxford and Cambridge for the cadets selected by the Colonial Office for administrative service in the Tropical African Colonies.

The cadets attending the course include young retired army officers and men who have been employed in business or other occupations as well as graduates of the University. Part of the course is also taken by cadets of the Sudan Political Service.

The course extends over an academic year and comprises among its subjects Law, Anthropology, Surveying, Colonial History, and the languages of the Colonies to which the cadets are assigned.

An Examination Board appointed by the Colonial Office supervises the examinations which are held at the beginning and end of the Trinity Term.

A Club, known as the Colonial Services Club, is carried on in connexion with the course, and membership is open to the Colonial Forestry Students and Colonial Agricultural Scholars, as well as to the administrative cadets for whom the course was primarily designed.

Further information as to the Course may be obtained from the Secretary, Tropical African Services Course, Acland House, Broad Street, Oxford.

DELEGACY FOR EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

THE provision by the University of teaching for adult students who could not enter the University was begun by Oxford in 1878, five years after a similar scheme had been inaugurated by Cambridge. The administration was at first entrusted to a special committee of the Delegates for Local Examinations. As the work expanded it was transferred in 1892 to the control of a new Delegacy 'for the extension of teaching beyond the limits of the University'. The common practice was for Local Committees to be formed in the provincial towns to arrange with the Delegacy for the holding of lectures and classes under the guidance of lecturers selected from a panel drawn up by the Delegacy. Within the limits imposed by the shortness of the course, which usually consisted of twelve or six lectures, followed by a class-meeting for further discussion and for advice about reading, this provision went far to satisfy an educational need.

With the formation of the Workers' Educational Association in 1903 there soon arose a demand for a more intensive type of instruction and for a larger share of representatives of the workers in the choice of subject and methods of teaching. At a conference held in connexion with the Oxford University Extension Summer Meeting of 1907 the relation of Oxford to working-class education was discussed, and a resolution was passed, approving the formation of a committee of seven persons nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and of seven persons nominated by the Executive of the W. E. A., with instructions to report upon the best means of carrying their suggestions into effect. The Dean of Christ Church (Dr. Strong) became Chairman of this Committee, and Mr. Mansbridge and Mr. Zimmern were its joint secretaries. Their report, *Oxford and Working-class Education*, issued in the autumn of 1908 is a landmark in the history of the adult education movement, and compares in importance with the yet fuller and more recent analysis of the situation and its needs in the Report of the Adult Education Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction in 1919.

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The main proposals in the Report of 1908 were the promotion of the Tutorial Class—a new type of extra-mural class teaching which will be described later—the supervision of this work by a committee consisting of University and working-class representatives in equal numbers, and the ultimate provision of facilities to enable selected extra-mural students to enter the University. The University of Oxford adopted in 1908 a statute enabling the University Extension Delegacy to set up such a joint committee, and the precedent thus set by Oxford was soon adopted by other universities. Beginning with the two classes launched by Oxford at Rochdale and Longton in January 1908 the movement has spread so widely that in the Session 1930/1 there were 638 Tutorial Classes under the supervision of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales.

The Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge Universities in its Report presented in 1922 recommended 'that extra-mural instruction be definitely accepted as an established and essential part of the *normal work* of a University'. It further recommended the creation of a Delegacy or Board of two committees of equal status to deal with Extension lectures and Tutorial classes respectively. The Oxford Extension Delegacy was accordingly replaced in 1923 by the Delegacy for Extra-mural Studies, and a similar change was effected at Cambridge. Each of the two constituent Committees of the Delegacy is composed of fourteen members, three elected by Congregation, two by the Hebdomadal Council, two by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, such elected persons being members of Convocation, and seven members co-opted by the Delegacy and approved by Congregation; the co-opted members may or may not be members of Convocation and the Delegacy invites nominations from those organizations which provide the basis of local work or represent the student body. These two Committees sitting together with the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors comprise the Delegacy. The Delegacy as a whole seeks to co-ordinate the work of the Committees and decides

Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies

questions of major policy, while a very full measure of autonomy is left to the two Committees in the administration of their own departments.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES COMMITTEE

The main work of this Committee is the provision of lecture courses and classes in various parts of the country. The Committee forms a panel of qualified lecturers in all subjects of liberal culture which are likely to be in demand, and approves the syllabuses of instruction. The lecture of an hour is followed by a class. Questions for written answers are set, and a travelling library is provided from Oxford for the loan of books to the students. An examination of those students who have written weekly or fortnightly papers to the satisfaction of the lecturer may be held at the end of the course. Local Committees, usually created *ad hoc*, though sometimes existing for other educational purposes as well, make their choice of lecturer and subject from the approved list, and are financially responsible for the payment of the account. Besides the local expenses of hire of hall, printing, advertising, there is an account due to the Delegacy for the lecturer's remuneration and travelling expenses, the provision of the travelling library, examination and overhead expenses. The expenses of a twelve-lecture course vary according to the grade of the lecturer and the distance of travelling, but may be roughly estimated at about £56, and those of a six-lecture course at about £34. Since the adoption by the Board of Education of its Adult Education Regulations in 1923 (revised in 1931) a substantial grant may be obtained for courses recognized by the Board, if certain conditions are fulfilled as to the regular attendance and written work of enrolled students. In some cases also the Local Education Authority may make a contribution. At centres with a well-to-do residential population the work has been self-supporting; but in industrial areas where centres have been formed in co-operation with the Workers' Educational Association the Delegacy has given financial assistance from

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its Development Fund. This latter type of centre has made considerable advance in recent years, and may be expected to grow further. Oxford centres of the older type are fewer in number than before the War, partly because the newer universities are now promoting extra-mural work in their own region, and partly because of the activities of other associations which provide courses of lectures.

Oxford and Cambridge in alternate years provide a Summer Meeting, lasting about three weeks, when a main subject of study is provided for in lectures and classes. There is usually an attendance of over 500, many of those attending being members of University Extension classes. Some of these latter are helped to attend by the provision of scholarships and bursaries.

TUTORIAL CLASSES COMMITTEE

The main work of this Committee is to promote and maintain University Tutorial Classes, the object of which is to meet the demand of working people for more systematic and continuous study of humane subjects. The Oxford classes are arranged in co-operation with the Districts and local Branches of the Workers' Educational Association, whose special function is to stimulate and focus the demand and to supervise the local management of the classes. Each class is organized on the basis of a three years' course of study of one subject or group of related subjects, and holds twenty-four two-hour meetings each winter, usually between Michaelmas and Easter, under the guidance of a tutor approved by the Tutorial Classes Committee. Reading of relevant books and the writing of essays are an indispensable part of the scheme of work. The classes are limited to a membership not exceeding twenty-four, and are recognized for grant-earning purposes by the Board of Education, subject to the provision of the Adult Education Regulations No. 14 (1932). It is generally found that a good deal of work needs to be done in previous years, by means of preparatory classes and the like, before a centre can find the requisite

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number of students competent to enter a Tutorial Class with profit. Such preparatory work is in the main provided by the W.E.A. in its own classes, although a University body can be responsible under the Board Regulations for a Preparatory Tutorial Class of one year's duration. There is provision also for an Advanced Tutorial Class, suitable for those students especially who have passed through one or more Tutorial Classes. Pioneer work in industrial and rural districts is also being done by resident tutors appointed by the Committee, with the assistance of voluntary workers. Such work has been developed by Oxford in a part of Lincolnshire, in North Staffordshire, Kent, and East Sussex.

The Committee arranges every year a six weeks' Summer School at Oxford, primarily for students of Tutorial Classes. The head-quarters of the School is provided in a college, where also board and residence are arranged for men students, while suitable lodgings in the city are found for women students. Bursaries are provided for those who need assistance. The studies of each week are self-contained, so that students may be admitted, if there is room, for any particular week or weeks which they are able to spend in Oxford. General lectures are given to provide a background to the work at the School, but of even more educational value are the small tuition groups and the arrangements for individual tuition. Access to two well-stocked libraries, the provision of quiet rooms for study and the personal advice of tutors give opportunities of serious study during the School. The large Common Room at Rewley House is available for evening meetings and social recreation.

OXON., BERKS., AND BUCKS. COMMITTEE

A joint standing committee of the Delegacy, representative of both the main Committees, was formed in June 1925 for furthering adult education in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. Owing to the particularly rural character of these counties, it was imperative that the work, especially in its earlier stages, should be of a less advanced type than

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that hitherto promoted by the Delegation. The justification of adopting this new work has been the markedly progressive character of the work since its beginning. Short courses have been replaced by longer ones, the habit of reading and of writing papers has steadily grown, and the way has been prepared in some centres for University Extension courses. In the Session 1931/2 there were 65 classes, 43 of them meeting for 12 or more evenings. The co-operation of the Southern District of the W.E.A. and of the Red Triangle Federation for the three counties has been particularly valuable.

A Saturday School, held at one or other of the Oxford colleges, has been arranged each May, and the attendance by members of the country classes from the three counties has averaged 200. New subjects of study are ventilated, and a stimulus is given to the work as a whole.

DELEGACY SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE UNIVERSITY

The Royal Commission in its Report of 1922 recommended the adoption of a scheme for providing University education 'for selected adult students, chiefly but not exclusively from the working classes, who . . . are unable to pass the ordinary entrance tests, but who possess high abilities, and are fully capable of profiting by a University education'. The Commissioners believed that such students, if carefully selected, would 'supply a valuable new element to University life, contributing fresh ideas and fresh experience'. The Delegation instituted a scholarship scheme in 1924 and has commonly awarded three or four scholarships in each year. Such scholarships are normally awarded for a period of two years, subject to review at the end of the first year; in exceptional cases the scholarship is renewed for a third year. Scholarships can only be awarded to those who can become matriculated. Adult students not otherwise eligible for matriculation may be recommended for exemption from Responsions, and thus become matriculated if exemption be granted. Successful candidates of exceptional qualifications may also be granted

Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies

the privilege of senior status, whereby they are excused the First Public Examination and may proceed at once to read for a Final Honour School to be taken at the end of their second year's residence.

Applications must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary, Rewley House, Oxford, together with references and specimens of essays or other written work, by 1st February. The awards are made after an interview with selected candidates at the end of the Hilary Term. The money value of each scholarship is calculated to meet the actual financial needs of the successful candidate; where necessary, in approved cases, a maintenance allowance is made for dependents.

REWLEY HOUSE

The Royal Commission also recommended to Oxford and Cambridge the provision of head-quarters for the further development of extra-mural work. The University of Oxford in 1926 acquired Rewley House, formerly used as a school, and reconstructed it for its new purposes. The house contains a library with over 25,000 books, a lecture room, and a large common room, besides offices for the Delegacy and its Committees.

Information about all the work of the Department may be obtained by applying to the Secretary to the Delegates for Extra-mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.

VI

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS AND RESEARCH AND SUPERIOR DEGREES

MASTER OF ARTS

THE degree of Master of Arts is open without further examination to candidates who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts and have had their names on the books of a Society (i.e. have paid university and college dues) for a period of twenty-one terms. The University fee, on supplicating for admission to the degree, is £12. A Master of Arts whose name is on the books of a college, hall, or other society and who pays annual dues (£1) through his or her society to the university is a member of the House of Convocation and as such is entitled to vote upon any question which comes before that House.

BACHELOR OF LETTERS

A person desirous of obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Letters must apply first for admission as a Probationer-Student. The applicant must normally either (1) have passed the examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oxford, or (2) have taken a degree at some other University, such degree and such University having been approved by the Hebdomadal Council, or (3) have obtained a Diploma *with distinction* at Oxford. Every application for admission as a Probationer-Student must be made to the Secretary of Faculties through the candidate's society or prospective society, and must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates from his previous University and by a statement of the branch of study which the candidate proposes to pursue. If the candidate is admitted a supervisor is appointed to advise him in his work, which must be carried out at Oxford. The length of the probationary period varies, but a Probationer-Student who wishes to proceed to the next stage must apply for permission to do so not later than the third term

The Degree of Master of Arts and

after that in which he was admitted. With his application for admission as a student for the degree of Bachelor of Letters the candidate must submit for approval the title of a thesis, the subject of which has been selected by him in consultation with his supervisor. If the subject is approved, the thesis itself may be submitted after an interval which must not be less than six months but may be nearly three years after the subject has been approved. The Examiners of the thesis also examine the candidate orally, and if they think fit, in writing in the subject of the thesis and in subjects relevant to it. Residence for at least six terms at Oxford as a member of the University is required of every candidate before he can become qualified for the degree.¹ Thus a candidate, who had not previously been a member of the University, could matriculate in the Michaelmas Term of one year and become qualified for the degree in the summer of the next year but one.

The University fees are (1) on admission as a Probationer-Student, £5; (2) a terminal fee of £5; (3) on application for a Certificate entitling to the degree £5. The degree fee itself is £7 10s.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

A candidate for admission to a course of study in Medicine, Mathematics, or Natural Science leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science must normally either (1) have passed the examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oxford, or (2) have taken a degree at some other University, such degree and such University having been approved by the Hebdomadal Council. The application for admission must be made to the Secretary of Faculties through the candidate's society or prospective society, and must be accompanied by all the necessary Certificates from his previous University and by a statement in general terms of the subject

¹ He may obtain in considerably less time the B.Litt. Certificate which entitles him to the degree as soon as he is qualified by residence, and which also makes him eligible for admission as an Advanced Student with a view to the degree of D.Phil.

Research and Superior Degrees

which he proposes to investigate and evidence of his fitness to begin research therein. If the research is to be carried out in a laboratory the application must be accompanied by evidence that the person in charge of the laboratory considers that the subject proposed is suitable for investigation in that laboratory.

If the candidate is admitted, a supervisor is appointed to advise him in his work, which must be carried out at Oxford. The results of his work must be embodied in a thesis which may be submitted for examination not earlier than the second nor later than the eighth term after the student's admission. The examiners of the thesis also examine the candidate orally and, if they think fit, in writing in the subject of the thesis and in subjects relevant to it. Residence for at least six terms at Oxford as a member of the University is required of every candidate before he can become qualified for the degree.¹ Thus a candidate, who had not previously been a member of the University, could matriculate in the Michaelmas Term of one year and become qualified for the degree in the summer of the next year but one. The residence required may be wholly or partially kept before admission as a student for the B.Sc. degree. Thus it not infrequently happens that a candidate qualified for the status of a Senior Student comes to Oxford for three years, and obtains the B.A. degree at the end of the second, and the B.Sc. at the end of the third.

The University fees are (1) on admission as a student for the degree, £5; (2) a terminal fee of £3; (3) on application for a Certificate entitling to the degree, £5. The degree fee itself is £7 10s.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS AND DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Bachelors of Letters may apply for leave to supplicate for the degree of Doctor of Letters, and Bachelors of Science for the degree of Doctor of Science provided that they have had their names on the books of some society for twenty

¹ See note on p. 380, which applies equally to the B.Sc. certificate.

The Degree of Master of Arts and

terms. Masters of Arts of the University may apply for leave to supplicate for either of these degrees after entering upon their thirtieth term from matriculation (or the ninth term if the M.A. degree was conferred by decree, and Doctors of Philosophy when they have had their names on the books of some society for twenty terms.

Masters of Arts of Cambridge or Dublin who have been incorporated, and undergraduates or Bachelors of Arts from these Universities who have been incorporated and have taken the degree of Master of Arts at Oxford, may supplicate for either degree after entering upon the thirtieth term from their matriculation at Cambridge or Dublin. Candidates must have their names on the books and must send in their applications, with the statutable fee of £7 to the Secretary of Faculties, submitting with the application evidence of fitness. This evidence must consist of published papers or books (two copies of each if possible) containing an original contribution to the advancement of learning or science, and one year at least must elapse between the publication of any such paper or book and its submission as evidence in support of an application. If the Board is satisfied with the evidence a certificate is issued, signed by its Chairman and Secretary, entitling the candidate to supplicate for the degree. The University fee for either of these degrees is £25.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Candidates for this degree, which is of the same nature as the Baccalaureate in Letters or Science, but of a higher standard, are known as Advanced Students, and, if undergraduates, wear a special gown. The following classes of students are eligible for admission as Advanced Students: (1) Those who have taken First Class Honours at Oxford or who have obtained a B.Litt. or B.Sc. Certificate; (2) other Oxford graduates who can satisfy the Committee for Advanced Studies of their fitness to receive the status of Advanced Student; (3) graduates of other Universities who can produce evidence of special fitness. The Committee for Advanced Studies requires that applicants

Research and Superior Degrees

under (2) or (3) shall produce (a) evidence that they have served an apprenticeship in research approximately equal in value to that implied by the Oxford B.Litt. or B.Sc. Certificate, and also (b) the testimony of recognized authorities that they are capable of successfully undertaking *advanced* research. Application for admission as an Advanced Student must be made to the Secretary of Faculties through the candidate's society or prospective society. The Committee for Advanced Studies welcomes an application submitted, through the proper channels, before the applicant comes into residence. The applicant must at the same time state the branch of study within which his research will lie, and, unless he claims admission under (1) above, he must submit evidence of his fitness to receive the status of Advanced Student. The Secretary of Faculties brings the application before the Committee for Advanced Studies. If the Committee approves the application, it is then passed on to the appropriate Board of Faculty. Before the Secretary of Faculties brings the application before the Board, the Candidate must propose a definite subject of research, unless he has already done so when making his application. The candidate will not be admitted as an Advanced Student unless the Board of the Faculty is satisfied that the subject proposed is one which may be profitably studied at Oxford. If he is admitted, a supervisor is appointed to advise him in his work. The minimum period of work for the degree is six terms, of which three must in any case be spent at Oxford, and leave of absence for any of the others will only be granted if the research is such as to make it desirable that the student should pursue his studies for a time elsewhere than in Oxford. Moreover, it should be clearly understood that no one can proceed to the degree until he has kept six terms by statutory residence. Graduates of other Universities who wish to spend two years only as Advanced Students cannot, therefore, avail themselves of the Committee's power to grant leave of absence, without rendering themselves unable actually to proceed to the degree. The maximum period between

The Degree of Master of Arts and

admission and application for permission to supplicate for the degree is twelve terms.

The result of the student's work is embodied in a dissertation, and he is examined upon it orally or in writing, or in both ways, as the examiners may determine. Residence for at least six terms at Oxford as a member of the University is required of every candidate before he can become qualified for the degree. Thus a candidate, who had not previously been a member of the University, could matriculate in the Michaelmas Term of one year and become qualified for the degree in the summer of the next year but one. But it is often better for such a candidate first to spend one year in obtaining a B.Litt. or B.Sc. Certificate and then to spend the two following years in working for the degree of D.Phil. If his work makes it advisable, he can apply for leave of absence during one of these two years, but must be in Oxford at the end of the period in order to be examined. The University fees are (1) on admission as an Advanced Student, £5; (2) a terminal fee of £5; (3) on application for permission to supplicate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, £10. The degree fee itself is £15.

BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW

The examination for this degree is open either (1) to Bachelors of Arts of the University, or (2) under certain conditions to graduates in Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Law, of other Universities, not under the age of twenty-one years. Candidates are examined in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, English Law¹ with a special subject, and either International Law or the Conflict of Laws. If successful in the examination the former class become eligible for the degree when they have completed the twelfth term from their matriculation, and the latter when they have kept statutory residence for at least six terms. The University fees are: Examination fee, £5; degree fee, £8. Graduates of other universities pay £5 on admission;

¹ Any candidate may offer Roman-Dutch Law in lieu of the English Law of Real and Personal Property.

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£10 on entering for the examination, and £8 on supplicating for the degree.

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW

Any person who has been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law may supplicate for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law provided that he has occupied himself in the study of Civil Law for five complete terms, to be reckoned from the date of his admission to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, and has written a dissertation upon some legal topic which has been approved by the Board of the Faculty of Law. A candidate may either (1) submit a dissertation upon a subject previously approved by the Regius Professor of Civil Law, or (2) submit as his dissertation a book, treating in a scientific manner of a legal subject, already printed and published, of which he is the author. The University fees are: £10 on submitting the dissertation, and £30 on supplicating for the degree.

BACHELOR AND DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW BY ACCUMULATION

Any person belonging to one of the following classes may apply to the Board of the Faculty of Law for permission to supplicate for the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Law and Doctor of Civil Law at the same time: (a) Master of Arts, except those on whom the degree has been conferred by decree, who have entered upon the sixty-sixth Term from their matriculation at this University, or, if they have been incorporated in this University, the sixty-sixth term from their matriculation at Cambridge or Dublin. (b) Persons on whom the degree of Master of Arts has been conferred by Decree, and who have entered upon the forty-fifth term from their admission to that degree. A candidate for the degrees by accumulation may either (1) submit a dissertation upon a subject previously approved by the Regius Professor of Civil Law, or (2) submit as his dissertation a book, treating in a scientific manner of a legal subject, already printed and published, of which he is the author. A candidate under (1) whose dissertation has

The Degree of Master of Arts and

been approved must publish the dissertation, or make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Board for such publication, before he can supplicate for the degrees. Further details may be obtained from the Secretary of Faculties.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY

A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity must pass a qualifying examination (unless he has obtained a First Class in the Honour School of Theology) and present a thesis on some subject in Christian Theology. The qualifying examination is open to Masters of Arts of Oxford; persons who have passed all examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oxford not less than five terms or, if a Second Class in the Honour School of Theology has been obtained, two terms before the term in which the qualifying examination is held; and graduates of other Universities not under the age of twenty-one years who have been admitted as candidates by the Board of Faculty of Theology and have satisfied certain conditions of standing and of study. The subjects of the Qualifying Examination are (1) The Old Testament and Apocrypha, (2) The New Testament, (3) Translations from at least two of the languages Hebrew, Greek, Latin, (4) Christian Doctrine, (5) *Either* Church History *or* Philosophy of Religion. No candidate may present a thesis until he has passed the Qualifying Examination unless he has obtained a First Class in the Honour School of Theology. The University fees are: (1) on entering for the Qualifying Examination, £5; (2) on submitting the thesis, £5; (3) on supplicating for the degree, £5. Graduates of other universities pay, in addition, a fee of £5 on admission as a student.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

Any person who has been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity may supplicate for the degree of Doctor of Divinity provided that he has obtained from the Board or the Faculty of Theology a certificate entitling him to supplicate for that degree, and that (1) if he was admitted to the degree

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of Bachelor of Divinity as a master of Arts who had incepted in this University he has attained the forty-second term from his matriculation at this University ; or, if he was incorporated in this University, he has attained the forty-second term from his matriculation at Cambridge or Dublin. (2) If he was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity as a person upon whom the degree of Master of Arts had been conferred by decree, he has attained the twenty-first term from his admission to that degree. (3) If he was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity as a graduate of another University he has attained the age of thirty-three years. A candidate for the degree must apply to the Board through the Secretary of Faculties and submit with his application two copies of either published work or a thesis dealing with some subject or subjects of Christian Theology, and containing an original contribution to the study thereof. The application must also be accompanied by the statutory fee of £10 and by a Certificate showing that his name is on the books of a Society. The University degree fee is £25.

BACHELOR AND DOCTOR OF DIVINITY BY ACCUMULATION

Any person belonging to one of the following classes may apply to the Board of the Faculty of Theology for permission to supplicate for the degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Divinity at the same time: (a) Masters of Arts, except those on whom the degree has been conferred by decree, and who have entered upon the sixty-sixth term from their matriculation at this University, or, if they have been incorporated in this University, the sixty-sixth term from their matriculation at Cambridge or Dublin, (b) Persons on whom the degree of Master of Arts has been conferred by decree, and who have entered upon the forty-fifth term from their admission to that degree. A candidate for the degrees by accumulation must apply to the Board through the Secretary of Faculties and submit with his application two copies of either published work or a thesis dealing with some subject or subjects of Christian Theology and containing an

The Degree of Master of Arts and

original contribution to the study thereof. The application must also be accompanied by the statutory fee of £10 and by a certificate showing that his name is on the books of a Society. The University degree fees amount to £40.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine is open to Bachelors of Arts who have passed certain University Examinations in Medicine and Natural Science. The total period of study for the degree (including the scientific subjects studied in the Arts course) is generally about seven or eight years, of which three are usually spent in the Medical Schools of the great hospitals in preparation for the more strictly professional subjects of the Second B.M. Examination. Every one who is admitted to the B.M. degree is *ipso facto* admitted also to the degree of B.Ch., and these degrees entitle the holder to be registered as a qualified medical practitioner. The Dean of the Medical School, University Museum, Oxford, is prepared to advise students.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

Candidates for this degree must be Bachelors of Medicine who have entered upon the thirtieth term from their matriculation and have had their names on the books of a Society for twenty terms. They are required to submit a dissertation on some subject connected with the science or art of medicine, based on personal observation or research and showing knowledge of the history and literature of the subject of which it treats. Candidates may either submit a dissertation previously approved by the Regius Professor, or submit as their dissertation a book or papers already published if written since taking the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Further details may be obtained from the Secretary of Faculties.

MASTER OF SURGERY

This degree is open to candidates who have passed in all the subjects of the second examination for the degree of Bachelor

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of Medicine and have had their names on the books of some society for twenty terms. The subjects of the examination are the practice of surgery, surgical anatomy, surgical pathology, and surgical operations. Further details may be obtained from the Assistant Registrar.

BACHELOR OF MUSIC

A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Music must pass Responsions (or its equivalent) and the First and Second Examinations for the degree. In addition, a musical exercise of his own unaided composition must have been submitted to, and approved by, the Examiners; and before submitting such exercise he must at least have entered upon the sixth term from matriculation. A candidate who has not been admitted to the degree of B.A. at Oxford is also required to pursue within the University a course of musical study extending over a period of not less than two years, and to keep six terms of Residence as a matriculated member of the University within two and a half miles of Carfax.

DOCTOR OF MUSIC

The degree of Doctor of Music is open, under certain conditions of standing, to persons who hold the Oxford degree of B.Mus., to Masters of Arts of the University, and to persons who have incorporated from Cambridge or Dublin. A candidate for the degree is required to submit for approval a musical composition written by himself and to pass an examination in composition, orchestration and allied subjects, general musical history, and the detailed analysis of certain compositions prescribed from time to time.

VII

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES

DIPLOMAS and Certificates are conferred by the University after courses of varying length. Most of these Diplomas are at present open also to persons who are not members of the University. A Register is kept by the Assistant Registrar of all students who are studying with a view to obtaining a Diploma or Certificate in Anthropology, Classical Archaeology, Comparative Philology, Economics and Political Science, Education, Forestry, Geography, Medieval and Modern Art, and Rural Economy. No one whose name is not on the Register is entitled to attend any lecture or course of instruction arranged for these Diplomas and Certificates, and no one is permitted to be a candidate in any examination for one of these Diplomas or Certificates unless his or her name is on the Register and has been on it during at least one term previous to that in which the examination is held. No man can have his name entered on the Register unless he is either (1) over twenty-five years of age and of good character; or (2) a member of the University of Oxford or a graduate of an approved University; or (3) a member of Ruskin College or of the Catholic Workers' College; or (4) a member of the Public Service, naval, military, or civil; or (5) he has attended a Vacation Course under Part II of the Regulations made by the Delegates for the Training of Teachers. No woman can have her name entered on the Register unless she is either (1) a member of the University of Oxford or a graduate of an approved University; or (2) a student under the supervision of the Delegacy for the Training of Teachers; or (3) a member of the Catholic Workers' College; or (4) has attended a Vacation Course under Part II of the Regulations made by the Delegates for the Training of Teachers. The fee for entering or replacing upon the Register of Diploma Students the name of any person not being a member of the University is £1 1s.

Diplomas and Certificates

Candidates for the Diploma in Ophthalmology, the Diploma in Theology, Certificates in French and German, and the Certificate in Social Training are not required to enter their names on the Diploma Register.

ANTHROPOLOGY

The complete course for the Diploma in Anthropology normally includes at least one academic year's work; the ordinary courses begin in October in each year, and an examination is held in June. Officers of the Public Services may, however, be admitted after two terms' work. The course is divided into three parts, which may be taken concurrently, Physical Anthropology, Prehistoric Archaeology and Technology, and Social Anthropology. The Diploma examination includes written and oral tests in these three subjects, together with Ethnology. A Certificate may, however, be obtained in any *one*, provided that a paper in the corresponding parts of Ethnology is also taken, the minimum time of study being two terms. Examination fees: for the Diploma, £3; for one Certificate, £2; for two Certificates, £2 10s. A candidate for the Diploma who has previously received one Certificate pays a fee of £2, and one who has received two Certificates a fee of £1, before he can sit for the Diploma examination. Undergraduates who have obtained the Diploma may, under certain conditions, claim exemption from two Groups of the Pass School of the Second Public Examination; and one Certificate qualifies in like manner for exemption from one Group. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee for Anthropology, University Museum, Oxford.

CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Diploma in Classical Archaeology is awarded to candidates who pass a satisfactory examination in three out of a list of specified subjects. An elementary knowledge of two, and a special or advanced knowledge of one, is required. The

Diplomas and Certificates

fee for admission to the examination is £2 10s. and the minimum course of study is three terms. Every candidate admitted to the course and receiving instruction under the supervision of the Committee for Classical Archaeology is required to pay a fee of £5 per term if a member of the University, or £7 if not a member. Undergraduates who have obtained the Diploma may, under certain conditions, claim exemption from two Groups of the Pass School of the Second Public Examination. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee for Classical Archaeology, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

The Diploma in Comparative Philology (Indo-European) is awarded to candidates who satisfy the examiners in two out of a list of specified subjects, one being the Principles and History of Comparative Philology and the other the comparative and historical study of two out of a number of languages or groups of languages in a variety of combinations. The examination consists of four papers and is held at the end of the Trinity Term. The fee for admission to the examination is £3, and the minimum course of study is three terms. Every candidate admitted to the course is required to pay a fee of £5 per term if a member of the University, or £7 per term if not a member. Further information may be obtained from the Professor of Comparative Philology.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Diploma in Economics and Political Science is awarded to candidates who satisfy the examiners in six papers, five of a general character and one on a special subject. The fee for admission to the examination is £3. Undergraduates who have obtained the Diploma may, under certain conditions, claim exemption from two Groups of the Pass School of the Second Public Examination. Further information may be

Diplomas and Certificates

obtained from the Secretary to the Committee for Economics and Political Science, University Registry, Oxford.

EDUCATION

The Diploma in Education is open to (1) matriculated members of the University; (2) men who are graduates of a University in the United Kingdom and have obtained honours in the final examination for their degree; (3) women graduates admitted as Registered Diploma Students by the Delegates for the Training of Teachers; (4) persons who have been admitted to, and have completed, a vacation course under conditions prescribed by the Regulations of the Delegates for the Training of Teachers. Candidates must either have gone through a course of professional education and training over not less than three academical terms, or have attended a Vacation Course under Part II of the Regulations. They must also satisfy the examiners in an examination in Theory, History, and Practice of Education and produce a certificate of efficiency as a teacher and as a disciplinarian from the Head of a School approved by the Delegacy. Undergraduates who have obtained the Diploma may, under certain conditions, claim exemption from two Groups of the Pass School of the Second Public Examination. Further information may be obtained from the Director of Training, 15 Norham Gardens, Oxford.

FORESTRY

Members of the University may be admitted as students for the Diploma in Forestry provided that (1) they have passed the examination required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; or (2) they have been admitted to the status of Senior Student or to that of Service Student; or (3) they have obtained an approved degree of diploma in Forestry at an approved University, College, or Institute. The Diploma is awarded, after a course of study of at least one year in Oxford, on the results of an examination in the general principles of Forestry and the special application of some branch of Natural

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Science, or Law, or Economics, or History, to problems of Forestry. The fee for admission to the examination is £2 10s. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, School of Forestry, Oxford.

GEOGRAPHY

The Diploma in Geography is awarded to candidates on the results of an examination which is divided into two parts. The first part consists of an examination in Regional Geography and in at least one of a series of special subjects; for Part II candidates are required to present a thesis—a geographical description of a selected district. The Committee for Geography is also empowered to grant certificates of proficiency in (1) Surveying, and (2) General and Regional Geography. Every candidate for the Diploma must, either at the same examination as that at which Part I is taken, or previously, have satisfied the examiners in the subjects required for the Certificate in General and Regional Geography. At least three Terms course of study at the School of Geography is necessary before admission to the examination for the Diploma; and at least the equivalent of one full term for the Certificates in Surveying and in General and Regional Geography. The examination fees are, for a Certificate, £2 10s.; for Part I of the Diploma, £3; for Part II of the Diploma £1 10s.; for a Certificate in General and Regional Geography and Part I of the Diploma, taken together, £5. Undergraduates who have obtained the Diploma may, under certain conditions, claim exemption from two Groups of the Pass School of the Second Public Examination and a Certificate in General and Regional Geography or a Certificate in Surveying, or both, qualifies in like manner for exemption from one Group. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, School of Geography, Oxford.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN ART

Admission as a student for the Diploma in Medieval and Modern Art is open only to persons who either (1) have

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obtained First or Second Class Honours at the University of Oxford in a Final School; or (2) have obtained First or Second Class Honours in Classical Moderations and have passed the examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oxford: or (3) are graduates of the University or hold an approved degree at an approved University and have, in the opinion of the Committee for the Fine Arts, special aptitude or qualifications for such studies. The Diploma is awarded on the results of an examination in either (1) French, English, and German Art of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, together with a special study of architecture or sculpture; or (2) Florentine Art from Giotto to Michelangelo, together with a special study of Architecture or Painting. Candidates are required to show knowledge of the general History and Principles of Art, and are given a test in Drawing. The fee for admission to the examination is £3 and students in residence are required to pay a terminal fee of £6 for the Diploma course. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee for the Fine Arts, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

RURAL ECONOMY

Members of the University may be admitted as students for the Diploma in Rural Economy provided that (1) they have passed the examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; or (2) they have been admitted to the status of Senior Student, or to that of Service Student; or (3) they have obtained an approved degree or diploma in Agriculture or in Rural Economy at an approved University, College, or Institution. The Diploma is awarded after a course of study of at least one year in Oxford on the results of an examination in the General Principles of Agriculture and the special application of some branch of Natural Science, or Law, or Economics, or History, to the problems of Agriculture. Each student is required to pay a fee of £2 on admission and a fee of £2 10s. for each term in which he is studying at Oxford. The Examination fee is £2 10s., and the fee on submitting the

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dissertation, £5. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, School of Rural Economy, Oxford.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

The Diploma in Ophthalmology is open to Registered Medical Practitioners and to approved Bachelors and Doctors of Medicine of Universities outside the United Kingdom. Full information may be obtained from the Dean of the Medical School, University Museum, Oxford.

THEOLOGY

The Diploma in Theology is open to members of the University who have either (1) passed the examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and have obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination: or (2) are qualified for admission to the status of Affiliated, Colonial, Indian or Foreign Service Students, or have been admitted to the status of Service Students; or (3) have satisfied the Board of the Faculty of Theology that they are well qualified to pursue a course of study for the Diploma. £1 is payable for admission as a Student and the minimum course of study is three terms. Candidates are required to satisfy the examiners in at least two out of a list of six specified subjects. The fee for the examination is £3. Further information may be obtained from the *Examination Statutes*.

MODERN LANGUAGES

The examination for a Certificate in French or in German is open to any member of the University, or to any graduate of another University whose degree and University have been approved by the Hebdomadal Council. Every candidate is required to satisfy the examiners in Phonetics, Reading aloud and conversation, Dictation, and Translation from and into French or German. The examination fee is £2 for each language, and graduates of other Universities pay, in addition,

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£1 for the registration of their degree. Further information may be obtained from the *Examination Statutes*.

SOCIAL TRAINING

The Certificate in Social Training is open only to candidates who have obtained the Diploma in Economics and Political Science. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Social Training Committee, Barnett House, Oxford.

VIII

THE COLLEGES, HALLS, AND SOCIETIES

THE information concerning expenses and scholarships and exhibitions, given in the following pages, should be read in conjunction with the general information on these subjects in Chapter I.

SOCIETIES FOR MEN STUDENTS

ALL SOULS COLLEGE

The Statutes of this college do not provide for the admission of undergraduate students to membership.

BALLIOL COLLEGE

Admission.

Inquiry concerning admission should be made, in the first instance, to the Tutor for Admissions, who will supply a form on which application should be made.

Entrance Examination.

Candidates for admission may be accepted by the college on the results of the Scholarship Examinations even though they are not elected to scholarships or exhibitions. The Matriculation Examination is held in March, on the Tuesday after the end of full Hilary Term. The Master may permit a special Matriculation at another time. Candidates are required to have passed Responsions, or an examination accepted by the University as equivalent, before they come up for the Matriculation Examination. The Master may, however, for special reasons, dispense with this requirement. For the ordinary Matriculation Examination candidates must offer one of the subjects recognized in the Honour Schools of the University (i.e. Classics, ~~Mathematics~~, Natural Science, Modern History, Jurisprudence, Theology, Oriental Studies, English Language and Literature, Modern Languages, and Philosophy, Politics and Economics), and must

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show that they can read profitably for Honours. The Tutor for Admissions will supply on request information as to the papers which will be set to candidates in these subjects; notice of the subjects and books offered must be sent to the Tutor for Admissions before the end of February.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £16.
Entrance fee, £10 (scholars, £8).
- (b) Tuition fee, £31 10s. a year.
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, meals in Hall, consolidated room charges, laundry, baths, subscriptions), £160 a year.
- (d) Supplementary information: To the above must be added expenditure on clothing, travel, books, meals not taken in Hall, and miscellaneous and incidental expenses which can best be estimated by the individual.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The college ordinarily offers in each academical year three Domus Scholarships (£30-£100) and three Domus Exhibitions (£30-£80) for Classics; one Brackenbury Scholarship (£80-£100, no age limit), one Domus Scholarship (£30-£100) and one Domus Exhibition (£30-50) for History; one Brackenbury Scholarship (£80-£100, no age limit) and one Domus Scholarship (£30-£100) for Science; one Domus Scholarship (£30-£100) for Mathematics; and either an Arthur Higgs Scholarship (£80) or a War Memorial Scholarship in a modern subject. Williams Exhibitions (£30-£40) may be awarded in any of the above subjects; ordinarily three are offered each year. The examinations are held in rotation and in conjunction with other colleges. In addition the following open scholarships are awarded at intervals of three or four years: an Organ Scholarship, a Brassey Scholarship (Italian), a Skynner Scholarship (Astronomy), and a Nettleship Scholarship (Music). Previous examination papers in Classics may be obtained from the Oxford University Press Depository, High Street, Oxford; in History,

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in Science, and in Mathematics from the Baxter Press, High Street, Oxford. Further details may be obtained from the Tutor for Admissions.

General.

By the rules of the college every undergraduate must read for Honours in one of the Final Schools. The college admits every year a limited number of students from overseas. Such candidates are not normally required to submit themselves to examination, but are selected on the strength of their academic records and of the testimonials as to work and character which they produce. As the college normally makes its selection from among candidates from overseas in the beginning of February, applications from overseas students who wish to be considered as candidates for matriculation should be sent to the Tutor for Admissions before the end of January.

Average number of undergraduates in residence. 250.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE

Admission.

All applications for admission should be made to the Principal by the parent or guardian of the candidate.

Entrance Examination.

The normal Entrance Examination subjects are an English essay and two languages. Special papers can be set by arrangement. The principal examinations are in February and June. No exemption is granted from the College Entrance Examination (except by special arrangement) for overseas candidates.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £25. (Scholars, £15; Overseas candidates, £50.)
Entrance fee, £5.
- (b) Tuition fee, £10 a term. (Additional fees are payable by science students.)

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- (c) Average battels (including University dues, tuition, establishment charges, room rent, subscriptions, food, heating and lighting), £55-£60 a term.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Six open scholarships and three Junior Hulme Scholarships under the general conditions of the 1926 Statutes, and three or four Hulme Exhibitions of the maximum value of £70 are usually awarded each year. There are also Somerset, Lance Lewis, and Harrow Scholarships, and Heath Harrison and Jupp Exhibitions, confined to candidates from certain Schools; and three Colquitt Exhibitions, value £50, for ordination candidates, and one Organ Scholarship of £100. The scholarships are awarded in combination with other colleges for Classics, History, Mathematics, and Natural Science. All inquiries as to scholarships and courses of study should be addressed to the Principal.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 200.

CAMPION HALL

Campion Hall is not open to general applicants. In the year 1896 the Rev. Richard F. Clarke obtained a licence to open a Private Hall for members of the Society of Jesus. After his death in 1900 Convocation empowered the Rev. John O'Fallon Pope to act as temporary Master, and in 1902 he became Master. On his retirement in 1915 he was followed by the Rev. Charles D. Plater, during whose Mastership the Hall was given the status of a Permanent Private Hall under the name of Campion Hall.

CHRIST CHURCH

Admission.

Candidates desiring to be considered for admission should make application to the Very Reverend the Dean at least twelve months before the proposed date of coming into residence. The order of application for admission determines the seniority of members of the House for certain purposes.

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Entrance Examination.

The College Entrance Examination is held on the Wednesday and Thursday before Summer Term, and candidates accepted then are expected to come into residence in the following Michaelmas Term. A second examination is held in the first week of October for those who were unable through illness or other urgent cause to be present at the examination in April. Candidates should send to the Dean a testimonial from their School, and, if they have been reading with a private tutor since they left School, a testimonial from him also, at least a week before the examination. They must also inform the Senior Censor which papers they propose to take. Candidates who fail to appear and send no explanation are liable to have their names removed from the list. Rooms are provided in College if application is made to the Steward at least a week before the examination; applicants must state at what hour on the Tuesday they intend to arrive. The charge for board and lodging is 8s. 6d. a day. The ordinary subjects of the examination are (a) a general paper; (b) unseen translation in two of the languages, Greek, Latin, French, German, one of which must be Latin or Greek; and French prose composition; (c) a special subject paper (recommended for all candidates, and required of those who propose to read for an Honours School) in Classics, or English Literature, or Modern History or Mathematics, or Natural Science, or Modern Languages (other than French). There is also a *viva voce* examination.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £25.
Entrance fee, £5.
- (b) Tuition fee, £10 a term.
- (c) Average battels (including subscriptions to amalgamated clubs and the Junior Common Room; and all other charges), £180 a year.

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Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Open scholarships and exhibitions are offered each year in Classics and Modern History, Mathematics, Natural Science, and French. One scholarship is also available every second or third year in English Literature, and one for Music every third or fourth year. The examination for the scholarships in Classics and Modern History is held in rotation in December or January or March; those for Mathematics, Natural Science, and French in December. Previous papers set at the Natural Science examination may be obtained from the Baxter Press, High Street, Oxford.

General.

Dr. Lee's Laboratory has accommodation for about eighteen workers, and its own library of Science books. Research is carried on there on problems in Inorganic Chemistry and Radioactivity.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 262.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

Admission.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the President.

Entrance Examination.

The entrance examination takes place in April, during the last week of the Easter Vacation. If vacancies occur, another examination may be held later. The subjects of the examination are, (1) English Essay, (2) Latin Prose Composition, (3) Translation of easy passages of Latin, (4) Translation of easy passages of Greek, or the following alternatives for Greek (*a*) Logic, (*b*) Greek history of the fifth century B.C., (*c*) Roman History from the Gracchi to Augustus, (*d*) English History before or after 1603; (*e*) a Modern Language, (*f*) Elementary Mathematics, (*g*) a Natural Science. Applicants, however, may be admitted on the results of the scholarship examina-

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tions, provided that they have satisfied the college in either Greek or Latin; they may also be exempted from the entrance examination if they possess an Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate, qualifying for exemption from Responsions provided that the certificate shows distinction in at least one subject, and passes in either Greek or Latin and in Elementary Mathematics.

For candidates who propose to read Mathematics or Natural Science, and who have obtained exemption from Responsions, the subjects of examination may be modified.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £30. (Scholars, nil.)
Entrance fee, nil.
- (b) Tuition fee, £24 a year.
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, general service, kitchen and buttery charges, room rent, hire of furniture, Clubs (optional), light, laundry), £52 a Term.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Scholarships are of £30 a year, but for those in need of assistance they may be increased to £100. About ten are awarded every year, five or more for Classics, two for Mathematics, one or two for Modern History, and one for Natural Science, usually Chemistry. There are no exhibitions awarded by examination, but there is a De Teissier Exhibition, and there are two funds from which assistance may be provided, one bequeathed by J. W. Oddie, formerly Fellow, and the other by the Rev. C. Plummer, late Senior Fellow. The college also possesses an Oldham Trust, bequeathed by the late Charles Oldham, partly for the promotion of general learning in the college, and partly for the endowment of a Charles Oldham Entrance Scholarship of £100, which is awarded annually for Classics without restriction of age. By a trust deed, and subsequently by his will, the late E. P. Warren, Honorary Fellow, founded a Classical Fund Trust for the promotion of Classical Studies, especially Greek.

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Capt. C. R. Haigh founded in memory of his father, A. E. Haigh, formerly Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, a Scholarship of £50, which is awarded annually to one of those reading Literae Humaniores and may be held for two years during residence. There are also Haigh prizes for Scholars and Commoners, a Sidgwick prize, and a Christopher Bushell prize awarded for Modern History.

General.

Every member of the college is required to read for Honours in one Public Examination of the University at least.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 89.

EXETER COLLEGE

Admission.

Applicants for admission should write to the Rector.

Entrance Examination.

Candidates, unless recommended for admission by the examiners in a college Scholarship Examination, must pass the College Entrance Examination. This is held in April (and sometimes also in July), and is intended to test his capacity for reading for Final Honours. It consists of a general paper and either unseen translation from two of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or such questions in Mathematics or Natural Science as may be thought suitable for candidates intending to read these subjects. Candidates must have passed Responsions, or some examination wholly exempting therefrom.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £25. (Scholars and Exhibitioners, £15.)
Entrance fee, £5.
- (b) Tuition fee, £10 10s. a Term.
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, board, lodgings, games, and all necessary payments), £50-£60 a Term.

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Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Open scholarships and exhibitions are offered annually for Classics, Modern History, Mathematics and Natural Science, Stapledon Scholarships and Exhibitions (restricted to persons born or educated in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, or Gloucestershire), and King Charles I Scholarships and Exhibitions (limited to persons born in any of the Channel Islands, or educated at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey) are also offered annually. Candidates for the above-mentioned scholarships (except the King Charles) must be under nineteen years of age. There are various Trust Scholarships and Exhibitions in addition. Among these are a Waugh Scholarship (open) awarded for Classics; a Carter Scholarship, with preference to persons born in Kent who are already members of the college; two Hasker Scholarships for natural-born British subjects intending to study Theology, with a view to taking Holy Orders; two How Exhibitions (limited to sons of clergymen with preference for founder's kin); a Gifford Exhibition (in the first instance for candidates from Ashburton School); a Symes and a Mitchell Exhibition for Students of Divinity. There is no age limit for these Trust Scholarships and Exhibitions. The examinations are generally held in common with some other college or colleges. For the date of such examinations and for a list of scholarships and exhibitions awarded in any year application should be made to the Rector. Copies of papers set at previous examinations are not available.

General.

Under the Amelia Jackson Trust there is a considerable sum available for the assistance of those already members of the College. This may take the form either of Senior or Junior Studentships (e.g. for a given year one Senior Studentship of £150 and two Junior Studentships of £50 each).

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 208.

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HERTFORD COLLEGE

Admission.

Candidates for admission should apply to the Principal. Two testimonials are required, one of which must be from the Head Master of the School at which the candidate has been educated during the last three years.

Entrance Examination.

The Entrance Examination is competitive and preference is given to candidates who have passed or are exempt from Responsions. Candidates of sufficient merit are admitted as Commoners on the results of the Scholarship Examination. The following papers are set (*a*) English Essay; (*b*) English or European History, or Mathematics, or French or German Prose; (*c*) Unprepared translation in either French, German, or Greek; (*d*) Unprepared Latin translation (except for those proposing to read for a Natural Science School or Modern Languages). Latin, French, or German prose, or Physics and Chemistry may be offered as additional subjects. The examination is generally held in the second week of May and the College is able, on application, to reserve rooms in the city for the use of candidates.

Expenses.

- (*a*) Caution money, £30. (Foundation Scholars, nil; other Scholars and Exhibitioners, £20; commoners, £30.) Entrance fee, £5 5s.
- (*b*) Tuition fee, £27 a year. (Medical and other science students may have laboratory fees to pay in addition.)
- (*c*) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, board, room rent, hire of furniture, laundry, light, baths, subscriptions) £170 a year.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Thirty scholarships are each of the annual value of £100 and tenable during residence for five years. Eighteen of these

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scholarships are open. Three are limited in the first instance to persons born in the county of Essex or educated for at least three years at Harrow; three to sons of Fellows or former Fellows of the College; three to the kin of the founder. In the absence of qualified candidates these are thrown open to general competition. All the above Scholarships are awarded without inquiry into the financial position of the candidates. A number of other scholarships are offered to general competition together with a varying number of exhibitions. In addition, there are the Meeke Scholarships for persons educated at the King's School, Worcester and Royal Grammar School, Worcester, and a number of War Memorial Exhibitions, in granting which, preference is given first to near relatives of those members of the college who fell in the war, and secondly to the sons of members of His Majesty's Forces killed in the war. All these latter scholarships and exhibitions are governed as to value and conditions by the Statutes made for the college by the University of Oxford Commissioners. The scholarships and exhibitions are awarded for Classics, History, Mathematics, and, occasionally, Natural Science. Detailed notices may be obtained from the Bursar. Previous examination papers in Modern History can be obtained from B. H. Blackwell, Ltd., Broad St., Oxford. The Classical and History examinations are held in rotation in December, January, and March; those for Mathematics alternately in December and March.

General.

Normally the college is prepared to enter a candidate once only for Responsions. Unless the circumstances are exceptional an undergraduate is required to pass Pass Moderations or the Preliminary Examinations in Natural Science or Agriculture or Forestry before the beginning of his fourth term of residence. Failure to do so involves the removal of his name from the books of the College.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 130.

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JESUS COLLEGE

Admission.

Applications for admission should be made to the Principal.

Entrance Examination.

The college reserves the right to require applicants for admission to pass an Entrance Examination, but often grants admission as Commoners to candidates for scholarships who have not been successful in gaining scholarships but have shown merit in the Scholarship Examination.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £20. (Overseas students, £40.) Entrance fee, £2.
- (b) Tuition fee, £27 a year. (Students following professional courses such as Medicine and Engineering pay additional tuition fees.)
- (c) Average battels for students residing in College (including tuition, dues, board, room rent, hire of furniture, service, rates, subscriptions), £150 a year.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The following scholarships and exhibitions (for Classics and Modern History, Mathematics and Natural Science, and occasionally for English or Modern Languages) are in the gift of the College: Open Foundation Scholarships and Exhibitions, Welsh Foundation Scholarships, Meyricke Scholarships and Exhibitions, King Charles the First Scholarships and Exhibitions. There is also a Griffith Scholarship, restricted to sons of clergymen beneficed or licensed in either of the present dioceses of Llandaff or Monmouth, two Principal's Exhibitions tenable subject to the performance of certain duties in connexion with the chapel and library, and an Organ Exhibition. The Welsh Foundation Scholarships and the Meyricke Scholarships and Exhibitions are restricted in the first instance to candidates who are either (a) natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, or

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(*b*) sons of a father or mother who was born in Wales or Monmouthshire, or who has been resident there for the preceding seven years, or (*c*) persons who have a knowledge of and are able to speak the Welsh language, or (*d*) persons who have been educated for the preceding three years at a College or School in Wales or Monmouthshire. At least one Meyricke Scholarship is offered each year to candidates who have graduated at the University of Wales or at St. David's College, Lampeter. The King Charles the First Scholarships and Exhibitions are restricted in the first instance to candidates born in Jersey or Guernsey, or in one of the islands adjacent thereto, or educated for two out of the three preceding years at either Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey. Further information may be obtained from the Senior Tutor.

General.

The College maintains the Sir Leoline Jenkins laboratories which afford facilities for the teaching of Chemistry and, in particular, Physical Chemistry.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 172.

KEBLE COLLEGE

Admission.

Application for admission should be made by the parent or other responsible relative or friend of the candidate to the Warden, who will send a form of application. Application for admission should be made at least six months before the intended commencement of residence. Testimonials of good conduct covering the previous three years must be submitted with the form of application.

Entrance Examination.

The Entrance Examination is held each year in April and sometimes in July. Papers are set on (*a*) unseen translation from two of the languages Latin, Greek, French, and (*b*) general questions. For candidates who propose to read for Honours in Mathematics or in any branch of Natural Science there will also be a paper in Mathematics or Natural Science.

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Such candidates who have passed or obtained full exemption from Responsions may offer this paper in lieu of one of the languages otherwise required to be offered. Candidates who have obtained a Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, exempting them from Responsions, may be exempted from the College Entrance Examination.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, nil.
Entrance fee, £5.
- (b) Tuition fee, *see under* (d).
- (c) Average battels, *see under* (d).
- (d) Supplementary information: the terminal payment of an undergraduate living in college is £50. This payment covers his meals (breakfast, light luncheon, and dinner), attendance, fuel, electric light, rent of rooms and furniture, and tuition. It does not cover the laboratory and lecture fees of science students, nor does it cover the University fee on matriculation (£5), the terminal dues payable to the University (£1 10s.), nor the fees for University examinations and degrees. An undergraduate residing after the expiration of three years from the date of his admission is usually required to live in lodgings. The terminal payment of an undergraduate living in lodgings is at a lower rate and does not cover meals or rent of rooms. A separate charge for extras in each undergraduate's buttery account is made for wine, beer, mineral waters, groceries sent to rooms, meat at luncheon, bicycle storage, laundry, telephone, and subscriptions to College Clubs. The college is intended by the economy of its management and the general character of its regulations to help and encourage those who wish to live simply. The college charge is, therefore, payable in advance at the beginning of each term, thus avoiding necessity for the payment of Caution Money; and breakfast and luncheon, as well

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as dinner, are served in Hall. The Warden may at his discretion reduce the Terminal payment to £40 in the case of sons of clergymen of the Church of England, provided that they come into residence as Commoners and live in College.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Scholarships and exhibitions are offered annually in Classics, Modern History, and Natural Science, varying in value from £50 to £100 per annum; and occasional scholarships and exhibitions in English and in Music, including an Organ scholarship. All such scholarships and exhibitions are confined to members of the Church of England. The examinations are held in November or January or March, according to arrangements with groups of colleges. Previous examination papers are sometimes obtainable from the Depot of the University Press, 116 High Street, Oxford, or from the Baxter Press, High Street, Oxford.

General.

The college was founded in 1870 in order that students might be trained according to the principles of the Church of England, and it is open to all members of that Church.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 215.

LINCOLN COLLEGE

Admission.

Candidates should write to the Rector for a form of application and return it to him with testimonials of good character, and with any certificates that will exempt them from Responsions. They are recommended to apply early and to pass, or secure exemption from, Responsions at least six months before the date at which they wish to be admitted.

Entrance Examination.

As a rule the college holds its Entrance Examination in March or April, but usually reserves some vacancies to be awarded on a later supplementary examination. The examination normally consists of (a) a general paper, (b) a paper or

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papers on the subjects of the Honour course of study proposed by the candidate, (c) a paper or papers in the languages (if any) required in the University examinations preliminary to that course. Candidates are advised to consult the Examination Statutes of the University on the subjects of their course. Applicants who propose to undertake advanced study, or hold exceptional qualifications, or have done well in the scholarships examination, may be admitted without an entrance examination. Candidates for the Pass degree are not accepted.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £20. (Scholars, £10).
Entrance fee, £5.
- (b) Tuition fee, £30 a year.
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, service, board, room rent, fuel, subscriptions), £180 a year.
- (d) Supplementary information: rooms are let furnished, but the occupiers provide their own bedroom crockery and linen. The annual expenditure of a careful undergraduate living in College may be estimated at £225, exclusive of maintenance during vacations.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

There are at present about twenty open Entrance Scholarships which are awarded for Classics, History, or Natural Science. The examination in Classics and in History is held by rotation in December, January, or March; the examination in Natural Science always in December. Except for two scholarships in each year candidates must be under nineteen years of age. The emoluments are £30 a year or free rooms in college, and in addition such sum not exceeding £70 a year as the Rector and Fellows, after inquiry into the scholar's resources, may determine. The Captain Laurel C.F. Oldfield Scholarship, for which there is no limit of age, is of £60 a year, and the Scholar is required to read for Honours in Law. All the scholarships are tenable in the first instance for

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two years from Michaelmas next after the election, and are renewable for one or two years, which may be extended by another year for special reasons.

General.

Candidates for the Entrance Examination or for the Scholarship Examination or for Responsions may be lodged and boarded in the college at an inclusive charge of ten shillings a day. Applications for lodging should be addressed to the Bursar. Candidates for Responsions should apply to the Senior Tutor for the entry-form three or four weeks before the date of the examination.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 115.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE

Admission.

Application for admission should be made to the President at least a year, if possible, before the candidate wishes to matriculate. A School or College testimonial should accompany the application.

Entrance Examination.

The Entrance Examination is held in April. A supplementary examination is held in September, partly for the convenience of overseas candidates. The examination consists of (a) a general paper; (b) Prose composition in Latin or Greek or French or German or Italian or Spanish; (c) Unprepared translation from one ancient and one modern language: choice to be made from Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish; (d) a special subject to be chosen by the candidate from a list supplied. For candidates who hold a Higher School Certificate and who are exempt from Responsions the examination consists of (a) a general paper; (b) an examination, *viva voce*, or written, or both, in a special subject. Rhodes Scholars are exempt from the Entrance Examination. Selected University graduates qualified for Senior or Advanced Status and highly recommended are also admitted without examination.

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Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £40. (Demies, Doncaster Scholars, Exhibitioners, and Academical clerks, nil.)
Entrance fee, nil.
- (b) Tuition fee, £31 10s. a year.
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, board, room rent and furniture, laundry, coal, subscriptions, etc.), £170 a year.
- (d) Supplementary information: if an undergraduate takes his name off the books within two years of his matriculation the College may retain such proportion of his Caution money as the Tutorial Board may decide, and in any case the degree fees of £8 10s. are retained if the degree is not taken.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Examinations for Entrance Scholarships (Demyships) and Exhibitions in Natural Science, Classics, and History are held in December, or January, or March. Approximately ten demyships and three exhibitions are offered annually. Examinations for Modern Language (Doncaster) Scholarships in French, German, and Italian are held in April of each year. Normally two are offered annually. Particulars of all Entrance Scholarships may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Tutorial Board. Academical Clerkships (Choral Scholarships) are awarded as occasion requires. Previous papers in Natural Science and Modern History are obtainable from the Baxter Press, High Street, Oxford, price 1s. 1d. each set, including postage.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 190.

MERTON COLLEGE

Admission.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Warden, who will forward an entry form to be filled up by, or on behalf of, the candidate. Testimonials of good conduct and character, covering the previous three years at School, are required.

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Entrance Examination.

The College Entrance Examination is held twice a year in April and in July. All candidates are required to pass this examination, except those who have shown sufficient merit in the examinations for Postmasterships and Exhibitions. The examination consists of (1) a general paper; (2) unprepared passages for translation from two of the languages Latin, Greek, French, German, one of which must be Latin or Greek; (3) a special subject. Candidates who select Mathematics or Natural Science as their special subject may offer French and German under (2). Candidates whose names are on the Warden's admission list can be entered for Responsions before or after the Entrance Examination, but the college will not enter any candidate for Responsions who has failed in the Entrance Examination, nor will the college enter any candidate more than twice for Responsions except in special circumstances.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £30. (Postmaster or Exhibitioner, £10.)
Entrance fee, £1 10s. (Postmaster or Exhibitioner £1.)
- (b) Tuition fee, £10 a term.
- (c) The terminal battels include tuition, dues, establishment charges, board, room rent, rates, hire of furniture, coal, light, baths, laundry, service, subscriptions.
- (d) Supplementary information: the total battels for the year of an undergraduate residing in College who exercises strict economy need not exceed £150.

Postmasterships and Exhibitions.

At least five open Postmasterships are vacant every year, one of which is awarded for Mathematics, one for Natural Science, one for Modern History, and the rest for Classics. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age. There are also two Chambers Postmasterships which are limited in the first instance to candidates from Eton College. There are also twenty open exhibitions awarded for the same

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subjects after the Postmastership examinations. There is no limit of age for the exhibitions, but candidates (if members of the University) must not have completed four terms of University standing. Under the new statutes the value of a Postmastership does not exceed £100 a year and that of an exhibition, £80 a year. The college reviews annually the financial position and needs of each Postmaster and open exhibitor and may after each review either diminish or increase to any sum within the limits named above the emoluments assigned to each individual. Particulars of the dates of examinations may be obtained from the Warden. There is a limited fund at the disposal of the College for the purpose of assisting poor and deserving students, or otherwise promoting study among its undergraduate members. The college awards exhibitions (not exceeding £25 a year) out of this fund after examination from year to year to Commoners whose work for any of the Honour Schools is of sufficient merit.

General.

The Harmsworth Senior Scholarships were established in 1931 out of a bequest of Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, Bt., sometime Commoner of the College. Each Scholarship is of the value of £300 a year, and is tenable for two years, to which a third year may be added for special reasons.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 130.

NEW COLLEGE

Admission.

Applications for admission should be made to the Warden. On the receipt of an application a paper is sent containing an account of the College Entrance or Matriculation Examination, and a list of the fixed payments to be made to the University and to the college. A form is also sent to be filled up by, or on behalf of, the candidate. It is particularly requested that, if any applicant for admission wishes to withdraw his name, notice may be sent to the Warden

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as early as possible. No candidate can be admitted without satisfactory testimonials of his character from his school-master or tutor.

Entrance Examination.

The College Entrance Examination is held in the last week of April. In exceptional cases (e.g. illness, absence abroad for good cause) candidates may be examined at other times. Exemption is granted to candidates who do well in a Scholarship Examination. Members of the college are required to offer themselves as candidates for Honours in one of the Final Schools of the University, or for some other examination of a similar character to be approved by the college; those who intend to reside for four years before taking their Final School are expected also to offer themselves as candidates for Honours in Classical or Mathematical Moderations, unless they are reading for the Final Honour School of Natural Science. The College Entrance Examination is therefore intended to ascertain that candidates for admission have a reasonable prospect of reading with profit to themselves for University examinations of a higher standard than those of the Pass Schools. It consists of a General paper; Special paper or papers (one of the following subjects; Classics, a period of Ancient or Modern History, French or German, Mathematics, Natural Science); Unseen translation. Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £10. (Overseas students, £30.)
Admission fee, £20.
- (b) Tuition fee, £30 a year.
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, board, room rent, hire of furniture, coals, light, service, subscriptions), £56 a term.
- (d) Supplementary information: the college may accept a guarantee from the Rhodes Trustees, or other persons domiciled in this country, in lieu of Caution money on behalf of any one domiciled out of Great

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Britain. In case of need, applications from Scholars and Exhibitioners for the repayment of part or all of the Admission fee would be considered.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Apart from six close scholarships which are annually offered to Winchester, the college generally offers from two to four open scholarships and one or two open exhibitions in Classics, one or two open scholarships and one or two open exhibitions in History, one open scholarship, and sometimes also an exhibition (or, rarely, a second scholarship), in Mathematics. It also generally offers one open scholarship, and sometimes a second scholarship, in Natural Science. When only one open scholarship is offered in Natural Science the practice is also to offer an open exhibition. One or two Govett scholarships are available from time to time for candidates who undertake to read for Honours in Chemistry. The examinations for the scholarships in Classics and History are generally held in March or April and in December or January; the Mathematical Scholarship Examination is held once in each academic year, in March and December alternately; and the Natural Science Examination is held each year shortly after the end of Hilary Term. Detailed notices of the various examinations can be obtained from the Warden. No copies of previous papers for Classics or History are available, but papers for Mathematics and Natural Science may be purchased from the Baxter Press, High St., Oxford.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 228.

ORIEL COLLEGE

Admission.

Applications for admission should be made to the Provost.

Entrance Examination.

All candidates for admission will be set a paper of general questions; they will also be examined in the subjects of one of

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the following groups: (a) Greek and Latin; (b) Mathematics; (c) Modern History; (d) Natural Science; (e) Modern Languages. Further particulars may be obtained from the Provost. A candidate who wishes to offer any other subject or group of subjects should apply for permission when entering his name. The examination is held on two days between 18 and 27 April each year, and candidates should normally have passed Responsions or have gained a certificate of exemption. Graduates of other Universities are, in certain cases, exempted from the Entrance Examination; and candidates for scholarships may, if they apply beforehand, be admitted as Commoners as the result of satisfactory work in the scholarship examination.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £30. (Scholars, £10; Exhibitioners, £15.)
Entrance fee, £5.
- (b) Tuition fee, £10 a term.
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, board, furnished room rent, laundry, coals, subscriptions), £45-£60 a term.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Examinations are held each year in December or January or March for three or four open scholarships of £100 for Classics. One Nowell Scholarship of £100 for Classics is offered from time to time for those in need of assistance; every second year one Nolloth Scholarship of £100 for Classics, restricted to sons of clergymen of the Church of England; and about every second year one Chapman Exhibition of £50 for Classics and Theology. Examinations for two open scholarships of £100 for Modern History are held each year in December or January or March. Two open scholarships of £100 are offered each year in December for Natural Science. One open scholarship of £100 for French is also offered annually in December. A Byng Scholarship of £80 for boys

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from Harrow is examined for at Harrow about every third year in March. About every second year a Hughes Scholarship of £100 or a Neale Scholarship of £100 is offered for sons of Co-operators. An Organ Scholarship of £50 is available every third year; and one or two Beaufort Exhibitions of £30 are open yearly to candidates born in the counties of Gloucester or Monmouth or Glamorgan. Candidates for the open scholarships (except, in each year, one open scholarship in Classics) and for the Nolloth Scholarship must be under nineteen, and candidates for the Hughes or Neale Scholarship under twenty-one. For the other scholarships there is no limit of age. Old papers in Classics and History, and in Natural Science, can be had at the Baxter Press, High Street, Oxford, 1s. 1d. each set. Old papers in French are not available except under special circumstances. Detailed notices of the scholarships may be obtained from the Provost or the Senior Tutor.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 183.

Admission.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE

Candidates for admission should apply by letter to the Master, stating the term in which they wish to come into residence.

Entrance Examination.

No further examination is usually required for candidates who have passed Responsions, or some examination exempting therefrom. If required, the examination is held on the Friday and Saturday before the beginning of Hilary and Trinity Terms. For further information application should be made to the Senior Tutor.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, nil.
Admission fee, £20.
- (b) Tuition fee, £9 a term.
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, college ex-

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penses, food, furnished room rent, attendance, light, fuel, laundry, subscriptions), £160-£190 a year.

- (d) Supplementary information: The following terminal charges are payable in advance by undergraduates residing in college, the first payment to be made with the Admission fee: University and College dues, £4 16s.; College expenses, £4 5s.; Tuition, £9; Clubs, £3; attendance in rooms, £5.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Five scholarships of £100 a year, of which two are restricted to Classics and one to Medicine. Two scholarships of (max.) £90 a year, both restricted to Classics. Eight scholarships of (max.) £80 a year. One scholarship of £80 a year for which, *ceteris paribus*, preference must be given to candidates from Marlborough College. In addition to these open scholarships the close scholarships mentioned below may be thrown open if there be no candidates of sufficient merit from the Schools to which they are restricted in the first instance. As a rule three or four open scholarships are offered annually for Classics, and one or two for Modern History; for other subjects open scholarships are offered at such times as the Governing Body may decide. The examination is held in the sixth week of the Summer Term. There are seventeen scholarships and one or two exhibitions restricted in the first instance as follows: four scholarships of (max.) £80 a year to Abingdon School; five scholarships of (max.) £100 a year and one or two exhibitions of (max.) £75 a year to candidates born in the Channel Islands or educated either at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey (the examination for these is held in conjunction with Exeter and Jesus Colleges, and takes place simultaneously at Oxford and in the two Islands); four scholarships of (max.) £90 a year to Crypt School, Gloucester, and the Grammar Schools of Cheltenham, Chipping Campden, and Northleach, in turn; one scholarship of (max.) £80 a year to Eton College; one scholarship of (max.) £100 a year to

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Charterhouse; two scholarships of (max.) £80 a year, in the first instance to founder's kin, and then to Cheltenham College. The examination for all these scholarships and exhibitions is held in the fourth week of Hilary Term.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 130.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

Admission.

Applications for admission should be made to the Provost.

Entrance Examination.

Candidates for admission, who are also candidates for a scholarship, may be admitted on their work in the Scholarship Examination. All other candidates must pass an Entrance Examination which is designed to test their fitness to read for a Final Honour School. The examination is held in December, March, and possibly in June. All particulars are supplied by the Provost.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, nil. (Students not domiciled in the British Isles, £50.) Guarantees by responsible authorities may be accepted in lieu of Caution money payable by students not domiciled in the British Isles. Entrance fee, £20. (Rhodes Scholars and Bible Clerks, £10.)
- (b) Tuition fee, £10 10s. a term. (Extra expenses may be incurred by men reading certain subjects, e.g. Medicine, Natural Science, Modern Languages.)
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, general charges, board, rent, rates, furniture, light, baths, service, subscriptions), £40-£60 a term.
- (d) Supplementary information: the total expenses of an economical student residing for six months of the year, including books, clothes, and personal expenses, need not exceed £220.

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Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The following are awarded annually (*a*) six open scholarships, viz. two in Classics, one in Mathematics, one in Modern History, one in Natural Science, one in Modern Languages; (*b*) one Eglesfield Scholarship confined in the first instance to natives of Cumberland and Westmorland; (*c*) one, or possibly two, Laming Scholarships in Modern Languages confined in the first instance to Cheltenham College; (*d*) five or more Hastings Scholarships of £115 confined to certain Schools in Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmorland; (*e*) one Southampton Exhibition of £120 confined to persons educated in Southampton. The following are awarded as vacancies occur: (*f*) one Jodrell Scholarship of £110 in Classics, (*g*) four Jodrell Scholarships of £110, two in Classics, two in Mathematics, confined to members of the Church of England; (*h*) one Herbert Young Scholarship of £120 in Mathematics and Physical Science; (*i*) two Bible Clerkships of £120 in Classics or Mathematics; (*j*) one Fitzgerald Exhibition of about £90 confined in the first instance to natives of Middlesex; (*k*) two Berry Exhibitions of about £75 for sons of clergymen, past and present, of the former diocese of Manchester; (*l*) two Thomas Exhibitions of about £85 for sons of Clergymen of the diocese of Carlisle. In addition, open Exhibitions of at least £50 are offered from time to time in Classics and Modern History. Examinations for (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*k*), (*l*) are held in November; candidates may offer any one of the subjects in which open entrance scholarships are offered. The examination for the Modern Language Scholarship takes place in December; times of examination for the remaining scholarships and exhibitions vary according to a scheme of rotation. Copies of previous open scholarship papers in Mathematics or in Natural Science may be obtained from the Baxter Press, High Street, Oxford, price 1s. 1d. post free.

General.

Taberdarships (Senior Scholarships) of £120 per annum may be awarded to members of the college, of not less than six

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or more than fifteen terms standing who have distinguished themselves in their studies. Elections are held annually to four or more Laming Travelling Fellowships in Modern Languages of the value of £250 per annum, tenable for two years. Candidates must be members of the University who on the day of election have passed all the examinations for the degree of B.A. and obtained a First or Second Class in one or more Final Honour Schools and who intend to enter the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the United Kingdom or one of the British Dominions, or to engage in commerce or other suitable careers abroad or to teach living foreign languages in Universities within the United Kingdom.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 179.

ST. BENET'S HALL

The foundation dates from the year 1897, when the English Benedictine Abbey of Ampleforth in the County of York opened a house of studies at Oxford for the members of its community. For the first academic year the members of the foundation belonged to the Non-Collegiate Body. In the year 1898 the foundation became a Private Hall, and was then known under its successive Masters, as Hunter-Blair's Hall (1898-1908) and Parker's Hall (1908-18). In 1918 the Hall acquired status as a Permanent Private Hall under its present title. The Governing Body is the Abbot and Council of Ampleforth Abbey. The Hall is not open to general applicants.

ST. CATHERINE'S SOCIETY

Admission.

Applications for admission should be made to the Censor, 74 High Street, Oxford, from whom full information can be obtained.

Entrance Examination.

There is no regular Entrance Examination, though no student can be matriculated unless he has passed or is exempt from Responsions. Candidates for admission are, however, required to produce evidence, in the form of certificates or

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testimonials, that they are qualified to read for an Honours or Research degree.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £2.
Entrance fee, £7 10s.
- (b) Tuition fee, £6 a Term. (Science students pay additional fees for laboratory, &c.)
- (c) Terminal fees (including University dues), £4 15s.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Each year, usually in July, two entrance exhibitions of £40 a year for three years are offered. The subjects of examination vary from year to year. There is also a Shute Scholarship of £60 a year and a Shute Exhibition awarded after examination as vacancies occur. The Cloth-Workers' Company gives six exhibitions of £40 a year to students who are reading for Honours. These are not open to students until their second year, and are given on the recommendation of the Censor and Tutors. There is also a Grants Fund, from which small grants are made on the same recommendation, to students who have resided at least one year.

General.

The Society is especially intended for those who cannot afford the full expense of College life, or for those who are reading for Research degrees. Its members are in the full sense members of the University, working for the ordinary University degrees, attending the same lectures, &c., as those who are members of colleges and receiving tuition in the same way. Throughout their course, however, they live in lodgings in Oxford instead of being in college buildings. The Society possesses a central building in which there are lecture rooms, a good modern library, and a Junior Common Room. There also exist for the undergraduates the same sorts of society—both intellectual and athletic—as are to be found in colleges.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 201.

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ST. EDMUND HALL

Admission.

Applications for admission should be made to the Principal.

Entrance Examination.

Candidates for admission who have not been candidates for one of the Hall Exhibition Examinations are required to sit for an Entrance Examination. Entrance Examinations are held in March (in the week after the end of Hilary Term), in April (in the week before the commencement of Trinity Term), and possibly in June. The subjects set depend upon the Honours School for which candidates for admission propose to read; particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, nil.
Entrance fee, £5.
- (b) Tuition fee, £8 8s. a Term. (Further payments are required from undergraduates reading English or Modern Languages, or from those who are studying Natural Science, Medicine, Agriculture, or Forestry.)
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, meals, rent of rooms and furniture, laundry, amalgamated clubs), £130 a year.
- (d) Supplementary information: At the beginning of each Term an undergraduate member of the Hall makes a prepayment fixed on the basis of an average Terminal battels account. This arrangement dispenses with the requirement of caution money.

Exhibitions.

Usually two exhibitions of the annual value of £40 are offered each year in Modern Languages (English and French) and two exhibitions of the annual value of £40 in Classics and History. An exhibition for Music of the annual value of £35 is also offered from time to time. Particulars of these

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exhibitions, and previous papers, can be obtained on application to the Principal.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 119.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Admission.

Applications for admission should be made to the President.

Entrance Examination.

Candidates who have distinguished themselves in the examinations for scholarships and exhibitions may be admitted without further examination. All other candidates for admission are required to pass an Entrance Examination in which papers will be set in English (general questions): Latin translation; Greek, French, or German translation. Candidates are recommended to offer in addition a paper on some portion of the subject which they propose to read for their Final School. They should give notice of this as early as possible to the Senior Tutor. Candidates in Science will not, as a rule, be accepted unless they offer as an additional subject (or, if they have passed Responsions, as an alternative to Latin), Elementary Physics and Chemistry of the standard set in the School Certificate Examination. They should communicate as early as possible with the Science Tutor. The regular Entrance Examinations are held in March and June, and begin on the Thursday of the week in which Responsions is held.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £30. (Scholars, nil; Exhibitioners, £20.)
Entrance fee, £5. (Scholars and Exhibitioners, £1.)
- (b) Tuition fee, £11 a Term. (£13 a Term for students reading Science, and Modern Languages.)
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, board, room rent, service, laundry), £175 a year.

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Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The following open Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions are offered annually: viz. in Classics, two scholarships, one exhibition; in History, one scholarship, one exhibition; in Natural Science, one scholarship, one exhibition; in Mathematics, one scholarship; in Modern Languages, one exhibition or one scholarship. The examinations in Natural Science and in Modern Languages are held early in December. The date of the other examinations varies. Copies of papers previously set in Classics can be obtained from the Press Depot, 116 High Street, Oxford; in Natural Science and in History from the Baxter Press, High Street, Oxford, the price for each set being 1s. 1d., including postage. There are also four residential Casberd Scholarships, each of a maximum of £100 per annum, founded for members of the college of not less than one year's standing who are reading for any Honours School or for a Research degree. Exhibitions, of a maximum of £80, and grants are also awarded from the Casberd Fund.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 169.

Admission. \ / ST. PETER'S HALL

Candidates for admission should apply to the Master, who will furnish a printed paper with full information and a form of admission.

Entrance Examination.

Candidates, as a rule, must present themselves at the Entrance Examination which is held in April; though in exceptional cases candidates with strong qualifications may be accepted later. Due notice of the exact date of the examination is sent to all whose names have been previously entered on the Master's list and those who are selected begin residence the following October. The Entrance Examination comprises (1) a general knowledge paper, (2) unseen translations from Latin, Greek, French, and German authors, of

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which two must be attempted, *or* a paper on higher mathematics, (3) prose composition in two of the above languages, *or* a Natural Science paper, *or* an English Essay. A candidate possessing a Higher Certificate in which he has passed in those subjects which exempt from Responsions, especially if he has gained a distinction in any subject, may be excused from the Entrance Examination, and required only to attend for an interview.

Expenses.

(a) Caution money, nil.

Entrance fee, £5.

(b) Tuition fee, *see under* (d).

(c) Average battels, *see under* (d).

(d) Supplementary information: As one of the primary objects of the Hall is to reduce the cost of collegiate life, an inclusive charge is arranged of £40 per Term, which must be paid before coming into residence. This charge includes all subscriptions, battels, and the cost of tuition up to £6 a Term. Laundry, gratuities to servants (10s. a Term), and gas heating are not included, but may be reckoned as costing not more than £4 a year.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

There are six Bursaries in the gift of the Master, which are awarded, very largely, on the result of the Entrance Examination. To two of these the duties of Sub-Librarian and of Organist are respectively attached.

General.

Undergraduate members of the Hall are free to prepare themselves for any profession, but they are expected to read for Honours in at least one of the Public Examinations of the University. As a rule, any one failing to pass the First Public Examination of the University by the end of his first year is required to remove his name from the books of the Hall. Except in special circumstances, all undergraduates

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reside in the Hall for the whole of their University course. With a few exceptions they are all provided with a set of two rooms each. All meals are taken together in hall, with the exception of tea, which is either provided in the Junior Common Room or served in undergraduates' rooms.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 75.

TRINITY COLLEGE

Admission.

Candidates for admission are registered by a form to be obtained from the President, and sent in preferably through the authorities of the Candidate's School, with a letter of recommendation.

Entrance Examination.

The Entrance Examination is held near the end of April for those intending to begin residence in Michaelmas Term, notice of date, &c., having been sent in January to all candidates whose names have been registered. It is desirable that candidates should pass or obtain exemption from Responsions before the College examination. Candidates are examined in (1) English essay or essay questions; (2) Elementary Mathematics (unless they have already passed or obtained exemption from Responsions); (3) Composition and unprepared translation in Latin *or* Greek *or* French; (4) Composition and unprepared translation in a second language *or* a period of Modern History *or* Chemistry *or* Physics *or* Additional Mathematics. Holders of an Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate, with distinction in any subject, and candidates who have shown sufficient merit in one of the scholarship examinations, may be accepted without further examination. All candidates admitted are normally provided with rooms in the college for their first and second years.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £30. (Scholars, £15.)
Entrance fee, £5.

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- (b) Tuition fee, £30 a year. (Additional fees are required for professorial instruction in Medicine, Forestry, &c.)
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment, kitchen and buttery charges, room rent, furniture rent, light, fuel, service, washing, subscriptions), £50-£60 a Term.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

There are twenty Foundation Scholarships of the minimum value of £30 and the maximum value of £100 open to all candidates who have not exceeded nineteen years of age on the first day of the month in which the examination is held, and four Millard Scholarships of the same amount but open without restriction of age. Of these, twelve are usually awarded for Classics, four for Modern History, and four for Natural Science. There are twelve Minor Scholarships conferring the same privilege as scholarships, but open without limitation of age, one or more being awarded in each year for each of the subjects of Classics, Modern History, and Natural Science.

The examinations are held in conjunction with certain other colleges, as notified annually by full advertisement, copies of which are sent to all the principal schools. The examinations are arranged by a cycle to fall in successive years in December, January, and March. Two or three special exhibitions (Henniker, Tylney, &c.), are awarded as they fall vacant; and there are general and special Exhibition Funds from which grants can be made to deserving Commoners in need of assistance. Several exhibitions are awarded annually to resident Commoners of the college, after the examinations in October, in the subjects of the various Honour Schools; and there are prizes endowed in memory of Dr. W. A. Greenhill, Lady Astbury, and Dr. H. H. L. Bellot for Medicine and Law. A Travelling studentship, founded in memory of James and George Whitehead, is given annually to a junior graduate of the college. There are two Ford Studentships, now of £75 a year, tenable for three

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or four years during residence by students from King's School, Canterbury, and awarded in alternate years; and two Ford Studentships, now of £50 a year, tenable for the same period, one for students from the Grammar School, Ipswich, and the other for the Grammar School, Brentwood. These may be held together with one of the open scholarships or minor scholarships. There are also two Wyllie Exhibitions of £50 a year, for three years, awarded by the Head Master of Cheltenham College.

General.

All undergraduates are required to read for Honours in at least one of the Public Examinations of the University. Undergraduates who do not take an Honour School in Moderations must take their Final Honour School at the end of their third year. Chemical laboratories are maintained within the precincts of the two colleges by Trinity and Balliol; and these laboratories are at present subsidized by the University for the teaching of Physical Chemistry.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 165.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Admission.

Inquiries as to admission should be addressed to the Master, who will send forms of application. School or previous University testimonials are required.

Entrance Examination.

Entrance Examinations are held annually in March and July. The subjects are as follows: (1) a general paper and essay (2) translations from two or more of the languages, Latin, French, Greek, German; (3) papers in one of the following: Elementary Mathematics; Elementary Science; English History; prose composition in two of the languages, Latin, French, Greek, German; English Literature. Leave may be given to offer a classical Oriental Language or Languages in lieu of Latin and Greek. Candidates who fail in the Entrance Examination are not permitted to offer them-

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selves a second time without the express permission of the College. Exemption from this Entrance Examination, but not from interview and *viva voce*, may be granted (1) on the ground of promise shown by the candidate in the Scholarship Examination; (2) to candidates who hold a Higher Certificate exempting from Responsions.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £30. (Scholars and Exhibitioners, £15.) Entrance fee, £6. (Graduates and others admitted for advanced study, £10.)
- (b) Tuition fee, £10 10s. a Term. (Additional expenses are incurred by students reading Natural Science, Medicine, Modern Languages, and by those requiring external help in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics.)
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, University and College dues, maintenance, board, room rent, hire of furniture, service, subscriptions), about £58 a Term.
- (d) Supplementary information: those reading for research degrees and probationers for the Tropical African and other public services pay an admission fee of £10 and the following terminal College fees: tuition, £2 2s., service, £7 10s. (or, if living in College, £16), College Athletic Clubs and Junior Common Room, £3 3s.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The college offers annually not less than three scholarships in Classics, two in History, one in Natural Science, one in Medicine, and also a number of exhibitions. The examination in Classics and History is held in rotation in January, March, and December; that in Natural Science is held each year in December. Further particulars may be obtained from the Master.

General.

Arrangements for the entrance of names for Responsions, and for the assignment of rooms, are in the hands of the Dean.

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Information as to courses of study can be obtained from the Senior Tutor. All members of the college are required to read for Honours in one of the Final Schools. This rule, from which exemption is only granted in exceptional circumstances, does not apply to candidates qualified to enter upon a course of study for a Research degree, or to those who, with the approval of the college, propose to read for a degree in the Schools of Agriculture or Forestry, or for a University diploma, or who are taking probationary courses for the Indian Civil Service or the Tropical African Services.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 167.

WADHAM COLLEGE

Admission.

Applications for admission should be made to the Warden.

Entrance Examination.

The College Entrance Examination is held either at the beginning or end of the Easter vacation. A supplementary examination may be held at the end of June or the beginning of July. The examination consists of (1) unprepared translation from two, and composition in one, of the languages, Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish; (2) a special paper in English, or European or Ancient History, or in Mathematics, or in Natural Science; (3) a general paper; (4) an essay.

Expenses.

(a) Caution money, £20.

Entrance fee, £15.

(b) Tuition fee, £10 10s. a Term.

(c) Average battels (including tuition, college dues, board, room rent, service, light, coals, laundry), £55 a Term.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Two Classical Scholarships, two History Scholarships, and one Scholarship for Natural Science are usually awarded every year. Exhibitions for Classics, History, and Natural

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Science are also offered annually. The examination in Classics and Modern History is held in rotation in December or January or March. Scholarships and Exhibition for Hebrew, Oriental Languages, and Spanish are awarded from time to time; and a Wells Memorial Exhibition, and a Bayliss Exhibition for physiology are open to students in residence. *Average number of undergraduates in residence, 140.*

WORCESTER COLLEGE

Admission.

Applications for admission should be made to the Provost.

Entrance Examination.

The College Entrance Examination is normally held four times a year, on the Tuesdays before Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms, and on the Saturday in Commemoration week at the end of Trinity Term. The examination usually consists of a general paper and easy passages of translation from two languages.

Expenses.

- (a) Caution money, £20. (Scholars, £10; Fellow Commoners and Commoners not resident in the United Kingdom, £30.)
Entrance fee, £8. 8s.
- (b) Tuition fee, £10 a Term.
- (c) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, board, laundry, fuel, light, subscriptions), £180 a year.
- (d) Supplementary information: On failure to proceed to a degree Caution money is not returnable but is transferred to the Exhibition Fund, unless in view of special circumstances the college decide to return the whole or part of it.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Entrance Scholarships in Classics and History are offered each year. The Eaton Scholarships are limited in the first

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instance to sons of clergymen in the Church of England or of some church in communion therewith. The Barnes Scholarship is awarded for proficiency in Classics and Biblical studies, or for either subject without the other. The Cookes Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded, in the first instance, to candidates from Bromsgrove School, the Holford Exhibition to candidates from Charterhouse. Usually about four scholarships are awarded each year and about six exhibitions. The examination usually takes place about 15 December. Copies of previous examination papers cannot be obtained.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 139.

SOCIETIES FOR WOMEN STUDENTS

LADY MARGARET HALL

Admission.

Applications for admission should be made to the Principal. Forms are sent as soon as the application is made; when such forms have been filled in candidates for admission will be informed of the right moment at which to fill up further forms for the Entrance and Scholarship Examination, through which alone admission is made to the Hall. There is an entrance fee of £1. Candidates are not usually admitted under the age of eighteen.

Entrance Examination.

The Entrance and Scholarship Examination is held either in November or March for entrance in the following Michaelmas Term, and is held in conjunction with at least one other of the Women's Colleges. Candidates are examined in the subjects of the Honour School for which they intend to read on coming to the University, with the exception of (a) Theology, candidates for which are advised to take the examination in Classics, (b) Philosophy, Politics and Economics, candidates for which are advised to take the examination in History or Mathematics, and (c) Jurisprudence, candidates for which are advised to take the examination in

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History. All candidates are expected to read for an Honours degree, or for a degree in Letters or Science or Philosophy, or for a degree in Music. Candidates who have won distinction in other Universities are occasionally admitted without taking all the papers for the Hall Entrance Examination.

Expenses.

There is no Entrance fee and no Caution money. The only essential subscription is £1 1s. a term to the Common Room Fund, which admits students to all College Societies, to the use of the boats, and to all games. An inclusive fee of £150 a year is paid to the Hall for tuition, board and lodging. Science students pay £160 and Medical students £165. Students have, in addition, to pay University dues and examination fees.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination. Candidates for scholarships, in some subjects, take more papers than those who compete for entrance only. Not more than fourteen or fifteen scholarships are offered each year. There are six endowed scholarships: the Mary Stillman Harkness of £100 a year, the Joan Ashdown Scholarship in Classics of £100, the Clara Sophie Dencke of about £70 a year, the James Cropper of £50 a year, the Mary Talbot of £40 a year (open to members of the Church of England only), and the Tullis of £30 a year (for the daughters of professional men); and one endowed Exhibition, the Anne Chalmers Bennet Clark, of £20 a year. In addition, there are two scholarships of £80 a year: the John Malcolm Mitchell and the John Edwin Cooney (for the daughters of professional men); two scholarships of about £70 raised by subscriptions from old students; and a scholarship of £30 given by the Gilchrist Trustees. The Hall provides further scholarships and exhibitions. The maximum emoluments of a scholarship are £100, and of an exhibition £80. Scholars and Exhibitioners are in all cases elected strictly in order of merit.

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Emoluments are awarded with consideration of need. There is no age limit for scholarships. Sets of Scholarship and Entrance Examination papers may be obtained from the Principal at the price of 2s.

General.

Each student has a room which serves as a sitting-room and bedroom. Students have all meals together in the dining-hall. There are various lecture-rooms and common rooms, and also a library. There is a chapel in which services are conducted according to the principles of the Church of England: there is complete liberty for members of all denominations.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 155.

ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE

Admission.

Application should be made to the Principal who will forward an application form. Before admission to the Entrance Examination a candidate must supply a testimonial from a head mistress or (if she has not been at school recently) from another responsible person, and give the names of two references.

Entrance Examination.

The Entrance Examination is held in conjunction with one of the other Women's Colleges either at the end of November or at the beginning of March for entrance in the following October. Candidates who make St. Hilda's College their first choice are charged £1 examination fee. The papers are the same as those set in the Scholarship Examination, but candidates for entrance only may omit certain papers or parts of papers. The only exemption is for candidates who are already graduates of another University or expect to be so before the date of entrance. Such candidates should write to the Principal as early as possible and will be asked to submit testimonials from their present teachers, and either to write

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a paper in the subject which they wish to study or to send examples of written work which they have already done.

Expenses.

There is no Entrance fee or Caution Money. The inclusive fee for board and tuition is £50 a term. The only compulsory subscription is £1 a term to the Junior Common Room which covers all games.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The Scholarship Examination is held at the same time as the Entrance Examination. Candidates must offer an English Essay, a General Paper, translation from two languages (one in the case of mathematical and scientific candidates), and two or more papers in the subject they wish to study at Oxford. Papers set in a previous examination can be obtained from the Secretary (price 2s.). All candidates elected to scholarships and exhibitions receive the title and status of Scholar or Exhibitioner, but the award of emoluments is dependent on financial need. Candidates who wish to claim emoluments must submit evidence of income on a special form to be obtained from the Secretary. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded for two years in the first instance but are renewable for one or two years if satisfactory reports are received. Not more than twelve open scholarships and exhibitions are given annually. None is specially attached to any subject. In addition to the open scholarships the following close scholarships are offered once in three years: (1) the Lilian Blake Scholarship of £50 confined to candidates from private schools; (2) the Dorothea Beale Scholarship of £50 for candidates from Cheltenham Ladies College.

General.

Candidates whose homes are outside the United Kingdom are asked to furnish the name of some one resident in England or Scotland who will undertake to be responsible for them in illness or other emergency.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 103.

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ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE

Admission.

Application for admission should be made to the Principal.

Entrance Examination.

There is an annual Entrance Examination taking place in either December or March, and conducted jointly with one of the other three Women's Colleges. Particulars may be obtained from the Principal.

Expenses.

An inclusive fee of £150 a year is charged for tuition, board, and lodging. This charge is increased to £160 for students reading Natural Science. The Junior Common Room subscription is £3 per annum.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

On the results of the Entrance Examination two endowed scholarships of £40 a year (the Clara Evelyn Mordan and the Alice Ottley, which is limited to pupils of the Alice Ottley School, Worcester, who are members of the Church of England) and the Gilchrist Scholarship of £30 a year are triennially awarded. In addition about fourteen scholarships and exhibitions are awarded annually from the general revenues of the college. The Mary Gray Allen Scholarship of £100 a year, tenable in the first instance for a year, but renewable for further periods, is awarded from time to time to a woman qualified to undertake a course of research or higher study. The Jourdain Loan Fund, the Thomas Bursary of £40 a year, and the College Bursary Fund are available for undergraduates already in residence; and an Organ Bursary of £20 a year for an undergraduate qualified to accompany choir singing. The John Gamble Fund is available for graduates of the College for specific purposes in connexion with higher study or research.

General.

The college, which is conducted according to the principles of the Church of England, stands in grounds of about four

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acres, the terrace front facing south and the main entrance being in St. Margaret's Road. After twenty-nine years of steady growth a benefaction received from Miss Clara Evelyn Mordan enabled the older part of the present building, including the Chapel and the Mordan Library, to be erected in 1915-17. Thanks to a second benefaction in 1928 from Miss Mary Gray Allen, the Mary Gray Allen wing was added, and the freehold of the main building, with that of a house and land adjoining, was purchased. Pending the erection of further new buildings, adjacent houses (the property of the College) are used as annexes.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 150.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME STUDENTS

Admission.

Information about the conditions of admission to the Society may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 1 Jowett Walk, Oxford.

Entrance Examination.

A combined Scholarship and Entrance Examination is usually held in February, for admission in the following Michaelmas Term. Candidates who wish to apply for a scholarship take the ordinary Entrance Examination papers and in addition are required to write an English essay. An Entrance Examination is usually required, but an exception may sometimes be made in the case of a graduate of another University who is qualified for Senior Status, though in such a case specimens of work are asked for.

Expenses.

The entrance fee is £2, of which £1 is payable when a vacancy is accepted and the second £1 on coming into residence. The Caution Money for undergraduates residing in Great Britain or Northern Ireland is £3, and for those outside, £10. Caution Money is repayable when a name is permanently removed from the books of the Society, and it may be used by a non-resident graduate or undergraduate

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for the payment of her dues. The Society's terminal dues for resident undergraduates are £3 10s. and there is a payment of 10s. per term for the Amalgamated Clubs fund. There is no fixed fee for tuition, except for certain diploma courses. The payments vary according to the subject studied and the amount of tuition required, the average (except for students in science) being about £10 a term. Science students must be prepared to pay at least £12 a year more. Residence in lodgings is permitted only to students over twenty-five years of age. Other students live either in their own homes in Oxford or in one of the hostels, or in a family in a house approved or authorized by the Delegates of Lodgings. The charge for board and residence is from two and a half guineas (in a few houses) to five guineas a week, the usual sum being from three to three and a half guineas.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Those applying for scholarships are required to write an essay in addition to the examination papers in the Entrance Examination. The number of scholarships varies, as it depends on the amount of money available. It is fixed by the Delegates each year. Normally there is one of £70, one of £30, and one of approximately £50. There are also scholarships (one of approximately £45) limited to Roman Catholic students resident at St. Frideswide's, Cherwell Edge. Scholarships with emolument are given only to candidates showing need of financial help, but two scholarships without emolument may be given each year. In the event of no suitable candidate reaching scholarship standard, the amount available may be divided and given as exhibitions. Specimen papers may be obtained for a small sum on application at the office, 1 Jowett Walk, Oxford.

General.

Candidates are expected to have passed Responsions or some equivalent examination, and the Society does not undertake to hold open a vacancy which has been offered to a candidate as a result of the Entrance Examination if she

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does not complete her exemption from Responsions, or pass Responsions itself, by 12 July in the year in which she hopes to come into residence.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 220.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE

Admission.

Correspondence relating to admission and to the Scholarship and Entrance Examination should be addressed to the Dean. Only those are admitted who have passed Responsions (or an examination accepted by the University as an equivalent) and the College Scholarship and Entrance Examination.

Entrance Examination.

The Scholarship and Entrance Examination, on the results of which scholarships, exhibitions, and vacancies are awarded, is held once every year, in conjunction with Lady Margaret Hall, in either March or December. There is a written examination (general paper, essay, translation from at least one foreign language, papers in a special subject) worked under supervision away from Oxford and, for selected candidates, an interview at the College. Graduates of other Universities usually secure entrance through the above examination. They may, however, apply for permission to submit instead specimens of original work and testimonials showing their academic qualifications and their fitness for the course of study they propose to undertake. Such applications must be made as early in the year as possible.

Expenses.

The College composition fee of £150 a year, payable in three terminal instalments of £50, covers board and residence in College, use of library, and the teaching usually required in most honour courses. In Science and Mathematics an additional charge of £10 a year is made for laboratory fees. Caution money (£10) is charged on admission. College subscriptions amount to about £2 10s. a year. Fees for University examinations and matriculation are additional.

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Scholarships and Exhibitions.

A Mary Ewart Scholarship of £100 is awarded every two years out of three; a Clothworkers' Scholarship of £80, and other scholarships and exhibitions varying in amount from £20 to £80 are awarded annually. The total number of entrance scholarships and exhibitions awarded each year (with or without emolument) is at present fifteen. In addition to these scholarships and exhibitions offered for open competition, there is a Deakin Scholarship of £50 a year offered in alternate years on the results of the same examination to candidates educated in private schools. The status and title of Scholar or Exhibitioner is given solely on grounds of merit, but emoluments are granted only to those who have submitted satisfactory evidence of their need of assistance. Awards are made on the final order of merit. No scholarship or exhibition is tied to a particular subject. All scholars and exhibitioners are expected to read for a Final Honour School. The examination papers (excluding general paper and essay) set in a recent examination can be obtained from the Dean, price 2s.

General.

Students are expected to read for one of the following degrees: B.A. with honours, B.Litt., B.Sc., D.Phil., B.Mus. In exceptional cases permission is given to read for the B.A. pass degree. Students are not usually admitted under the age of eighteen. A few scholarships, grants (for travelling or other purposes), and prizes are awarded on merit to students already in residence. Two post-graduate scholarships (the Vernon Harcourt and the R. H.) are offered each year to students of the College. From the Penrose Fund a limited number of small grants is made in cases of unforeseen need to students in residence to enable them to complete their undergraduate course.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 146.

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